

GENEALOGY COLLECTION

PORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPHICAL
RECORD

OF

PORTLAND AND VICINITY
OREGON

Containing Original Sketches of many well known Citizens
of the Past and Present

ILLUSTRATED

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" Let the record be made of the men and things of to-day, lest they pass out of memory to-morrow and are lost. Then perpetuate them not upon wood or stone that crumble to dust, but upon paper, chronicled in picture and in words that endure forever."—*Kirkland.*

" A true delineation of the smallest man and his scene of pilgrimage through life is capable of interesting the greatest man. All men are to an unmistakable degree brothers, each man's life a strange emblem of every man's; and human portraits, faithfully drawn, are, of all pictures, the welcomest on human walls."—*Thomas Carlyle.*



PREFACE

Few, indeed, are those unfamiliar with the thrilling experiences of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, who at the instigation of President Jefferson set out on their perilous northwest expedition just a century ago. The succeeding pathfinders and pioneers have been no less ardent in their hopes and ambitions, and as a result of their untiring efforts and untold hardships we to-day find Oregon taking high rank in the galaxy of our western states. When we study the progress Oregon has made in the last century we are led to the conclusion that the present gratifying condition is due to the enterprise of public spirited citizens. They have not only developed commercial possibilities and agricultural resources, but they have also maintained a commendable interest in public affairs, and have given to their commonwealth some of its ablest statesmen. The prosperity of the past has been gratifying and with the increasing of railroad facilities and with the further development of resources, there is every reason to believe that the twentieth century will witness a most marvelous growth in this part of our country. In no other locality of the state perhaps have the results of a century of civilization been more noticeable than in the city of Portland and the surrounding country.

In the following pages mention is made of many of the men who have contributed to the development and progress of this region—not only capable business men of the present day, but also honored pioneers of years gone by. In the compilation of this work, and in the securing of necessary data, a number of writers have been engaged for many months. They have visited leading citizens, and have used every endeavor to produce a work accurate and trustworthy in even the smallest details. Owing to the great care exercised in the preparation of biographies, the publishers believe they are giving their readers a work containing few errors of consequence. The biographies of some representative citizens will be missed from this work; this, in some instances, was caused by their absence from home when our writers called, and in other instances was caused by a failure on the part of the men themselves to understand the scope of the work. The publishers, however, have done everything within their power to make the volume a representative work.

The value of the data herein presented will grow with the passing years. Many facts secured from men concerning their early experiences in the state are now recorded for the first time, and their preservation for future generations is thus rendered possible. Posterity will preserve this volume with care, from the fact that it perpetuates biographical history which otherwise would be wholly lost. In those now far-distant days will be realized, to a greater degree than at the present time, the truth of Macaulay's statement that "The history of a country is best told in the record of the lives of its people."

CHAPMAN PUBLISHING CO.,
CHICAGO.



BIOGRAPHICAL





H. M. Corbell

HON. HENRY W. CORBETT.

HON. HENRY W. CORBETT. The First National Bank of Portland, of which Mr. Corbett officiated as president from 1898 until his death, March 31, 1903, dates its existence from about 1866 and has the distinction of being the first national bank to be organized on the coast. From an original capital stock of \$100,000 it was gradually increased until now the capitalization is five times as great as at first, while there is a surplus of \$700,000 and deposits aggregating about \$7,000,000. Without any exception it is the largest bank of the northwest, and at the same time none has a wider reputation for solidity, strength and conservative spirit in investments.

The maintenance of a general oversight of this institution by no means represented the limit of Mr. Corbett's activities. Scarcely an enterprise of importance has been inaugurated in Portland since the city's pioneer days in which he was more or less interested and to which his support was not given, when once convinced of its value to the municipality. As president of the Portland Hotel Company, he was closely associated with the building of the Portland, one of the finest hotels on the coast, and the fame of which, spreading throughout the country, has been of incalculable value in bringing the city into prominence. For years he was largely interested in the city and suburban railway system, his position as a member of the board of directors having made it possible for him to contribute to the development of a satisfactory system of transportation. Connected with the organization of the Security Savings and Trust Company of Portland, he was its president and a member of its directorate. Another enterprise which received the benefit of his co-operation and influence was the Title Guarantee and Trust Company of Portland, while he was further connected with important local business industries through his position as president of the Willamette Steel and Iron Works.

Special interest centers in the life history of one who was so closely identified with the progress of Portland along every line of commercial development. The genealogy of the Corbett family is traced to Roger Corbett, a military chieftain who won distinction under William the Conqueror. The eldest son of Roger was William,

owner of a country seat at Watesborough. The second son, Sir Roger Corbett, had for his inheritance the castle and estate of Caus. The latter's son, Robert, went to the siege of Acre under Richard I, bearing for his arms in this campaign two ravens, which have since been used by the family for a crest. Early in the seventeenth century the family was established in New England, being among the first settlers of Milford, Mass. Elijah, son of Elijah Corbett, Sr., was born in Massachusetts and became a manufacturer of edged tools, first in the Bay state, and later at White Creek, Washington county, N. Y., where he died. His wife was Melinda Forbush, a native of Massachusetts and descended from a pioneer family of that state, whose history is traced back to England. Her death occurred in New York. Born of her marriage were eight children, of whom three sons and two daughters attained maturity. One of the sons, Elijah, came to Portland in 1864 and remained here until his death. Another son, Hamilton, died in New York during early manhood. The daughters were Mrs. Thomas Robertson, who came to Portland in 1856, and Mrs. Henry Failing, who settled in this city in 1858; both are now deceased.

The youngest member of the family circle, as well as its last representative, was Henry W. Corbett, who was born in Westboro, Mass., February 18, 1827. When four years of age he was taken by his parents to White Creek, N. Y., and later settled in Cambridge, that state, where he completed the course in the Cambridge Academy at thirteen years of age. For three years he clerked in a village store. At the age of seventeen he went to New York City, having with him \$22 in money and only a very limited supply of clothing. He obtained a position in a dry-goods store on Catherine and East Broadway. A year later he entered the wholesale dry-goods house of Bradford & Birdsall on Cedar street, where he remained for three years as a clerk. A later position was with Williams, Bradford & Co., wholesale dry-goods merchants. In the fall of 1850 he resolved to come west to Portland. At that time thousands were seeking the gold fields of California, but comparatively few were identifying themselves with the limitless possi-

bilities of Oregon. The motive that impelled him in his decision was the fact that Oregon was an agricultural country and California then almost wholly devoted to mining, and he reasoned that the produce raised in Oregon would be taken to California, payments being made with gold dust; thus Portland would be an excellent trading point.

On the steamer Empire City, January 20, 1851, Mr. Corbett set sail from New York to Panama. Crossing the isthmus on muleback he then took the Columbia, which had been built by Howland Aspinwall of New York to ply between San Francisco and Portland. After a few days spent in San Francisco he proceeded to Oregon, arriving at Astoria on the 4th of March. The next day he reached Portland. There were only a few business houses on Front street. The houses were small and poorly furnished. Improvements were limited. What is now a beautiful city was then covered with large forest trees of pine and spruce. The territory of Oregon embraced Washington, Idaho and a part of Montana.

Some months before starting west Mr. Corbett shipped a stock of goods on the barque Francis and Louisa via Cape Horn. On the arrival of the vessel in May, 1851, he transferred the goods to a building on Front and Oak streets and embarked in a general mercantile business. Leaving the store in charge of a manager, in June of 1852, he returned east via Panama, and spent almost a year in New York, meantime shipping goods to the Portland store. In 1853 he returned to Portland, where he continued the business. On the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad it was no longer necessary to bring goods around the Horn, but they were sent by rail to San Francisco, thence by boat to Portland. In 1868 he made the first trip by rail from the east to San Francisco. Previous to this he had made thirteen trips across the isthmus.

Through his election as United States senator from Oregon in 1866 Mr. Corbett gained prominence among the statesmen from the west, and was enabled to do much toward advancing the interests of his home state. However, he was not a politician at any stage of his career, and his service in public capacities was only as a result of the constant solicitation of his friends, his personal tastes being in the direction of financial and commercial affairs rather than politics. As a business man he contributed to the development of Portland in a degree surpassed by none. As early as 1851 he began to be a leader among merchants. He was the first business man to close his store on Sunday, this being regarded at the time as a startling innovation. From that day forward he was strict in his adherence to measures he believed to be just and right. The business which he established shortly after his

arrival in Portland was conducted under the name of H. W. Corbett, then as H. W. Corbett & Co., later as Corbett, Failing & Co., and lastly as Corbett, Failing & Robertson. Since 1867 their store has been the largest wholesale hardware establishment in the northwest, as well as one of the largest on the coast. In 1868 H. W. Corbett bought a controlling interest in the First National Bank, of which Mr. Failing was made president and continued as such until his death in 1898, at which time Mr. Corbett became the executive head of the institution.

In 1865 Mr. Corbett took the contract for the transportation of mails to California. Four years later he bought out the California Stage Company and enlarged the line to carry out the contract for running the four-horse stage coach with the mail between Portland and California. On his election to the United States senate he relinquished the contract. From the early days of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company he was one of its directors and up to the time of his death was a director of its successor, the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company. At different times he has had important manufacturing interests. The building interests of Portland were greatly promoted by his co-operation. Among the buildings which he was interested in erecting are the following: First National Bank building; Worcester block, six stories, on Third and Oak streets; Cambridge block, on Third and Morrison; Neustadter building, on Stark and Fifth; Corbett, Hamilton and Marquam buildings, etc. An earnest advocate of the Northern Pacific Railroad, while in the senate he gave himself to the work of promoting the measure. After the failure of Jay Cooke to carry the plan to a successful issue and when Henry Villard undertook the completion of the road, Mr. Corbett took a pecuniary interest and in many ways promoted the work.

While living in New York, Mr. Corbett was married at Albany, that state, to Miss Caroline E. Jagger, who was born in that city and died there in 1865. Two sons were born of that union, namely: Henry J., and Hamilton F., both of whom died in Portland in young manhood. The second marriage of Mr. Corbett was solemnized in Worcester, Mass., and united him with Miss Emma L. Ruggles, a native of that state. Movements of a humanitarian nature always received the encouragement and assistance of Mr. Corbett. One of the worthy movements to which he lent his aid was the Boys and Girls Aid Society, which endeavored to arrange affairs so that children, guilty of a first crime, were not thrown among hardened criminals. A home was built especially for such first offenders and its influence has been lasting and far-reaching.

The election of Mr. Corbett to the United States senate, over Governor Gibbs and John H. Mitchell, occurred in 1866 and he took his seat March 4, 1867. His record as senator was a most excellent one. He secured the appropriation for the Portland postoffice, also the custom house at Astoria, and succeeded in having Portland made the port of entry for the Willamette custom district. One of the bills he introduced provided for the return of the government to specie payment, which, though not passed at the time, was eventually adopted. In the senate he was especially effective in securing much needed financial legislation. On the expiration of his term, March 4, 1873, he visited Europe, spending seven months in a tour that was of deep interest to him as well as a source of recreation. In 1896, when the St. Louis platform declared for the gold standard, the Republican party in Oregon became somewhat disorganized on account of the advocacy by many of free silver. However, the influence of men as conservative and successful as himself did much to secure a Republican victory, and McKinley was given a majority of two thousand. In 1900 Mr. Corbett was the Republican candidate for the United States senate and had the majority of Republican legislators, but was defeated by John H. Mitchell through a combination of Democrats and some of the Republicans. In 1868, when the legislature failed to elect a United States senator, Governor Geer appointed him to the office, but he was not seated on account of the ruling of the United States senate, they declaring that an appointed senator was not entitled to a seat caused by the failure of a state legislature to elect when they had the opportunity. On several occasions he was a delegate to national Republican conventions, where he was recognized as one of the leading men from Oregon. Considerable of his time and thought had been devoted to his duties as president of the board of directors of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, in the success of which he was deeply interested, as affording an opportunity to show to the east and to visitors from other countries the remarkable advancement made by the northwest during the eventful one hundred years since, at the instance of President Jefferson, Captain Lewis and Captain Clark, at the head of a small expedition, sailed to the headwaters of the Missouri and thence crossed the country to the coast, where they arrived November 14, 1805. The condition of the present, contrasted with the wildness of that period, affords an opportunity for the student of history to note the changes that have rendered possible the present high state of civilization, for which no class of people deserve greater praise than the indomitable, energetic and resourceful pioneers. On the day prior to his death, realizing that his

strength was failing, Mr. Corbett resigned the office of president.

PROF. IRVING W. PRATT. The city of Portland is one of the greatest strongholds of Masonry in the United States. During the days of the greatest ascendancy of this ancient and mystic order on the Pacific coast, no man has been more ardently devoted to the promotion of its highest interests than Prof. Irving W. Pratt; and it is safe to assume that the great personal esteem in which he is held is accepted by him as ample reward for his unselfish and high-minded services in behalf of the order, extending over a period of more than forty years. He has been honored by elevation to the highest post a Mason may hope to attain in the state, and every possible mark of distinction has been conferred upon him by the fraternity in this jurisdiction.

During the early colonial period in American history the founder of the Pratt family in America came from the vicinity of London, England, and settled in Connecticut, from which state Benjamin Russell Pratt, one of seven brothers, went forth to fight in behalf of the cause of the colonies in the Revolution. Soon after the close of the struggle he removed from Connecticut to the banks of Cayuga Lake, in New York state, where he spent the remainder of his days. Franklin Pratt, a son of this Revolutionary soldier, was born in Norwich, Conn., and grew to manhood in New York state, whence he removed to Ohio, settling in Huron county about 1842. By occupation a contractor, he secured the contract to construct a section of the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad, now a part of the Baltimore & Ohio system, the second road to be built in Ohio. Earlier in life he had been for some time a superintendent on the Erie canal. In 1858 he removed to Lenawee county, Mich., where he bought a farm, on which he resided until his death at the age of seventy-five years. While living in New York state he married Hannah Holaway, who was born in Delaware county, N. Y. Her father, Benjamin Holaway, a native of Pennsylvania, and of English descent, became a pioneer of Huron county, Ohio, where he died at the age of ninety-nine years. To an unusual degree he retained his physical and mental faculties to the last, and on the day he was ninety-eight years of age he walked five miles, feeling little the worse for this exertion.

In the family of Franklin Pratt there were six sons and three daughters. The eldest son, Benjamin Russell, served in the Mexican war, holding a commission as captain of the Third Ohio Regiment. His death occurred at Dayton, Ohio,

The second son, Martin, was killed by the fall of a tree while hunting, in his young manhood. Henry, the third son, occupies the old homestead in Michigan. Irving W. was the fourth in order of birth. Nathaniel Lee, the fifth, is a merchant at Blissfield, Mich. The youngest, Martin L., who served as a Michigan volunteer during the Civil war, is now engaged in teaching in Albina.

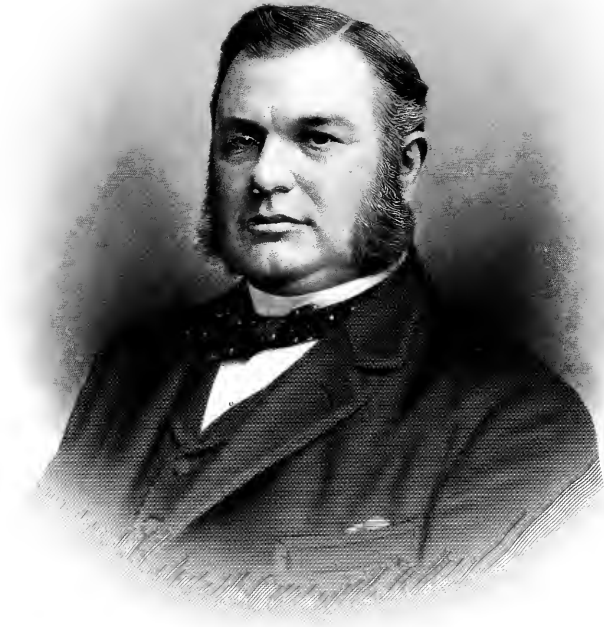
Irving W. Pratt was born at Waterloo, N. Y., March 17, 1838, and was about five years of age when the family settled in Ohio. At the age of sixteen he entered Norwalk Academy, from which he was graduated, in the meantime teaching schools in adjoining districts. He considered himself fortunate to secure a position as teacher at \$8 per month and "board 'round," in which manner he paid the expenses of his academic course. On leaving Ohio he taught district schools in Michigan, and with the means thus secured paid his way through the Ypsilanti State Normal School, from which he was graduated in 1861. He then resumed teaching.

At the first call for volunteers for service in the Rebellion Professor Pratt offered his services to his country, but was rejected on account of disabilities. Disappointed at his failure to get into the service, he soon turned his thoughts to the far west and decided to seek a home on the Pacific coast. By way of New York and the Isthmus, in 1862 he went to San Francisco, thence to Placerville, Cal., where he was employed as principal of the Placerville school. Resigning in 1867, he returned to San Francisco with the intention of going to Los Angeles, but was dissuaded from his intention by a Mr. Martin, who induced him to change his course toward Portland. After his arrival in Oregon he recovered from the ague, from which he had been a constant sufferer for some time. He was not long in securing a position as teacher, as instructors possessed of more than ordinary qualifications were not easy to obtain in Oregon in those days, and for two years he had charge of schools in East Portland. He then came to Portland as principal of the Harrison Street school, located in the second school building erected in the city. For twenty-two years continuously he served as principal, resigning in 1891 in order to accept the position of superintendent of the city schools. When he began teaching in Portland in 1869 but thirteen teachers were employed by the city. During the five years he occupied the post of superintendent he had the supervision of the work of two hundred and eighty teachers, distributed among twenty-eight buildings, and his efficient conduct of the educational system of the city is on record as successful to an eminent degree. Upon retiring from this office in 1896 he accepted the principal-

ship of the Failing school, which he now holds, superintending the work of twenty teachers. Incidental to his professional labors, for sixteen years he served as a member of the state board of education.

Professor Pratt maintains an interest in religious work and contributes to the support of the Congregational Church, of which his wife is a member, though he is not identified with any denomination. He is connected with the Commercial Club, and in a general way has given abundant evidence of his public spirit. He is devoted to the principles of the Republican party, and actively supports its candidates and measures.

The Masonic record of Professor Pratt, to which brief reference already has been made, dates from 1865, when he was initiated into the order in Pilot Hill Lodge No. 160, at Pilot Hill, Eldorado county, Cal. Soon after his removal to Portland, in 1867, he organized Washington Lodge No. 46, and became its first master. Since 1874 he has been a member of Portland Lodge No. 55, in which he is past master. In Portland Chapter No. 3, R. A. M., he is past high priest, and in Oregon Commandery No. 1, K. T., he is past eminent commander. He is also a member of Washington Council No. 3, R. & S. M. In 1871 he received the Scottish Rite degrees, from the fourth to the thirty-second, and for eleven years served as presiding officer in these important bodies. He is past grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of Oregon, and since 1892 has been active inspector-general of the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction in the state of Oregon, the highest post of honor possible of attainment in the state. In this capacity he organized Oregon Consistory No. 1, A. & A. Scottish Rite, the first consistory in the state. Upon the organization of Al Kader Temple, N. M. S., in 1888, he was made illustrious potentate, and occupied this post for fifteen years continuously, or until December 26, 1902. At the session of the Temple on the evening of January 17, 1903, Professor Pratt was treated to one of the greatest surprises of his life in being made the recipient of a magnificent loving cup, a tribute of affectionate regard from the nobles of Al Kader Temple. The inscription on the cup is as follows: "From Al Kader Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Portland, Oregon, January 17, 1903. To Irving W. Pratt, for fifteen years Illustrious Potentate of Al Kader Temple, from its organization, February 15, 1888, to December 26, 1902. A tribute of affection and esteem. Es Selamu Aleikum." Professor Pratt is also the possessor of one of the most beautiful Masonic jewels in the United States, which was presented to him in March, 1885, by Port-



Henry Failing

land Lodge No. 55, and the Scottish Rite Masons of Portland.

The marriage of Professor Pratt was solemnized in Portland July 14, 1874, and united him with Sophia C. Taylor, who was born in Ohio. She came to Portland in 1853, joining her father, Peter Taylor, a native of Scotland and a pioneer inhabitant of this city. Her education was received in the schools of this city, and early in life she engaged in teaching. Professor and Mrs. Pratt have their home at No. 611 First street, and are the parents of six children, namely: Douglas L., Irving H., Martin T., all of whom are engaged in business in Portland; Jo S., who is a clerk on a transport in the Pacific squadron of the United States navy; Allyn Francis and Gertrude S. The three eldest sons enlisted in Company H, Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry, for service in the Spanish-American war, and were soon sent (1898) to Manila, where they rendered efficient service as soldiers, being fortunate in retaining their health in spite of the trying tropical climate. On their return they all engaged in business in Portland, where they now reside.

It will be observed by a perusal of this brief sketch of important events in the busy life of Professor Pratt that his career has been one of great utility. His long period of service in Portland as an educator has been characterized by marked success, a consensus of the opinion of those who have closely watched his record being that no incumbent of the office of superintendent of the city schools has done more than he to elevate the standard of the schools. As a citizen he has proven himself progressive and public-spirited, giving freely of his time and influence to the work of promoting those movements intended to enhance the intellectual, social and industrial prestige of the community in which he has spent the most active years of his life. Personally he possesses an abundance of those qualities of mind and character which tend to endear a man to those with whom he comes in daily contact, and the people of Portland who have learned to know him best are steadfast in their allegiance to and devoted in their friendship for him.

HENRY FAILING. At the time of the death of Henry Failing of Portland, C. A. Dolph, as chairman of the sub-committee appointed to draft a suitable memorial, submitted the following sketch of his life, which was adopted by unanimous vote of the water committee at its regular meeting, December 20, 1898, and ordered spread upon the records of the proceedings of the committee: Henry Failing was born in the city of New York January 17, 1834. He was the second

son of Josiah and Henrietta (Ellison) Failing, the first son having died in infancy. His father was a native of Montgomery county, in the Mohawk valley, in the state of New York, and was descended on the male side from the German Palatines, who settled that part of the province in the early part of the eighteenth century. His mother was an English woman, with a strain of Welsh blood in her veins, and came to the United States with a brother and sister about the beginning of the nineteenth century. Josiah Failing was reared on the farm of his parents and remained at home until a young man, going to New York about 1824. There he was married, June 15, 1828, to Miss Henrietta Ellison, daughter of Henry Ellison, of York, England, and Mary (Beek) Ellison, a native of New York. She was born in Charleston, S. C., whither her parents had gone shortly after their marriage. Mr. Ellison died suddenly when his daughter was hardly a month old, and the widow, with her fatherless infant, returned to the home of her parents in New York, where her daughter grew to womanhood. The Beeks were descended from the early Dutch settlers of the province, coming over from Holland before the transfer of the colony from the Dutch to the English more than two hundred years ago. Nathaniel Beek, father of Mrs. Ellison and grandfather of Mr. Failing, did service in the cause of independence during the Revolutionary war, in the Ulster county regiment of New York militia.

The early boyhood of Henry Failing was passed in his native city. He attended a public school in the ninth ward, then and now known as No. 3. The school was at that time under the control of the New York Public School Society, an organization which has long since ceased to exist, the management of the schools being now merged into the general system of the board of education. The work of the schools in those days was confined to the more simple branches, but what was taught was thoroughly done; so that when, in April, 1846, young Failing at the age of twelve bade farewell to school and sports, he was well grounded in the English branches. He entered the counting house of L. F. de Figanere & Co., in Platt street, as an office boy. M. de Figanere was a Portuguese, a brother of the Portuguese minister to the United States, and his partner, Mr. Rosat, was a French merchant from Bordeaux. The business of this firm was largely with French dealers in the city and it was there that Henry Failing acquired such a knowledge of the French language that he was enabled to both write and speak it with facility and correctness. Three years later, having meanwhile become an expert accountant, he became junior bookkeeper in the large dry-goods jobbing house of Eno, Mahoney & Co., of which concern Amos R.

Eno (the lately deceased New York millionaire) was the head. His knowledge of the importing business and custom-house firms and dealers was such that neither of these two concerns had occasion for the services of a broker during his stay with them. Mr. Eno, with whom Mr. Failing maintained a correspondence until the former's death, told an intimate friend that it was one of the mistakes of his life that he did not make it more of an inducement for Henry Failing to remain with him. As it was, they parted with mutual regret.

The almost meagre opportunities for the acquirement of knowledge which Mr. Failing possessed were so diligently and wisely used that when, in 1851, a little more than seventeen years old, he made the great move of his life, he was better equipped for his future business career than many of far greater opportunities and educational facilities. April 15, 1851, in company with his father and a younger brother (the late John W. Failing), he left New York to establish a new business in Oregon. The journey was by sea to Chagres on the Isthmus of Panama, thence by boat up Chagres river, and thence to Panama by mule train. From Panama they came to San Francisco by the steamer Tennessee, afterwards lost on the coast. They reached Portland June 9, 1851, coming on the old steamer Columbia, which that year had been put on the route of the Pacific Steamship Company, C. H. Lewis, late treasurer of the water committee, being a passenger on the same steamer. For many years Mr. Failing and Mr. Lewis were accustomed to observe the anniversary together.

After a few months of preparation, building, etc., the new firm opened business on Front street, one door south of Oak. The original sign of J. Failing & Co. can be seen yet on the four-story building that occupies the ground. On this spot Mr. Failing continued to do business many years, retaining his interest until January, 1893. Josiah Failing from the first was prominent in municipal and educational affairs, being a member of the first city council in 1852 and mayor of the city in 1853. In 1854 the elder Failing retired from business and Henry Failing continued in his own name. He was married, October 21, 1858, to Miss Emily Phelps Corbett, youngest sister of Hon. H. W. Corbett, formerly of this city. Mrs. Failing died in Portland July 8, 1870, since which time he has been a widower. He had four daughters, one of whom died in infancy. Three are now living, namely: Miss Henrietta E. Failing, Mary F. Failing and Mrs. Henry C. Cabell, wife of Capt. Henry C. Cabell, U. S. A.

In the year 1860 Mr. Failing, in connection with his father, Josiah Failing, and Hon. H. W.

Corbett, bought a controlling interest in the First National Bank of Portland from Messrs. A. M. and L. M. Starr, who had, with some others, established the bank in 1866. Mr. Failing was immediately made president of the institution, which he continued to manage until his death. Immediately after the change of ownership the capital of the bank was increased from \$100,000 to \$250,000, and in 1880 it was doubled to its present amount, \$500,000, while the legal surplus and the undivided profits amount to more than the capital. In addition to this, dividends far exceeding the original investment have been made to the stockholders. In January of 1871 Mr. Failing and Mr. Corbett consolidated their mercantile enterprises, forming the firm of Corbett, Failing & Co., the co-partnership continuing twenty-two years, when Mr. Failing's interest terminated by the dissolution of the firm. The name of the concern is perpetuated in the present corporation of Corbett, Failing & Robertson, their successors.

In the political campaign of 1862 Mr. Failing was chairman of the state central committee of the Union party, a combination of Republicans and War Democrats, who carried Oregon for the Union in those exciting times. In 1864, at the age of thirty years, he was by popular vote elected mayor of the city of Portland, and during his first term in that office a new charter for the city was obtained, a system of street improvement adopted and much good work done. At the expiration of his term of office he was re-elected with but five dissenting votes. In 1873 he was again chosen mayor of the city and served for a full term of two years. His administration of the affairs of the city was able, progressive and economical. In the legislative act of 1885 he was named as a member of the water committee and upon its organization was unanimously chosen chairman of the committee, which position he held until his death. Upon all political questions he had decided convictions, in accordance with which he invariably acted; but he never engaged in political controversy nor indulged in personalities. His marvelous judgment and powers of exact calculation are well illustrated by his service as chairman of the water committee. For many years he, substantially unaided, annually made the estimates required by law of the receipts and expenditures of the committee for the year next ensuing. These estimates are, under the varied circumstances necessarily considered in making them, characteristic of him, and some of them are marvels of exactness. His estimate of the cost of operation, maintenance, repairs and interest for the year 1893 was \$100,000, and the actual outlay was \$100,211.91. His estimate of receipts for the year 1892 was \$240,000, and the receipts actually collected were

\$237,300.85. His estimate of the receipts for the year 1897 was \$232,000. The amount actually collected was \$231,860.95. The magnitude of the task of making these estimates is emphasized when the fact is considered that not only the fluctuations in the population of a large city must be considered, but climatic conditions anticipated, and the amount of water consumed in irrigation based thereon; the amount of building and the volume of trade considered, and an estimate made of the amount of water consumed in building and in the use of elevators. These various sources of revenue were all carefully considered and estimates made which were in excess of the actual income in but trifling amounts.

The career of Mr. Failing affords encouragement to young men seeking place and power in business affairs. It demonstrates what can be accomplished by patient industry and honest effort, unaided by the scholastic training afforded by colleges and universities. The counting house was his schoolroom; but he studied not only men and their affairs, but also the best authors, becoming well informed in literature, science and the arts. He appreciated the advantages of a classical education and contributed liberally to the support and endowment of the educational institutions of this state. At the time of his death, which occurred November 8, 1898, he was a regent and president of the board of regents of the University of Oregon and was a trustee and treasurer of the Pacific University, the oldest educational institution of the state. He was a staunch friend and supporter of the religious and charitable institutions of the city and state. The First Baptist Church of Portland, and the Baptist Society of which he was many years the president, also the Children's Home, of which he was treasurer, were special objects of his solicitude, and he contributed largely to the support of all. In connection with the late William S. Ladd and H. W. Corbett he was active in the project for purchasing and laying out the grounds of Riverside cemetery. For many years he was desirous of seeing a suitable piece of ground laid out and properly improved for cemetery purposes, and this beautiful spot, where his remains now rest, is in no small degree the result of his effort. To the Portland Library Association, of which he was president, he made large donations in money and gave much time and thought to the work. The library building, now one of the fairest ornaments of our city, is largely the result of his benevolence and enterprise. He was especially generous and kind to the pioneers of the state, who, like him, aided in laying the foundation of a civilization which is now our common heritage, and his name will be remembered and honored by them and their posterity as long as the history of our state is

written or read. In appreciation of his character and of his services to the city and state, his associates of the water committee of the city of Portland direct this tribute to his memory be entered upon their records.

HON. JOHN B. CLELAND. About 1650 the Cleland family, who were strict Presbyterians, removed from Scotland to Ireland, and there, in County Down, Samuel Cleland was born and reared. Before leaving that county he was made a Mason and subsequently rose to the rank of Knight Templar. About 1812 he settled in Orange county, N. Y., where he improved a farm near Little Britain. In his old age he joined his son's family in Wisconsin and there spent his last days. His son, James, a native of Orange county, became a pioneer of 1846 in Wisconsin, where he settled near Janesville, in Center township, Rock county, on the West Rock prairie. Like his father he took a warm interest in Masonry and in his life has exemplified the lofty principles of the order. During his active life he maintained a deep interest in politics and was a local leader of the Democratic party. For some years past he has been retired from agricultural pursuits and now, at eighty-two years of age, is making his home in Janesville. His wife, Isabella, was born in county Down, Ireland, and died in Rock county, Wis., in 1879. In early childhood she was brought to this country by her father, John Bryson, who settled on a farm in Orange county. Of her marriage there were five children, and three sons and one daughter are now living, the eldest of these being Judge John B. Cleland, of Portland. The others are: Mrs. Mary Fisher, of Janesville, Wis.; Samuel J., a farmer near Emporia, Kans.; and William A., of Portland, a well-known attorney.

On the home farm in Rock county, Wis., where he was born July 15, 1848, Judge Cleland passed the years of early boyhood. He attended the country district schools, the grammar and high schools of Janesville, and later Carroll College in Waukesha. At the expiration of the junior year in college he entered the University of Michigan in 1869 and was graduated from the law department March 29, 1871, receiving the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of Michigan, then to that of Wisconsin, and soon afterward to that of Iowa, in July of 1871 he settled at Osage, Mitchell county, Iowa, where he was a practicing lawyer and justice of the peace. In 1876 he was elected district attorney of the twelfth judicial district of Iowa, comprising eight counties, and this position he held from 1877 to 1885. In the fall of 1884 he was elected circuit judge of the twelfth district by a large

majority. A constitutional amendment two years later abolished the circuit courts, and he was then elected district judge, which position he resigned in 1888 on removing to Fargo, N. D. After two years as a practitioner in Fargo he came to Oregon in 1890, since which time he has been a resident of Portland. The appointment as circuit judge came to him in January, 1898, from Governor Lord, to succeed Hon. L. B. Stearns, resigned, as judge of one of the departments. The nomination for this office was tendered him in June, 1898, and at the following election he received a flattering majority, immediately thereafter entering upon his duties for a term of six years.

In Center township, Rock county, Wis., Judge Cleland married Ellen J. Cory, who was born in that county, her parents having been pioneers from Orange county, N. Y. They are the parents of four children, namely: Laura Josephine, Bessie Isabella, Earl James and Mattie Ellen. Mrs. Cleland is identified with the Congregational Church and a contributor to religious and philanthropic movements.

The eminent position held by Judge Cleland among the attorneys and jurists of Oregon is indicated by the high honor they conferred upon him in electing him to the presidency of the State Bar Association. No jurist in the entire state is more highly esteemed than he, and none enjoys to a fuller degree the confidence of the people in his impartiality, intelligence and sagacious judgment. By his previous experience on the bench in Iowa he had gained a thorough knowledge of the duties of a jurist and was therefore qualified to assume the responsibilities devolving upon him. With him partisanship sinks into the background, yet he is a loyal Republican and since boyhood has never swerved in his allegiance to the party. Socially he is associated with the University Club and Multnomah Athletic Club. Like his father and grandfather, he maintains a constant interest in Masonry. While in Iowa he was made a Mason in Osage Lodge No. 102, where he served as master for two terms. In Osage Chapter No. 36 he served as high priest, while his connection with the commandery dates from his admission to *Cœur de Leon* Commandery, K. T., of which he was eminent commander for seven years. At this writing he is a member of Portland Lodge No. 55, A. F. & A. M.; Portland Chapter No. 3, R. A. M., and Oregon Commandery No. 1, K. T., of which he was eminent commander for two terms. During his residence in Iowa he was senior grand warden of the Grand Commandery, and since coming to Oregon he has enjoyed similar honors, having been grand master of the Grand Lodge in (1898-99) and grand commander of the Grand Commandery of Oregon during the same year. The

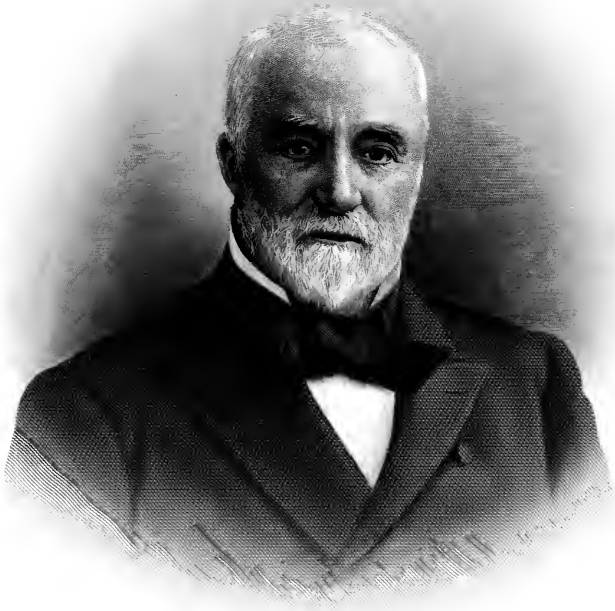
Shrine degree he received in El Zagal Temple, N. M. S., Fargo, N. D., and he is now affiliated with Al Kader Temple, N. M. S., of Portland. His Consistory degree has been given him since coming to Portland, and he has also attained the thirty-third degree here.

Aside from his connections with bench and bar, fraternal and social organizations, Judge Cleland has a host of warm personal friends in every walk of life. His commanding presence makes him a conspicuous figure in even the largest concourse of people. In physique he is stalwart and well-proportioned, about six feet and four inches tall, and possessing a dignified and judicial bearing, yet with a kindly and genial courtesy that wins and retains deep and lasting friendships.

WILLIAM A. CLELAND. During the years of his residence in Portland Mr. Cleland has established a reputation for accuracy of knowledge and breadth of information in matters relating to his profession, that of the law. For this he was well qualified through the advantages derived from an excellent education. While his early advantages were limited to the district school near the home farm, in Rock county, Wis., where he was born June 22, 1855, yet his teachers were thorough and, finding him to be ambitious, delighted to aid him in securing a satisfactory start. When thirteen years of age he became a student at Milton and two years later went to Beloit, where he completed the preparatory department and in 1872 entered Beloit College. In 1874 he matriculated as a junior in Princeton University, from which he was graduated in 1876, with the degree of A. B. His alma mater in 1902 conferred upon him the degree of A. M.

Immediately after graduating Mr. Cleland entered the law office of his brother, Judge John B. Cleland, at Osage, Iowa, where he combined the duties of clerk with the study of law. Two years later he returned to Wisconsin, where he remained until after his mother's death. In 1879 he went to Fargo, N. D., where he continued his law readings and acted as clerk. Admitted to the bar in 1881, he opened an office in Grafton and a year later formed the firm of Cleland & Sauter. While continuing the office at Grafton, in January of 1889 he became a member of the firm of Miller, Cleland & Cleland, of Fargo. In 1890 he came to Portland and with his brother, John B., formed the firm of Cleland & Cleland. Since the accession of his brother to the circuit bench in 1898 he has continued alone.

Always a believer in Republican principles, Mr. Cleland served as chairman of the county and district central committees while living in



Franklin Bush

Dakota. Socially he is a popular man, numbering a host of friends and well-wishers, an active participant in the affairs of the Commercial Club and a welcomed guest in the most select circles of the city.

Belonging to a family conspicuously prominent in Masonry, he has shared the general interest in that order. While living at Grafton, N. D., he was made a Mason in Crescent Lodge No. 11, in which he served as master from December of 1887 to December of 1888. February 6, 1884, he was initiated in Corinthian Chapter No. 3, R. A. M., at Grand Forks, N. D. February 18, 1885, he was made a member of Grand Forks Commandery No. 8, K. T., from which he was demitted March 5, 1890, to Oregon Commandery No. 1, K. T., of which he is past eminent commander. In 1880 he became a Shriner in El Zagal Temple, N. M. S., at Fargo, and since May 26, 1891, has affiliated with Al Kader Temple, of Portland. He is also associated with Portland Lodge No. 55, A. F. & A. M., and Portland Chapter No. 3, of which he is past high priest. In June of 1902 he was elected grand priest of the Grand Chapter of Oregon, which responsible position he has since filled with characteristic enthusiasm and success.

ASAHEL BUSH. The career of Asahel Bush, pioneer journalist and banker, of Salem, illustrates in a striking degree the possibilities of the Northwest during the first half-century of its development. The citizenship of Oregon probably affords to-day no more conspicuous example of the self-made man of affairs, no better or more worthy type of American citizenship, than is to be found in the subject of this necessarily rather brief memoir. A record of the salient points in his career, illustrating the various steps he has taken onward and upward to the attainment of the unquestionable and unquestioned position as the foremost citizen of the Willamette valley should, and undoubtedly will, prove a source of inspiration to the ambitious young men of the present generation whose aspirations lie along lines of a nature more or less similar to those pursued by Mr. Bush during the days preceding the period since which his position in the commercial world has been assured.

The ancestral history of Mr. Bush, both lineal and collateral, is distinctly American. The founders of the family in the New World emigrated from England in 1630, and from that time to the present men bearing that name have lent their best efforts toward the promotion of the welfare of the country, placing America first in their affections and interests. In 1650 representatives of the family moved from the state

of Connecticut, where they had resided for more than twenty years, to Westfield, Mass. Aaron Bush, grandfather of Asahel Bush, was a farmer of New England, where his entire life was spent. Asahel Bush, his son, father of the pioneer of whom we are writing, was born in Westfield, Mass., also carried on agricultural pursuits in that state. In public affairs he was prominent and influential, and served as selectman of his town and as a representative in the Massachusetts State Legislature. He was a believer in the Universalist faith, and a man of broad mind and liberal views. In early manhood he wedded Sally Noble, a native of Westfield, Mass., whose ancestry may also be traced back to England. Asahel and Sally (Noble) Bush became the parents of six children, but two of whom are now living.

Asahel Bush, whose name introduces this memoir, was the fifth child in order of birth, and the only one who located on the Pacific coast. He was born in Westfield, Mass., June 4, 1824, was reared in that town, and completed his literary education in the Westfield Academy. At the age of seventeen years he moved to Saratoga Springs, N. Y., where he was apprenticed to the printer's trade in the office of the Saratoga *Sentinel*. Here he was employed for about four years, during which time he learned the details of the trade, it having been his original intention to make newspaper work his vocation. As he grew to maturity his views of life broadened, and he determined to make his life more useful by mastering the law, thereby equipping himself more fully for the struggle which he realized lay ahead of him. With this ambition dominant in his mind, he returned to his native state and began the study of the law in Westfield under the direction of William Blair and Patrick Boise, being admitted to the bar of Massachusetts in 1850. Judge R. P. Boise of Salem, a nephew of Patrick Boise, who had previously been a student in his uncle's law office, was a friend of Mr. Bush, and the aspirations of the two young men about this time tended in the same direction, both arriving at the conclusion that the well-nigh boundless resources of the then new and undeveloped Northwest offered to them broader opportunities than the East. Accordingly they decided to put their fortunes to the test in the territory of Oregon, whither a tide of immigration was then flowing. Soon after having been admitted to the practice of his chosen profession, Mr. Bush started for Oregon by way of the Panama route, leaving New York City as a passenger on the steamer Empire City, bound for Aspinwall. He made the journey across the Isthmus on a boat poled up the Chagres river and on the back of a mule over the mountains, and re-embarked on the

steamer Panama, which, after stopping for a short time in the harbor of San Francisco, proceeded northward to Astoria. At that point Mr. Bush took a small boat up the Columbia and Willamette rivers to Portland. A short time afterward he located at Oregon City, where he established a newspaper, which he named the *Oregon Statesman*, for the publication of which he had had a printing press shipped from the East around the Horn. The first issue of the *Statesman* appeared in March, 1851. Mr. Bush continued to be editor, proprietor and publisher of this pioneer newspaper until 1853, when he removed his office to Salem, there continuing in journalism until 1861. The business evidently appealed to him as more fascinating and satisfactory than the practice of the law, for by this time he had abandoned the idea of engaging in the practice of his profession.

In 1861 Mr. Bush sold his newspaper, which thereafter was known as the *Union*. In 1867 he engaged in the banking business in Salem as a member of the firm of Ladd & Bush, his partner in this enterprise being the late W. S. Ladd of Portland. This relation was sustained until 1877, when Mr. Bush purchased the interest of his partner. For the past twenty-six years he has retained control of the institution and has been actively engaged in the conduct of its affairs, and through his individual efforts he has made it one of the strongest banking houses in the Pacific Northwest. In 1867 he erected the commodious brick structure now devoted to the purposes of his business.

Mr. Bush has further contributed to the improvement of the city through the erection of a number of stores and other buildings. He is a stockholder in and president of the Salem Flouring Mills, in which he has been interested for many years. In company with Mr. Ladd and others he purchased this enterprise several years ago and equipped the plant with roller process machinery. When the mill was destroyed by fire it was immediately rebuilt, and there is now a modern mill having a daily capacity of four hundred barrels. He is also financially interested in the Salem Woolen Mills, is the owner of the Salem Foundry, and for some time was a stockholder in the old Oregon Steam Navigation Company, the predecessor of the present system known as the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company. In addition to these enterprises, in which much of his capital has been profitably invested and to which he has devoted no inconsiderable portion of his time and energy, he has, at various times, been identified with other local enterprises which have helped to establish the city of Salem on a sound manufacturing, commercial and financial basis.

In his political views Mr. Bush is a Demo-

crat who has always remained firm in his belief in the principle of free trade. He has taken an active part in the promotion of the welfare of his party in Oregon, and probably no other man has accomplished more for the general well-being of the Democracy of this state than he. For several years he was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee, of which he served for a time as chairman. In 1892 he was sent as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago, on which occasion Grover Cleveland was nominated for the presidency for the third time. For eight years he served as Territorial Printer for Oregon, the first and only man to hold that office. He was appointed one of the board of visitors to the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., filling that post in 1861, when two classes were graduated for the purpose of providing officers for the army in the Civil war. For many years he was a regent of the Oregon State University, but resigned the office; and at the time of its incorporation was a trustee of Willamette University. He is a member of the Oregon Historical Society, and in religious faith is a Unitarian. In 1902 he was made a member of the Board of Directors of the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition to be held in Portland in 1905.

In 1854 Mr. Bush made a trip to his old home in Massachusetts by way of the Panama route, returning to Salem the same year. In 1861 he made a second trip by the same route, and in 1865 he crossed the plains to the East by stage, returning home by way of the Isthmus.

The marriage of Mr. Bush occurred in Salem in October, 1854, and united him with Eugenia Zieber, who was born in 1833 in Princess Anne, Princess Anne county, on the Eastern shore of Maryland. Her father was a native of Philadelphia, and her mother of Maryland. Her family crossed the plains in 1851, settling in Oregon City, but afterward removing to Salem. John S. Zieber, her father, became surveyor-general of Oregon in 1853, filling the office for one term. Mrs. Bush was a graduate of the Moravian Seminary at Bethlehem, Pa., and was a lady of superior culture and refinement, possessed of many graces of character. She died in Salem in 1863, leaving four children: Estelle, who is a graduate of the school in which her mother received her education; Asahel N., a graduate of Amherst College, class of 1882, now a partner of his father in the banking business; Sally, a graduate of Smith College at Northampton, Mass.; and Eugenia, who is a graduate of Wellesley College.

It is difficult to place a proper estimate upon the services of Asahel Bush to the state of Oregon, and particularly to the community in which

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he has been for so long a period a most potent factor. Thoughtful men who have watched the progress of the state for the past four or five decades are generally agreed that there is living to-day no other individual whose personality, sound judgment in affairs of finance, trade and commerce, broad-mindedness, thoughtfulness for the welfare of the community at large, and unselfish and disinterested desire to witness the most economical utilization of the partially developed resources so abundant throughout the country in which he was a pioneer, has made, and is yet making, so marked an impress upon the trend of events in the state. For many years his strong guiding hand has been felt in nearly all important undertakings throughout a large expanse of territory within the borders of the state, and his judgment has been sought and deferred to by hundreds of men in all walks of life. A common expression in local commercial and manufacturing circles has been: "Ask Mr. Bush what he thinks about it." His integrity has always been above reproach, and his motives in all his operations have never been questioned. Honored and respected by all who have learned to know him, and well-beloved by those who have been favored by an intimate acquaintance with him, he is now—in his eightieth year—recognized as the foremost citizen of the Willamette valley, if not, indeed, of the entire state of Oregon.

Such, in brief, is the life history of Asahel Bush. Those whose discernment enables them to read "between the lines" and who are familiar with the history of the state, will readily realize the nature of the environments which surrounded him in the early years of his residence here, and what courage and fortitude, as well as enterprise and energy, it required to face the pioneer conditions of the Northwest and establish large business interests here upon a profitable basis. In his undertakings, however, he has been greeted with such a measure of success that his methods naturally prove of profound interest to the commercial and financial world. Yet there is no secret in connection with his advancement, for his success has been attained through earnest and conscientious effort, guided by sound judgment and keen foresight, supplemented by principles of honorable manhood.

HON. GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN. Believers in the influence of heredity will find much to support their claims in the ancestral record of the governor of Oregon, Hon. George Earle Chamberlain. The qualities that have given him an eminent position in the public life of the northwest are his by inheritance from a long

line of capable, scholarly and influential ancestors. The family of which he is a member came from England at an early period in American history and settled among the pioneers of Massachusetts. His grandfather, Dr. Joseph Chamberlain, a native of Delaware, was one of the distinguished physicians of Newark, that state. The lady whom he married also came of a prominent pioneer family. Her uncle, Charles Thomson, who served as secretary of the continental congress from 1774 to 1780, was born in Ireland, of Scotch lineage, November 29, 1729. Accompanied by three sisters he settled at New-castle, Del., in 1741, and there became a teacher in the Friends' Academy. In 1758 he was one of the agents appointed to treat with the Indians at Oswego, and while there was adopted by the Delawares, who conferred upon him an Indian name meaning "One who speaks the truth." The possessor of literary ability, he left his imprint upon the literature of his age through his "Harmony of the Five Gospels," a translation of the Old and New Testament, and an inquiry into the cause of the alienation of the Delaware and Shawnee Indians. His private file of letters, containing communications written to him while secretary of the continental congress and before that time, is among the most valued possessions of Governor Chamberlain, and contains letters from all the leading men of that day.

In the family of Dr. Joseph Chamberlain was a son, Charles Thomson Chamberlain, a native of Newark, Del., and a graduate of Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia. After receiving the degree of M. D., he settled in Natchez, Miss., in 1837, as offering a favorable opening for a professional man. During the years that followed he built up a large practice and established an enviable reputation for skill in the diagnosis and treatment of disease. An evidence of his kindly spirit of devotion to duty and self-sacrificing labors for others is shown by his record during the yellow fever epidemic of 1871. At that time, when many physicians felt justified in considering their own health, he attended patients night and day, without thought of self, until at last he was stricken with the disease and soon died.

The wife of Dr. Charles T. Chamberlain was Pamela H. Archer, a native of Harford county, Md., and now a resident of Natchez, Miss. Her father, Hon. Stevenson Archer, was born in Harford county, and graduated from Princeton College, 1805, after which he became an attorney. He served in congress from 1811 to 1817 from Maryland, and in the latter year accepted an appointment from President Madison as judge of Mississippi Territory with gubernatorial powers, and resigned later. From 1819 to 1821 he again represented his district in congress,

where he was a member of the committee on foreign affairs. In 1825 he was elected one of the justices of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, which office he held until his death in 1848, at which time he was chief justice. His father, John Archer, M. D., was a native of Harford county, Md., born in 1741. After graduating at Princeton in 1760, he studied for the ministry, but throat trouble rendering pulpit work inadvisable, he turned his attention to medicine. The first medical diploma ever issued in the new world was given to him by the Philadelphia Medical College. In 1776 he was elected a member of the convention which framed the Constitution and Bill of Rights of Maryland. At the commencement of the Revolutionary war he had command of a military company, the first enrolled in Harford county, and was a member of the state legislature. After the war he practiced his profession and several important discoveries in therapeutics are credited to him. In 1797 he was a presidential elector and from 1801 to 1807 was a member of congress from Maryland. His death occurred in 1810. The Archer family is of Scotch-Irish descent and was represented among the earliest settlers of Harford county, where for generations they wielded wide influence. It is worthy of record that the portrait of Hon. Stevenson Archer appears among those of distinguished men of Maryland placed in the new courthouse in Baltimore, that state, and also adorns the courthouse in his native county.

In a family of five children, one of whom, Charles T. Chamberlain, is a merchant in Natchez, Miss., Hon. George Earle Chamberlain was third in order of birth. His name comes to him from an uncle, George Earle, who was one of the noted men of Maryland, and assistant postmaster general of the United States during General Grant's term as president. In his native city of Natchez, Miss., where he was born January 1, 1854, he received such advantages as the public schools afforded. On leaving school in 1870 he clerked in a mercantile store. Two years later, entering college at Lexington, Va., he took the regular course of study in the Washington and Lee University, from which he was graduated in July of 1876, with the degrees of A. B. and B. L. Shortly after his graduation he returned to Natchez, where he remained until after the presidential election. However, prospects for success in the south were not encouraging at the time, and he determined to seek a more favorable opening. With this purpose in view he came to Oregon, which has been his home since his arrival December 6, 1876. Early in 1877 he taught a country school and in the latter part of the year was appointed deputy clerk of Linn county, which position he held until the summer of 1879. During 1880 he was elected to the lower house

of the legislature and in 1884 became district attorney for the third judicial district of Oregon. In the discharge of the duties of these various offices he gave satisfaction to all concerned, evincing wide professional knowledge and resourcefulness. His talents being recognized by the governor, he was given the appointment of attorney-general of Oregon on the creation of that office by act of legislature in 1891, his appointment bearing date of May 21, 1891. For a short time before this he had been interested in the banking business at Albany, being connected first with the First National Bank, and later with the Linn County National Bank.

At the general election following his appointment he was elected attorney-general on the Democratic ticket, receiving a majority of about five hundred, notwithstanding the fact that the Republican majority in Oregon at that time was about ten thousand. In 1900 he was elected district attorney of Multnomah county by a majority of eleven hundred and sixty-two, the county being then about four thousand Republican. The highest honor of his life came to him, unsolicited, in 1902, when the Democrats nominated him for governor by acclamation. In the election that followed he received a majority of two hundred and fifty-six over the Republican candidate, although on the congressional vote the state at the time was nearly fifteen thousand Republican. These figures are indicative of his popularity, not only with his own party, but with the general public. Among his large circle of friends and admirers are many who, though of different political faith, have yet such a warm regard for the man himself and such a firm faith in his ability to guide aright the ship of state, that many thousand votes were given him by people accustomed to vote another ticket than his own. It is doubtful if any public man possesses greater strength among the people of the state. Through the long period of his residence here he has won and maintained the confidence of the people, and his upright life, combined with unusual mental gifts, has given him his present prominence and prestige.

In Natchez, Miss., Mr. Chamberlain married Miss Sally N. Welch, who was born near that city, a descendant of an old Revolutionary family from New England. Her father, A. T. Welch, a native of New Hampshire, was a large planter near Natchez, the possessor of abundant means that rendered possible the giving of valuable educational advantages to his children. Mrs. Chamberlain was graduated from the Natchez Institute and is a lady of culture and refinement, an active member of the Calvary Presbyterian Church and also a member of the Eastern Star. Born of this marriage are the following children: Charles Thomson, a graduate of



Wm D Fenton

Portland High School and Academy, and a member of the class of 1903, Cooper Medical College, San Francisco; Lucie Archer, Marguerite, Carrie-Lee, George Earle, Jr., and Fannie W.

The Commercial Club of Portland, Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club, University Club and Oregon State Historical Society, number Governor Chamberlain among their members. A life member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks in Portland, he is past exalted ruler of the local lodge. While at Albany he joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he is past noble grand and a demitted member of lodge and encampment. Interested in the Knights of Pythias, he is past chancellor of Laurel Lodge No. 7 at Albany. His record in Masonry is interesting and proves him to have been devoted to the lofty principles of that order. His initial experience with Masonry began in St. Johns Lodge No. 62, A. F. & A. M., at Albany, of which he is past master. At this writing his membership is in Willamette Lodge No. 1, at Portland, and he is past grand orator of the Grand Lodge of Oregon. The Royal Arch degree was conferred upon him in Bailey Chapter No. 8, at Albany, in which he is past high priest, and he is also past grand high priest of the Grand Chapter of Oregon. He was raised to the Knight Templar degree in Temple Commandery No. 3, K. T., at Albany, in which he is past eminent commander. The thirty-second degree was conferred upon him in Oregon Consistory No. 1, at Portland, and he is also identified with Al Kader Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

JAMES D. FENTON. The genealogy of the Fenton family is traced to England, whence three brothers came to America, one settling in Virginia, another in New York and the third in New England. Descended from the Virginian branch was James E. Fenton, a native of the Old Dominion, born in 1798, and in early life a resident of Kentucky, but after 1820 a pioneer farmer of Boone county, Mo., where he died. His son, James D., was born and reared in Boone county and became a farmer in Scotland county, that state. From there, in May of 1865, he started across the plains with ox-teams, accompanied by his wife and seven children. Joining an expedition of over one hundred wagons, he was able to make his way safely through a region inhabited by hostile Indians. During the winter of 1865-66 he taught school near what is now Woodburn, in Marion county, Ore., but in the spring of 1866 he removed to a farm near McMinnville, Yamhill county. In addition to improving this property, he cleared a tract near Lafayette, and on the latter farm his death occurred in February of 1886, when

he was fifty-four years of age. Through all of his active life he adhered to Baptist doctrines and favored Democratic principles. At one time he held the office of county commissioner.

The marriage of James D. Fenton united him with Margaret A. Pinkerton, who was born near Barboursville, Ky., and is now living in Portland, at seventy-two years of age (1902). Her father, David, was born near Asheville, N. C., of Scotch descent, and settled in Kentucky when a young man. After his marriage he established his home on a plantation near Barboursville. In 1846 he removed to Clark county, Mo., and from there in 1865, accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Fenton to Oregon. His grandfather, David Pinkerton, was a cartridge box maker and rendered valued service during the Revolutionary war. The Pinkerton ancestors became identified with the Carolinas as early as 1745. In the family of James D. and Margaret A. Fenton there were ten children, namely: William D., attorney-at-law, of Portland; Mrs. Amanda Landess, of Yamhill county; James Edward, an attorney at Nome, Alaska; Frank W., an attorney at McMinnville, Ore.; J. D., a practicing physician in Portland; H. L., a merchant at Dallas, Ore.; Charles R., an attorney, who died at Spokane, Wash., in 1893; Matthew F., who is engaged in dental practice at Portland; Hicks C., a physician of Portland; and Mrs. Margaret Spencer, also of Portland.

HON. WILLIAM D. FENTON. Within recent years, and particularly during the opening years of the twentieth century, William D. Fenton has gradually grown to be recognized, within the ranks of his profession and among the laity, as a man exerting a strong influence upon the current of public events in the city of Portland, and to no meager extent in the state of Oregon at large. His unquestioned ability as a legal practitioner and the hearty interest he has taken in affairs calculated to develop and foster the important material interests of the home of his adoption have brought him prominently before the public, in whom rests an abiding confidence in his manifest capabilities, his public spirit and his integrity of character. Educated in western schools, fortified by an accurate knowledge of the west and its resources, and well-grounded in the principles of the law, he began the practice of his profession with a good foundation of hope for future success. Since 1891 he has been engaged in practice in Portland, where, in addition to his general practice (with a speciality of corporation law), he now acts as counsel for the Southern Pacific Company in Oregon.

Mr. Fenton was born at Etna, Scotland county, Mo., June 29, 1853, a son of James D. and Mar-

garet A. (Pinkerton) Fenton. (See sketch of James D. Fenton, preceding). When the family crossed the plains in 1865 he was old enough to be of considerable help to his father, and during much of the journey assisted by driving an ox-team. After settling in Oregon he took a preparatory course in McMinnville College, and in 1869 entered Christian College at Monmouth, Ore. (now the State Normal School), from which he graduated in 1872 with the degree of A. B. For a time thereafter he taught school in his home county. In 1874 he began the study of the law in Salem, and in December of the following year was admitted to the bar before the supreme court of the state. From 1877 to 1885 he practiced in Lafayette as a member of the firm of McCain & Fenton. During his residence in Yamhill county he served one term as a member of the state legislature representing that county. He first located in Portland in 1885, but six months later the death of his father caused him to return to Yamhill county, where he continued to reside four years. In April, 1889, he removed to Seattle, where he was engaged as assistant district attorney for a while. In June, 1890, he returned to Oregon, and the following year re-located in Portland, where he has since been continuously engaged in the practice of his profession. For some time he was a member of the firm of Bronaugh, McArthur, Fenton & Bronaugh, one of the strongest law firms of the northwest; but upon the death of Judge McArthur and the retirement of the senior Bronaugh the partnership was dissolved. Besides his interests in Portland he owns a portion of the old homestead.

Since the inception of the movement for holding the Lewis and Clark Exposition in Portland in 1905, Mr. Fenton has taken a leading part in the formulation of plans for that gigantic enterprise. As a member of the sub-committee on legislation of the Lewis and Clark board (consisting of Mr. Fenton, P. L. Willis and Rufus Malloy), he drafted the bill presented to the Oregon legislature at its session of 1903 and passed by that body. The bill provides that the governor shall appoint a commission of eleven members, who shall work in touch with the Lewis and Clark board; that if the commission and the board cannot agree upon any subject the differences shall be adjusted by the governor, secretary of state and state treasurer, whose decision shall be binding on the commission; that \$50,000 of the \$500,000 appropriated shall be used to pay the expenses of making an Oregon exhibit at St. Louis in 1904, and that as much of this exhibit as possible shall be returned to Oregon for the Lewis and Clark Exposition; that the commission shall erect a memorial building in Portland on ground to be donated for the pur-

pose, provided that not more than \$50,000 of the state's money shall go for this building, and provided that the Lewis and Clark board shall contribute \$50,000 toward the cost of the same structure. The measure further provides that one-half of the total amount of the appropriation shall be available in 1904 and the remainder in 1905, but the commission is authorized to enter upon contracts before this money comes in, on warrants drawn by the secretary of state. It was Mr. Fenton's idea in framing the bill to give the commission as much discretion in the use of the public funds as would safely conserve the interests of the state.

In Monmouth, Ore., October 16, 1879, Mr. Fenton married Katherine Lucas, a native of Polk county, this state. Her father, Albert W. Lucas, a Kentuckian by birth, came to the northwest as early as 1853 and identified himself with the agricultural interests of Polk county. The four sons of Mr. and Mrs. Fenton are named as follows: Ralph Albert, member of the class of 1903, University of Oregon; Horace B., class of 1902, Portland Academy; Kenneth L., class of 1904, Portland Academy; and William D., Jr. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which Mr. Fenton formerly served as trustee. He is a member of the State Bar Association, and socially is connected with the Arlington and University Clubs, being a charter member of the latter. His identification with Masonry dates from 1880, when he was initiated into Lafayette Lodge No. 3, A. F. & A. M. At this writing he is connected with Portland Lodge No. 55, A. F. & A. M., Oregon Consistory No. 1, and Al Kader Temple, N. M. S. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

MILTON SUNDERLAND. Back to patriotic sires on both sides of his family, Milton Sunderland traces his descent, and unquestionably derived from these same admirable sources the reliable traits of character developed at a later period among the trying pioneer conditions of Oregon. Mr. Sunderland, who is rounding out his well directed retirement in Portland, was born in Mercer county, Mo., June 8, 1842, and was reared in Iowa until his tenth year. His paternal and maternal grandsires followed the martial fortunes of Washington for four years, one of them being a celebrated and most astute spy, who, afterward being captured, was one of two to successfully run the gauntlet and escape. The parents of Mr. Sunderland, mentioned at length in another part of this book, were Benjamin and Elizabeth (Schaffer) Sunderland, natives respectively of Tippecanoe county, Ind., and Pennsylvania.

The little log school house in Wapello county, Iowa, where Milton Sunderland gained his first glimpse into book lore, was situated one mile from the paternal farm, and was only patronized by the Sunderland children for a few months during the winter time. A flood appearing in 1851 his father decided to run no more risks in the Keokuk district, and an emigration of the family to the west was planned. The ten-year-old lad made himself useful driving loose cattle on the way, and he walked a great many miles of the long distance. The remarkable personality in this part of the great caravan that wound its way over river and plain was the mother of the six Sunderland children, who drove the family carriage drawn by two Canadian ponies, each weighing a thousand pounds, missing only one day of such service when once on the way. Also she was a ministering angel to the sick and weary and discouraged, and by her great strength of character and sublime faith in their ultimate good fortune, stimulated them to renewed effort.

After the family located on their permanent section of land, one mile east of Woodlawn, Milton, though barely eleven years of age, made himself generally useful, and materially assisted in grubbing and clearing the timbered land, and preparing the way for crops. About this time the family lived in a rude cabin with a dirt floor, and the inconvenience and loneliness can be appreciated only by those similarly placed. Having reached his majority Mr. Sunderland started for Florence, on the Salmon river, Idaho, his brother accompanying him on the four hundred mile walk. They had three pack horses, and were reasonably successful as miners, and also increased their revenue during the three years later devoted to logging on the Columbia Slough Road. In Portland Mr. Sunderland was interested in the wood business for eleven months, and then returned to the Columbia river district and engaged in the dairy business. Since then he has been dealing in stock on a large scale and has lived on farms in different parts of Multnomah county. His last rural residence was on the old Payne place of one hundred and ninety acres, where he engaged in farming until moving to Portland in 1886. This ranch, finely improved, and equipped with all modern labor saving devices, passed from the possession of Mr. Sunderland in March of 1901, and with it went the stock, which had the reputation of being among the finest in Multnomah county. At one time he owned as many as nine hundred acres, a considerable portion of which was in the city limits, and was therefore more suitable for residence and business blocks than stock raising. Mr. Sunderland is interested in a coal mine twenty-eight miles south of Portland, in Wash-

ington county, the company having already begun to operate the same. In the spring of 1902 Mr. Sunderland built a summer home at Hood River, three-fourths of a mile from the depot, and here the family spend much of their time during the summer.

Various social and other organizations benefit by the membership of Mr. Sunderland, whose genial manner and unflinching tact not only win but retain friends. He is essentially social in his tastes, and is devoted to out-of-door sports, especially hunting and fishing. Politically he has always been a firm supporter of the principles of the Democracy, and for several years served as school director, being an earnest advocate of good schools. For thirty-five years he has been identified with the Orient Lodge No. 17, I. O. O. F., and for many years a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Fidelity Lodge No. 4, in which he has passed all the chairs and is a charter member of the Degree of Honor, an auxiliary of the Workmen. With his wife he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and contributes generously of time and means towards its maintenance and charities.

His wife bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Stansbery. (A complete sketch of her family will be found in the biography which follows.) To Mr. and Mrs. Sunderland have been born the following children: Mary A., a graduate of the Portland Business College, and now Mrs. Beckwith of Portland; Charles, a graduate of the Portland high school, and now engaged in dairying on the Columbia Slough Road; Ivy M., Mrs. Rowe of Portland; and Bertha, at home with her parents.

All his life Mr. Sunderland has been a very busy man, and now that he has retired from active business he well deserves the rest which a long, busy and useful life rewards. At all times he has been ready and willing to give time and means in support of any measure that had for its basis the betterment of the conditions with which the people of Oregon are surrounded. He has never been a man that cared for publicity, preferring to do his part in a quiet unostentatious way. A man with strong domestic tastes, he has found his great happiness within the bosom of his family and all his life he has been a devoted husband and loving father. To such men too much credit cannot be given, for it is to them the great debt of gratitude is due, as they are the ones who have redeemed Oregon from a wilderness and they are the ones that have stood for all that was good and pure.

JOHN E. STANSBERY. While not one of the early pioneers of Oregon, Mr. Stansbery was one of the many that crossed the plains with ox

teams, encountering all of the hardships and privations incident to the long, tedious trip. A native of Indiana and a son of John Stansbery, John E. was thoroughly familiar with the life of the pioneer. His father was born in New Jersey and settled in the Hoosier state at a very early day. Later in life he removed to Jefferson county, Iowa, where he lived until death ended his career in this world. Reared on the plains of the great middle west, John E. Stansbery had few advantages, as in those days the services of the boy were too valuable to be wasted in school, and as soon as old enough he was obliged to perform his part of the farm labors. When a young man he learned the cooper's trade, which he followed for some years. Later he engaged in farming in the state of his nativity, and in 1852 he started for Oregon, but for some reason, when Jefferson county, Iowa, was reached, the little party tarried. Here he engaged in farming and stock raising until May 3, 1862. Then, in company with his wife and six children, he resumed the trip that had been begun ten years previous. Six months were spent in covering the weary distance and it was on October 15, 1862, that the little band reached Portland. For the first two years they lived on a farm near Hillsboro, while the third year was spent on what was known as the old Quimby place. The next five years were spent on the Whittaker farm, and then a dairy farm of one hundred and sixty acres was purchased in what is now Woodlawn. On this farm he conducted a dairy and carried on general farming up to the time of his death in September, 1881.

His wife, who in maiden life was Miss A. M. Hughes, was born in Charleston, Clark county, Ind., a daughter of William Hughes, a native of Kentucky. The original name of the Hughes family is veiled in obscurity, having been lost track of when the paternal great-great-grandfather was kidnapped from his seaport town in England, and brought to America when a very small lad. In this country he was adopted by a family by the name of Hughes, from whom he took his name. He accompanied them on their removal from Kentucky and remained with them after they took up their residence in Indiana. The paternal grandfather Hughes, also William by name, was a cooper by trade, and after he engaged in farming in Indiana he had a small shop on his farm, where he did the work of the neighborhood.

John E. Stansbery, the father of Mrs. Sunderland, married Miss A. M. Hughes, who is still living and resides in Portland. She became the mother of thirteen children, ten of whom grew to maturity, and nine of whom are now living, Nancy Elizabeth being the oldest; Mary Margaret is now Mrs. A. J. Dufur of Wasco county,

Ore.; Susan E. is now Mrs. Windle of Portland; Rosa Bell married W. D. Zeller of Portland, but now in Dawson; Lucetta became the wife of John Foster, who died January 3, 1901; Frances is now Mrs. M. A. Zeller of Portland; J. E. and S. E. are twins and live in Woodlawn; and William Grant is living in Dawson. Mrs. Sunderland was reared in Iowa until her fourteenth year, when she accompanied her parents on their removal to Oregon. She has a very vivid remembrance of the long trip across the plains, which to her was a long joyous holiday.

In politics Mr. Stansbery was a firm supporter of the men and measures of the Republican party, but he never had the time nor inclination to take any active part in the political struggles, preferring rather to devote his whole time to his business interests. Fraternally he was identified with the Masonic order, while religiously he was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

I. N. FLEISCHNER. The rapid development of manufacturing on the Pacific coast in recent years has brought to the front young men of executive ability and firm grasp of detail. A man of this progressive type is I. N. Fleischner, of the firm of Fleischner, Mayer & Co., Portland, the largest manufacturers of and dealers in dry goods in the Pacific northwest. Mr. Fleischner is a native Oregonian, having been born at Albany, July 16, 1859. His father, Jacob Fleischner, had settled in Oregon in the early '50s. Coming from Austria when quite a young man, he engaged for a time in merchandising in Iowa, but soon joined in the westward march and crossed the plains to Oregon in an ox-team, which was the only method of conveyance half a century ago. At Albany he began business again and widened his field of operations by moving to Portland in 1866. At present his family consists of himself and wife. Six children were born to this union, of whom two sons and three daughters are living.

I. N. Fleischner was educated in the public schools of Portland, supplementing the high school course by a term at St. Augustine Military College, Benicia, Cal., from which he was graduated in 1878. After leaving school, he entered the firm of which he is now a partner. Upon the death of his uncle, Louis Fleischner, he succeeded with his brother to the Fleischner end of the business. At that time the firm was composed of I. N. and Max Fleischner, Solomon Hirsch, Samuel Simon, and Mark A. Mayer. Mr. Hirsch has since died.

From the time that he first engaged in business, Mr. Fleischner has been actively identified with every movement for the good of the state



Jarish Failing

of Oregon. He has served the Manufacturers' Association as vice-president and for two years was secretary of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, the most influential commercial body on the northwest coast. The Commercial Club and other business and social organizations include him among their members. In June, 1903, the city of Heppner, Ore., was partially destroyed by a flood and nearly two hundred and fifty people were drowned. A great amount of relief was sent from Portland to the stricken people, and Mr. Fleischner was honored by the mayor with appointment as chairman of the relief committee, a position which he filled with signal ability. Mr. Fleischner's firm was one of the largest subscribers to the stock of the Lewis and Clark Fair corporation, which has been formed to hold an international exposition at Portland in 1905 in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the exploration of the Oregon country by the explorers Lewis and Clark. Mr. Fleischner is a member of the board of directors of this corporation and chairman of the committee on press and publicity.

Mr. Fleischner is an extensive traveler and has made several trips abroad, taking in Europe, Asia and northern Africa. He is a close observer, and his letters and lectures on places he has visited have been greatly appreciated in Portland. Mr. Fleischner was married in 1887 to Miss Tessie Goslinsky, of San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Fleischner have one child.

HON. JOSIAH FAILING. In the dawn of her awakening prosperity Portland had her commanding personalities who manipulated her resources with dexterous hand, and developed whatsoever of lasting good was suggested by her advantages of climate, situation and soil. Such an one was Hon. Josiah Failing, founder of a family of splendid commercial and moral importance, and transmitter of traits everywhere recognized as the fundamentals of admirable citizenship. So fine a mental revelation of Portland's needs, so harmonious a blending of opportunities and accomplishments, suggest to the student of nationalities the country from which he drew his inspiration, especially when he is universally recalled as one of the founders of the public school system of his adopted city. That empire which produced a John Jacob Astor, produced also the house of Failing, and from the Palatinate on the Rhine came the paternal grandfather of Josiah, who settled in the Mohawk Valley west of Albany, N. Y., in 1710. This emigrant ancestor had the thrift that is begotten by industry, the positive purpose born of moral motive and the vigorous mentality that is nurtured and strengthened by upright living, all of which are character-

istics par excellence of the children of the Fatherland. Descendants of the establisher of the family in America continued to live in New York state, and at Canajoharie, Montgomery county. Josiah Failing was born on his father's farm, July 9, 1806.

Shut in by the horizon of the paternal acres, Mr. Failing realized his limitations and was convinced that destiny intended him for larger things than were possible in the then circumscribed life of the agriculturist, and when sixteen years of age he went to Albany, to learn the trade of paper stainer, and in 1824, accompanied his employer to New York. He served his apprenticeship and continued to follow his trade until he was forced to abandon it on account of ill health. His next venture was in the trucking business, which he followed for some years. During this time he served for several terms as superintendent of public vehicles of the city. Becoming convinced that the west with its undeveloped resources offered better inducements, he determined to seek a home on the Pacific coast, and in 1851, accompanied by his two oldest sons, Henry and John W., he came to Oregon, which was then a territory, and settled in Portland. Two years later he was followed by the remainder of the family. At that time the city was in its infancy, but Mr. Failing seemed to have faith in its future and soon after his arrival he organized the firm of J. Failing & Co. The following twelve years were devoted to the active management of this business, at the end of which time he retired.

The pronounced ability of Mr. Failing was bound to receive ready recognition in his new home in the west, and especially were his broad and liberal political tendencies required in shaping the future municipal policy of the town. In 1853 he was elected mayor of the city, and during his term of service he wisely directed its affairs from chaos to a semblance of order and stability. He was a delegate to the national convention which nominated President Lincoln for a second term, and to the convention which nominated General Grant. More than any other of the great forerunners of northwestern development he foresaw the advantages of educating the rising generation, and to this end devoted his most strenuous efforts, eventually accomplishing the establishment and management of that system whose present high excellence is attributed to his timely guidance. It is perhaps in this connection that Mr. Failing will be longest remembered, and no higher tribute could emanate from the hearts of a grateful posterity, who realize that this large-hearted and clear-minded pioneer saw them in his waking dreams, traversing the byways and lanes accessible to the assimilated intelligence of the world, and willingly gave of

his time, his money and his counsel for the furtherance of his immeasurable desire.

In his religious inclinations Mr. Failing was a Baptist, and he was one of the founders of the first church of that denomination in the city of Portland, which occurred in August, 1860. Always interested in its advancement and well-being he actively promoted its interests, and contributed generously to its charities. To live far beyond the biblical allotment was the privilege of Mr. Failing, and to no wayfarer among the stress of a growing city could that "Old age serene and bright and lovely as a Lapland night" descend with greater beneficence. Throughout his days he was distinguished for honesty, industry, and that fine consideration for others which more than any other trait in human nature is responsible for the worth-while accomplishments and friendships of the world. He was both a philanthropist and a humanitarian, and his efforts to alleviate the misery around him were continuous rather than intermittent. His death, August 14, 1877, deprived the city of one of her noblest men. He not only left behind him the heritage of a good name, of substantial public services and unquestioned integrity, but has contributed to the future growth of Portland three sons, Henry, Edward and James F., men of high character and more than ordinary business ability.

JAMES F. FAILING, for many years a merchant of Portland, and now president of the wholesale hardware firm of Corbett, Failing & Robertson, bears a name forever enshrined among the pioneers of Oregon, and associated with the most substantial development of Portland. He was born in New York City, March 24, 1842, and of the six children born to Josiah and Henrietta (Ellison) Failing who reached maturity, he is the youngest. His parents were natives respectively of Montgomery county, N. Y., and Charleston, S. C. Josiah Failing died in Portland, August 14, 1877, and was survived by his wife until January 20, 1885. Of the children in the family Mary F. is now Mrs. Merrill of Portland; Elizabeth became the wife of John Conner of Albany, Ore., but is now deceased; Henry is mentioned at length in another part of this work; John W. studied medicine after retiring from business in 1865, and thereafter practiced near Knoxville, Tenn., up to the time of his death, in January, 1895; Edward is also written of in this work; and James F. completes the number.

When eleven years old James F. Failing came with his brother and mother around the Horn in the ship *Hurricane*, the journey to San Francisco taking four months. They came at once

to Portland, the trip being made by steamer. The youth was educated at the Portland Academy and Female Seminary, which was the leading school of the state, and in 1860, after completing his studies, began clerking for his brother Henry. January 1, 1871, was organized the firm of Corbett, Failing & Co., Henry Failing and Mr. Corbett being the two principal partners, the other members of the firm being Marshall B. Millard, Edward Failing, James F. Failing as the Portland partners, and John A. Hatt as the eastern partner. With some changes the firm continued in business in Portland until January 1, 1895, at which time the corporation of Corbett, Failing & Robertson was formed, consisting largely of the two firms of Corbett, Failing & Co., and Foster & Robertson. The firm carry one of the largest hardware stocks in the northwest, and the business is still located on the east side of Front street, between Oak and Stark streets. Although still president of the company James F. Failing retired from business about two years ago, and is now enjoying a rest from a very active career.

In Albany, Ore., in 1880, Mr. Failing was united in marriage with Jane J. Conner, Mrs. Failing being a native of Albany, and daughter of John and Martha (Whittlesey) Conner. Mr. Conner was a pioneer merchant and banker of Albany, who died in Portland February 12, 1902. Mrs. Failing is a graduate of the Albany Collegiate Institute, and is the mother of five children: Edward J., a graduate of Yale University, class of 1903; Kate Whittlesey, attending school at Waterbury, Conn.; John Conner; Frederick Ellison; and Henrietta Chase. Mr. Failing is a member of the First Baptist Church of Portland. He is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the Oregon Historical Society, and the Oregon Pioneers.

EDWARD FAILING. In writing' the history of a city or county one must devote considerable space to the men who have built up and developed the commercial industry. The present generation of Oregon owes much to those men, who, by their business ability and perseverance, have made this one of the greatest states in the Union. Although not a native of Oregon, practically the entire life of Mr. Failing was spent in the city of Portland. It was here he received his educational training and it was here that he first entered the mercantile field. His efforts were well rewarded, and when he died he was able to leave his family a comfortable competence.

A native of New York City, Mr. Failing was born December 18, 1840, a son of Josiah and Henrietta (Ellison) Failing. (A complete

sketch of Josiah Failing will be found on another page of this work.) At the age of thirteen our subject was brought to Portland by his parents. Soon afterward he entered the Portland Academy and Female Seminary, where he received his educational training. It was natural that he should take to the business in which his father was engaged, and when a young man he entered the store of H. W. Corbett, accepting an humble position. By close application and industry he steadily advanced from a clerkship, until, in 1868, he was admitted to the firm of H. W. Corbett & Company. On the formation of the firm of Corbett, Failing & Company, he became one of the members, and when this firm was succeeded by Corbett, Failing & Robertson, he remained with the latter organization. While the greater part of his time was devoted to his store duties, he nevertheless found time to take an active interest in other business affairs, and was for a time a director of the First National Bank of Portland. Two years prior to his death, which occurred January 29, 1900, he retired from active business and devoted his time to the settlement of his brother Henry's estate.

In Trinity Church, Portland, August 2, 1866, Mr. Failing was united in marriage with Miss Olivia B. Henderson, daughter of Robert Henderson, a native of Tennessee. Mr. Henderson crossed the plains to Oregon in 1846, and settled in Yamhill county, where he later purchased a farm upon which he lived for the remainder of his life. His well-directed life was interspersed with some outside activity, among which may be mentioned a season of mining in California in 1849. His thrift and industry were rewarded with a competence, and his home seven miles south of McMinnville, and five miles from his first settlement in Oregon, was one of the most desirable in that section of the county. His death occurred November 1, 1890, in his eighty-second year. He was survived by his wife, who was formerly Miss Rhoda C. Holman, until 1901, when she, too, was called to her final reward. Mrs. Henderson was born in Kentucky. Besides Mrs. Failing there were the following children: Lucy A., the wife of Judge Deady, Portland; Mary Elizabeth, Mrs. George Murch, Coburg; John J., Coburg; Frances A., Mrs. John Catlin, Portland; J. Harvey, Salem; Alice M., Mrs. C. C. Strong, Portland; and William A., Salem. The three sons of Robert Henderson spent a large portion of their lives on the old homestead in Yamhill county. Mrs. Failing was born in the northern part of California. She was educated principally in Portland and during her married life was her husband's greatest comfort and consolation. Since his death she has lived at the family home in Portland. The order of birth of her nine chil-

dren is as follows: Henrietta Henderson; Lucy Deady; Elsie C., the wife of E. H. Shepard; Enma Corbett; Katherine Fredericka; Rhoda Duval; Ernestine; Henry Robertson; and Olivia H. Mrs. Failing is an active member of the Trinity Episcopal Church.

The death of Mr. Failing was a blow to the city of Portland that was felt by all. A man of splendid business ability, his most earnest efforts were directed towards maintaining the integrity of the enterprises with which he was connected, and in placing them on a par with the best of their kind in the world. Quiet in manner, he never had the desire for public life found in many. Not that he was not public spirited, for there was no man in Portland that took a more active interest in the welfare of the city than he. No movement calculated to be of benefit to the city of his adoption went by without his endorsement and he was at all times willing to give of his time and means. Although he did not unite with any church, he was an ardent Baptist and strong supporter of that denomination. Of his goodness and thoughtfulness in the midst of his dearly beloved family, the various members alone are capable of testifying. It can truly be said, the world is better for having known him. In his life there was much that was worthy of emulation. He was a noble man and his record is one of which Portland is proud.

HON. JULIUS C. MORELAND. During the stirring days in England when Oliver Cromwell held the reins of power one of his staunch supporters was a member of the Moreland family, but after the death of the Protector it seemed advisable for this ancestor to seek another home; hence about 1660 he crossed the ocean to Virginia, settling on the James river. From him descended a long line of planters, who were strict adherents of the Quaker faith. John Moreland, a Virginian by birth, settled in North Carolina in young manhood, but in 1807 moved to Kentucky and five years later settled in Tennessee, where he died about 1853. Though reared in the Quaker religion, he became connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his son, Rev. Jesse Moreland, who was born near Asheville, N. C., January 1, 1802, for more than seventy years held a license as a local preacher in that denomination. All of this ministerial work was done gratuitously, for love of humanity and a desire to uplift men and women through the benign influence of Christianity. Meantime, in order to earn a livelihood, he conducted farm pursuits. Discerning the evil influence of slavery, he determined to seek a home far removed from its shadow, and therefore settled in Carlinville, Macoupin county, Ill., in

1848. Four years later, accompanied by his wife and seven children, he crossed the plains with ox-teams, crossing the Missouri at St. Joseph, thence proceeding up the Platte, and finally arriving in Oregon October 6, after a journey of six months. The home of the family for some time was on a farm in Clackamas county. After the death of his wife in 1859 he took up merchandising, which he followed for twelve years. In 1882 he settled in Salem, thence went to Portland, where he died March 3, 1890, at the age of eighty-eight years, three months and two days. While living in Carlville he was made a Mason in Mount Nebo Lodge, of which Gen. John M. Palmer was then master.

The wife of Rev. Jesse Moreland was Susan Robertson, a native of Cumberland county, Tenn., and a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Nelson) Robertson. The founder of the family in America was Gen. William Robertson, an officer under Cromwell and a member of the jury in the trial of Charles I, and as such a participant in the order demanding the death of Charles II. On the death of Cromwell he sought safety by flight, and in 1658 settled in Virginia. Major Charles Robertson, who was born in the Old Dominion, about 1750 went to North Carolina. In 1768 he and a brother James crossed over the then wilderness to what is now Watauga Springs, Tenn., where they settled in the midst of the wildest surroundings imaginable, being, in fact, the first white settlers in the entire state. Soon they were joined by John Sevier. Both James and Charles were soldiers of the Revolution. The name of James Robertson is preserved in history as that of one of the four most celebrated men of Tennessee. Though less prominent, Charles was no less active and worthy. In the war with England he fought at Eutaw Springs, Cowpens, Musgrove Mills, and other engagements, holding the rank of major. His son, George, though only fifteen years of age, insisted upon entering the colonial army but was refused permission. With a spirit worthy of his ancestors he determined to go even without permission, and the following morning Major Robertson was surprised to find that his best horse and rifle as well as the boy were missing. A desire to fight the British was strong among those Tennessee pioneers, and it finally became necessary to draft men into the home guard, in order that there might be men enough left to protect the women and children against the Indians.

During the war of 1812 five of the Robertsons fought under Jackson in New Orleans and later Julius C. N. Robertson was a brigadier-general in the Creek war under the same general. Major Charles Robertson died in 1797, but his brother James survived until 1820. George, the fifteen-year-old soldier, became a farmer and died

about 1830. In the family of Rev. Jesse Moreland there were nine children. Wesley, who was captain of Company C, Seventh Iowa Infantry, was in the Civil war with Wallace at Shiloh, with Grant at Donelson and Henry, and with Lyon at Booneville and Wilson Creek; he passed away June 23, 1862, and rests at Corinth. The other members of the family were as follows: Mrs. Sarah J. Owen, of Mount Tabor, Portland; Martha, who died in Illinois at twenty years of age; Mrs. Mary Robinson, of Portland; William, of Clackamas county, Ore.; Samuel A., who was attorney, police judge and a writer on the staff of the *Oregonian*, and who died in Portland in 1886; Eliza and Josephine, who died in Oregon respectively in 1857 and 1860; and Julius C., who was born in Smith county, Tenn., June 10, 1844, and is now an attorney of Portland.

When eight years of age Julius C. Moreland accompanied his parents to Oregon, where he aided in clearing a farm, having the privilege of attending school three months during the year. In April of 1860 he came to Portland and secured employment in the composing room of the *Oregon Farmer*, where he remained for three and one-half years. Afterwards he attended the old Portland Academy, from which he was graduated in 1865. For six weeks during 1864 he had charge of the state printing office at Salem. After graduating he began the study of the law, working at intervals at his trade in order to pay expenses. In 1867 he was admitted to the bar, after which he practiced in Boise City, Idaho, and also followed his trade on the *Idaho Statesman* for a year. On his return to Portland he acted as foreman for the *Daily Oregonian* for a short time. In December, 1868, he formed a partnership with John F. Caples under the firm name of Caples & Moreland, the two continuing together for six years. In 1885 and 1886 Governor Moody appointed Mr. Moreland county judge of Multnomah county, and in 1890 he was elected to the office, which he filled efficiently for a term of four years. Since then he has devoted his attention to professional practice. A man of conspicuous legal talent, he ranks among the leading attorneys of the state, while his genial personality wins many friends outside the ranks of strictly professional circles. In politics a Republican, he was at one time secretary of the state central committee, from 1872 to 1875 was a member of the city council, and from 1877 to 1882 held office as city attorney.

In Boise City, July 3, 1867, Judge Moreland married Abbie B. Kline, who was born in Fort Scott, Kans., and in 1853 accompanied her parents to Corvallis, Ore. They have five children, viz.: Harvey L., who is in the insurance



HON. M. C. GEORGE.

business; Susie A., wife of M. W. Gill, of Portland; Eldon W., who is in the employ of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company; Julius Irving and Lucien. The position of president which Judge Moreland holds in the Oregon Pioneers' Association has brought him into close contact with many of the leading pioneers of the state, by all of whom he is held in high regard. He is connected with the Portland Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, is a member of the Commercial Club, the State Bar Association and the Portland Board of Trade. Though not identified with any denomination, he is a contributor to religious movements, especially to the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which his wife is a member. His initiation into Masonry occurred October 22, 1866, in Harmony Lodge No. 12. In 1872 he became a charter member of Portland Lodge No. 55, A. F. & A. M., of which he served as master in 1878-79. In 1872 he became affiliated with Portland Chapter No. 3, R. A. M., of which he officiated as high priest in 1884-85. In 1879 he became associated with the Knights Templar through his initiation into Oregon Commandery No. 1. In 1893-94 he was grand master of the Grand Lodge of Oregon, and previous to this he had served as grand orator of the Grand Lodge, grand senior deacon and deputy grand master. Since 1888 he has been identified with Al Kader Temple, N. M. S., of Portland. No follower of Masonry has been a more devoted disciple of its high principles than has he, and in his life, whether occupying public office or discharging the duties of a private citizen, it has been his ambition to exemplify the teachings of the order.

HON. MELVIN C. GEORGE. From the colonial period of American history the George family has borne its part in epoch-making events. While each generation contributed to the development of the country's material resources, they also gave men of valor to assist in our nation's wars. Jesse George, grandfather of M. C., was a soldier in the Revolutionary struggle, serving in Captain Radican's company of volunteers from Virginia, and later in Capt. William George's company in a regiment commanded by Col. Thomas Merriweather. His enlistment dated from September 1, 1778, and he continued at the front until peace was established. Afterward, with Virginia troops, he was sent on a journey of exploration to the northwest, and during the trip he was so pleased with the prospects that he decided to migrate further west. Accordingly he at once took his family to Ohio, where he was one of the very earliest settlers. In recognition of his services in the army he was granted a pension by Lewis Cass, secretary of war, his

hardships, sacrifices and perils of several years being recognized by the munificent pension of \$13.50 per annum, a little more than a dollar a month. There is now in the possession of M. C. George a copy of an application made by this Revolutionary ancestor in which he asked for an increase in the pension.

In the family of Jesse George was a son, Presley George, who was born in Loudoun county, Va., and grew to manhood in Ohio. There he married Mahala Nickerson, who was born at Cape Cod, Mass., and grew to womanhood in Ohio. Her father, Col. Hugh Nickerson, who was born in Massachusetts in 1782, commanded a regiment of Massachusetts volunteers in the war of 1812, and later settled in Ohio. His wife, Rebecca Blanchard, was also of eastern birth. Tracing his ancestry we find that his father, Hugh Nickerson, Sr., was a soldier in the Revolutionary war in Capt. Benjamin Godfrey's company, under Colonel Winslow. This Revolutionary soldier was a son of Thomas and Dorcas (Sparrow) Nickerson, and a grandson of Thomas Nickerson, Sr., whose father, William, was a son of William Nickerson, Sr., a passenger on the ship John and Dorothy, which crossed the ocean from Norwich, England, and landed in Boston June 20, 1637. On the Sparrow side the ancestry is traced back to Elder William Brewster, one of the chief founders of Plymouth colony, and a ruling elder of the church at Leyden, and at New Plymouth, also keeper of the postoffice at Scrooby, at that day an office of considerable importance. Another ancestor of the Sparrow family was Governor Thomas Prince, who in 1621 crossed to Plymouth from England in the ship Fortune, and afterward held office as governor of Massachusetts.

The family of Presley George consisted of eight children, but five of these died of diphtheria or scarlet fever in Ohio. The father and mother, with the three surviving children, left their eastern home and proceeded by boat from Marietta to St. Joe, Mo. There they outfitted with ox-teams and crossed the plains, arriving in Linn county, Ore., at the expiration of six months. Previous to this they camped for several weeks in what is now East Portland, where there were only two houses at that time. Entering a donation claim near Lebanon, the father took up the work of a farmer in the new locality. Coming from a timber country, he preferred a location where there was a forest growth and accordingly settled in the midst of a heavy timber. However, an experience of eight years proved unsatisfactory, and he moved to another farm three miles from Lebanon, where he remained until his retirement from agricultural pursuits. At the time of his death, which occurred at the home of his son, M. C., in Portland, he was

eighty-three years of age. It is worthy of note that he was the youngest of fifteen children, all of whom lived to be more than seventy years of age, and the men of the family were without exception large, stalwart and sturdy, weighing two hundred pounds or more. His wife also attained the age of eighty-three and died at the home of her son in Portland. In religion they were members of the Old School Baptist Church. On the disintegration of the Whig party, he identified himself with the Republicans. Of his three sons, Hugh N., who was a teacher, journalist and attorney at Albany, and a presidential elector in 1864, died in his home city in 1882. The second son, J. W., who was United States marshal of Washington in 1884, died in 1892 in his home city, Seattle. The only surviving member of the family is Hon. M. C. George, of Portland, who was born near Caldwell, Noble county, Ohio, May 13, 1849. To the advantages of an academic education he added a course of study in Willamette University, after which he had charge of the academy at Jefferson and also for a year acted as principal of the Albany public school.

In order to fit himself for the profession of law, toward which his tastes directed him, Mr. George took up a course of study in 1873 under Judge Powell of Albany, later reading with Colonel Effinger of Portland. On his admission to the bar he began to practice in Portland. At once he entered upon public life as a leader in the Republican party. From 1876 to 1880 he represented his district in the state senate. During the latter year he was nominated for congressman-at-large against Governor Whitaker, the incumbent, and was elected by a majority of almost thirteen hundred. In March of 1881 he took his seat in congress. The following year he was re-elected, serving in the forty-seventh and forty-eighth sessions of congress. While in that body he was a member of the committees on commerce and revision of laws. Much of his legislation was in connection with the opening of Indian reservations and concerning the establishment of a territorial government in Alaska. Large appropriations were secured for Oregon, including the payment of the Modoc Indian bill of \$130,000. On the expiration of his term in 1884 he declined to be a candidate for re-election, and resumed the practice of law. However, his fellow-citizens recognized that his qualities admirably adapted him for public service and frequently solicited him to accept offices of trust. In 1897 Governor Lord appointed him judge, and in June of the following year he was elected to the office to fill an unexpired term of two years. At the expiration of that time he was elected for a full term of six years, and has since filled the office, discharging its many and responsible duties in a

manner calculated to place him in a rank with the most able jurists of the state.

The marriage of Judge George occurred at Lebanon in 1872 and united him with Miss Mary Eckler, who was born in Danville, Ill. Her parents removed from Kentucky to Illinois, where her mother died. Later the family started across the plains. During the journey the father died and was buried on the present site of Council Bluffs. From there the sons brought the balance of the family to Oregon, arriving here in 1853. Three daughters, Florence, Edna and Jessie, comprise the family of Judge and Mrs. George. The oldest daughter is a graduate of Fabiola Hospital training school in San Francisco.

Fraternally Judge George has numerous connections. In the Odd Fellows' Order he has been past grand and a member of the encampment. He was made a Mason in Lebanon Lodge and now belongs to Washington Lodge at Portland, of which he was past master for three years. His initiation into the Royal Arch chapter took place at Corvallis, and he is now identified with Washington Chapter in Portland, besides which he belongs to Portland Commandery, K. T., and Portland Consistory, thirty-second degree. For five years Judge George was a director of the city schools of Portland and during two years of that time he was honored with the presidency of the board. As a member and (for a time) chairman of the board of bridge commissioners, he was directly instrumental in the erection of the Burnside Bridge in Portland. The State Bar Association numbers him among its members, as do also the Oregon Pioneers' Society, State Historical Society, Chapter of Sons of the American Revolution and Sons and Daughters of Oregon Pioneers, of which last-named he has officiated as president from the date of its organization.

JACOB MAYER. The lights and shadows, failures and successes which are the inevitable heritage of the strong and reliant and resourceful have not been omitted from the life of Jacob Mayer, whose name in Portland stands for all that is commercially substantial, personally upright and practically helpful. As long ago as 1857 Mr. Mayer came to Oregon, bringing with him a wide knowledge of men and affairs, and here he opened a retail dry goods store. In 1865, just at the close of the Civil war, he started, in Portland, the first exclusive wholesale dry goods business in the northwest. In the years that have intervened his strenuous vitality and profound appreciation of the opportunities by which he has been surrounded have penetrated with telling effect the industrial, social, humani-

tarian and political atmosphere of his adopted city, and rendered worth while an ambition which else had been characterized by spectacular money getting and keeping.

The most remote memory of Mr. Mayer goes back to the town of Bechthelm, near Worms and Mentz, in the province of Rhein-Hessen, Germany, where he was born May 7, 1826. He is the youngest of the children in the family of Aaron Mayer, a merchant of the Fatherland who immigrated to America in 1847, lived for a time in New Orleans, but eventually removed to St. Louis, Mo., where the remainder of his life was passed. His son Jacob had preceded him to America in 1842, and the youth secured a position with his brother as clerk, in 1849 starting an independent dry goods business of his own in New Orleans. This proved to be a very satisfactory departure, but the business was disposed of the following year, owing to the gold excitement in California, and preparations were made for a similar business on the western coast. During 1850 Mr. Mayer started for the Isthmus, carrying with him a cargo of merchandise, and accompanied by his wife and children. Arriving at Panama he boarded the Sarah and Eliza, upon which slow-going craft the passengers experienced such misery, deprivation and adventure as falls to the lot of but few whose pioneer longings lay toward the western sea. One hundred days out from Panama the supply of water and provisions was practically exhausted, and but a half pint of water a day was the meager allowance available for slaking thirst. Sharks and pelicans served as food for the wayfarers upon the trackless waste of waters, and served to render less hideous the haunting fear of starvation which intercepted their fast diminishing dreams. When hope became an elusive phantom there loomed upon the horizon a Boston ship with a less depleted larder, and to strained eyes and failing faculties it seemed like a mirage above the desert sands. For a barrel of sea biscuit Mr. Mayer gave the extent of his money possessions, which amounted to \$800, and thus terminated indescribable suffering of mind and body, the memory of which had haunted the consciousness of the voyageurs as naught save such experiences can. One hundred and twenty days after leaving Panama the Sarah and Eliza wandered into the port of San Francisco, discharged its commercial and human cargo, having added a sorry chapter to its life upon the deep.

In March, 1850, Mr. Mayer started the second dry goods store in the city of San Francisco, the first, that of Sac & Kemev, having been started by a Frenchman. Mr. Mayer conducted his business until 1857, and that year he came to Oregon, where he engaged in the retail dry

goods business until starting a wholesale dry goods business in 1865. For ten years, or until 1875, he continued alone, but in that year he formed a partnership with L. Fleischner, A. Schlusell and Sol Hirsch, under the title of Fleischner, Mayer & Co., which has stood to the present day, although Mr. Mayer is the only member of the old firm now living, and he has turned the business over to his son Mark. Having come to the front in all matters pertaining to the development of the city of his adoption, Mr. Mayer has lent his fine business and executive ability, tempered with extreme benevolence, to the inaugurating and promoting of the best known enterprises here represented. For the past ten years he has been president of the Masonic Building Association; is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade, and is one of the pioneers and charter members of the Oregon Historical Society. All charitable organizations, irrespective of denominational influence, have profited by his substantial and practical support, and it is to his credit that he was the founder of the first Hebrew Benevolent Society of San Francisco, and he was also the founder of a similar organization in this city. As a member of the Young Men's Christian Association he has exerted an influence for high living and large accomplishment, and his efforts have been as praiseworthy in connection with the organization of the first B'nai B'rith Society on the coast, which was none other than that of District No. 4 of California, and today he is the only charter member living. In 1855 he obtained the charter for Ophir No. 21, and from this and District No. 4 were formed various branches in the state. He organized Oregon Lodge No. 65, of which he was first president and is still a member. Mr. Mayer was also the organizer and one of the charter members of the Congregation Beth Israel, in which he has been prominent from the beginning, and has held the various offices of the organization.

Fraternally Mr. Mayer has been connected with the Masons since 1852, when he became a member of Perfect Union Lodge No. 17 of San Francisco, and was afterward a member and for two years master of Lebanon Lodge No. 49, also of San Francisco. In Portland he is identified with Willamette Lodge No. 2; is a member of Portland Chapter No. 3, R. A. M.; Washington Council No. 3, R. & S. M.; Oregon Lodge of Perfection No. 1; Ainsworth Chapter Rose Croix No. 1; Multnomah Council of Kadosh No. 1; Oregon Consistory No. 1; Supreme Council of Jurisdiction, thirty-third degree, and Al Kader Temple, N. M. S. For many years he was grand treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Oregon, and during 1888 and 1889 was grand master of the Grand Lodge of Oregon. He

is, and has been for many years, grand representative of the Grand Lodge of England and Spain, near the Grand Lodge of Oregon, to which position he was appointed in 1895 by Prince Edward of Wales, now King of England. Another office held by Mr. Mayer is that of treasurer and chairman of the education fund of the Grand Lodge of Oregon.

In New Orleans Mr. Mayer was united in marriage to Mary Auerbach, who was born in Germany, and who is the mother of six children, the order of their birth as follows: Josephine, now Mrs. Solomon Hirsch of Portland, and whose husband was minister to Turkey; Clementine, now Mrs. Oscar Meyer of New York City; Bertha, the wife of H. Zadig of San Francisco; Rosa, now Mrs. M. Blum of San Francisco; Mark A., representative of his father's dry goods business in New York City; and Benjamin, who died in San Francisco at the age of twenty-three years. Mr. Mayer is a broad and liberal politician, and his exertions in behalf of his party have been characterized by the same good sense and appreciation of the needs of the community which have been discernible in his business and social undertakings. Among the political services rendered by him may be mentioned that of United States commissioner for the New Orleans World's Fair, to which responsibility he was appointed by President Arthur.

E. E. SHARON. To the members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Mr. Sharon is known as one of the leading workers in the organization in Portland, and, indeed, in Oregon itself. His connection with the fraternity began at Pendleton, this state, where he was initiated in Eureka Lodge No. 32, February 17, 1883. For some time he was its secretary, also held rank as past grand, and still retains membership in the same lodge. Formerly connected with Umatilla Encampment No. 17, he was past chief patriarch and scribe, and is now scribe of Elison Encampment No. 1, of Portland. When the Grand Lodge was in session at Pendleton in 1894 he was honored by election as grand secretary of the order, and removed to Portland, where he has since made his home. At each succeeding meeting he has been re-elected grand secretary of the Grand Lodge. At the same time and place (Pendleton, in 1894) he was elected grand scribe of the Grand Encampment of Oregon, and each year since then he has been regularly chosen to succeed himself in this office. Under his oversight there are one hundred and forty-nine lodges, forty-five encampments and more than one hundred Rebekah lodges.

The Sharon family is of English extraction.

John Sharon, a pioneer farmer of Mount Pleasant, Jefferson county, Ohio, had a son, James H., who was born at the old homestead there, and married Amanda L. Van Dorn, a native of Ohio, of German and Welsh descent. They began housekeeping at his old home and there a son, E. E., was born January 22, 1860, he being the oldest of six children, five now living. Of the others J. L. lives in Pendleton, Ore., Mary is in San Francisco, and Jessie and Lura reside in Wheeling, W. Va. In 1861 the father took his family to Monona county, Iowa, and a year later crossed the plains by horse-train, arriving at the Rocky Bar Mines in Idaho at the close of a tedious trip of six months. In 1865 he came to Oregon and settled in Umatilla county, where he engaged in farming, surveying and teaching. In 1875 he was appointed clerk of Umatilla county and elected for a full term of two years in 1876. This election was a personal tribute to his popularity, for the county usually gave a large Democratic majority. His death occurred in 1889 in Pendleton, where his widow still resides.

On completing the studies of the Pendleton high school, E. E. Sharon began to assist his father in the office of county clerk, and later was with the next incumbent of the office. On resigning he became editor of the *Pendleton Tribune*, a leading Republican paper of the county. In 1881 he sold his interest in the paper and went to San Francisco, where he was graduated from Heald's Business College in 1882. For three months afterward he was engaged as a bookkeeper in Oakland, thence proceeded to Boise City, but soon returned to Pendleton, where he was bookkeeper for Alexander & Frazier a period of three years. Later he acted as deputy sheriff, and finally resumed the editorship of the newspaper with which he had previously been connected. A later venture was in the insurance business and as express agent. From Pendleton he came to Portland in 1894 and has since made this city his home.

At Pendleton, December 12, 1886, Mr. Sharon married Miss Frankie B. Purcell, who was born in Muscatine, Iowa. Her father, Thomas Purcell, a native of Indiana, born May 25, 1829, settled in Muscatine, Iowa, where he followed contracting. During the Civil war he was captain of Company C, Sixteenth Iowa Infantry, and while leading his men in action received a severe wound, afterward falling into the hands of the enemy, by whom he was confined in Libby and Andersonville, and finally exchanged. After the war he continued in Iowa until 1879, when, with his wife and child, he crossed the plains and settled in Weston, Ore., and there engaged in contracting and also sold furniture. Fraternally he was a Master Mason and a Grand Army ad-



W. H. Howe

herent. His death occurred in Weston May 11, 1899. His first wife, Hester Ann Myers, was born in Louisville, Ky., and died in Iowa, leaving three children, namely: William, a farmer of Pendleton; Josephine, in Iowa; and Frankie B., Mrs. Sharon. After the death of his first wife he married Sadie O. Arlie, of Iowa. Mrs. Sharon is a member of the Rebekahs, in which she formerly served as noble grand, and is also a member of the Knights and Ladies of Security. On the organization of the Muscovites Mr. Sharon became a charter member and was elected the first recorder, which position he still holds. In Pendleton Lodge No. 52, A. F. & A. M., he was made a Mason, and is now past master of Hawthorn Lodge No. 111, of Portland; and also a member of Washington Chapter No. 18, R. A. M., of Portland, in which he is past high priest and secretary; and a member of Washington Council No. 3, R. & S. M. He became a member of the Knights of Pythias at Pendleton in 1880, and is now past chancellor of Ivanhoe Lodge No. 10, also past grand chancellor of the Grand Lodge of Oregon, 1892-93, and for four years supreme representative from Oregon. Besides belonging to the Order of Rebekahs he is connected with Webfoot Camp, Woodmen of the World. Always a staunch Republican, his interest in the success of his party led him to once accept the position as chairman of the Umatilla county central committee and at another time he served as its secretary. Both he and his wife are identified with the Episcopal Church, in which faith they are rearing their three children, Bessie, Leila and Allen.

HON. HENRY SPOOR ROWE. Descended from an old colonial family of New England, Henry S. Rowe was born in Bolivar, Allegany county, N. Y., October 11, 1851, his parents being John S. and Hulda (Peck) Rowe, also natives of New York. His father, who was master of seven different trades and a man of great mechanical genius, devoted much of his life to the building of grist and saw mills, first in New York and later in the south and in Wisconsin. In mechanical work with wood and iron he had few superiors. His ability in invention made it possible for him to construct anything from a violin to a large mill, and in his labors as master mason he won praise from people most competent to judge.

The wife of John S. Rowe was a daughter of Joel Peck, a New Yorker who became one of the pioneer farmers of Palmyra, Wis., where he died. One of her brothers, George R. Peck, is a prominent attorney of Chicago, and another, Charles B. Peck, is a leading citizen of Houston, Tex. In her family there were four sons and two daughters, of whom two sons and one daugh-

ter are now living. One of the sons, Herbert M., at the age of fourteen years enlisted in the First Wisconsin Cavalry and later was transferred to the Thirteenth Light Artillery, serving in Missouri until his capture by the Confederates and subsequent confinement in Libby prison. On being exchanged he returned to the artillery service, but his splendid war record was abruptly terminated by his death, which occurred June 8, 1863, in Baton Rouge. Another son, John S., who was connected with the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, died in Portland. Oscar D. is a large tobacco dealer and at this writing county recorder of Rock county, Wis., where he has made his home many years.

The public schools of Palmyra afforded Henry S. Rowe fair advantages. While a mere boy he learned telegraphy in Janesville and at the age of thirteen was given work in that city with what is now the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Going to Lawrence, Kans., in 1870, he was engaged as clerk in the freight house of what is now the Santa Fe (then the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston) road. After a year he was made terminal agent, his duties including the opening of all the offices in the frontier districts and the starting of the little hamlets that sprung up along the line of the road. From that position he was promoted to be general agent for the Fort Scott & Gulf, and the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston roads at Kansas City, remaining there until 1880. On the purchase by Henry Villard of the uncompleted road extending into Oregon, Mr. Rowe came to Portland in 1880 and was at once retained by the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company. For a time he acted as the company's agent for steamers. On the starting of the train service on the railroad in 1882 he was made general superintendent, which position he held until the road was leased in 1887 by the Union Pacific, at which time he retired from railroading.

An enterprise which had already engaged a portion of Mr. Rowe's time was the Weed & Rowe Hardware Company, which had stores at Elmsburg and Yakima, Wash. On selling out the store in the latter town in 1880 he became president of the Yakima National Bank, the inception of which was due to his recognition of the needs of the village for such an institution. In 1892 he organized the Albina Savings Bank, becoming president of the concern, but the following year he sold his interest in order to devote himself to real-estate enterprises. July 1, 1902, he accepted a position as general agent for the Northwestern Pacific coast for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, the duties of which position he has undertaken with the same enthusiasm and discretion characteristic of him in every post of responsibility.

The Republican party, of which Mr. Rowe is a supporter, has honored him at various times by election to positions of trust. He has attended state conventions as delegate and has served on the county central committee. His first election as mayor of Portland occurred in 1900, when he received a plurality of about one thousand over his two opponents. It is said of him that one of the most noteworthy features of his administration as executive was his economical oversight of the city's expenses, and there have been many tributes paid to him for his success along this important line. At the expiration of his term he took up his duties as general agent for the St. Paul road. For several years he was president of the board of fire commissioners of Portland, and was a member of the water committee during the building up of the works, thus deserving a share of the credit for securing for Portland the best water in the entire country. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Commercial Club.

The marriage of Mr. Rowe, in Independence, Kans., united him with Agnes H. Hefly, who was born in Bellevue, Iowa, and by whom he had two sons, namely: Henry S., Jr., clerk for the city auditor of Portland; and Donald H. While in Independence, Kans., Mr. Rowe was made a Mason, and is now connected with Portland Lodge No. 55, A. F. & A. M. In the same Kansas town he was raised to the chapter, while his connection with the Knights Templar began in the commandery at Lawrence, Kans. At this writing he is connected with the chapter and commandery in Portland, also Oregon Consistory, thirty-second degree. Other fraternal organizations which have his membership are the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Woodmen of the World and Modern Woodmen of America. While not identified with any denomination, he attends the Episcopal Church and is always interested in and a contributor to measures having for their object the uplifting of humanity, as he is also an enthusiastic advocate of movements for the material development and progress of Portland, his home city.

HON. ALEXANDER SWECK. The family of which State Senator Sweck is a distinguished representative has been connected with American history since a very early period in the settlement of the country, the first of the name establishing themselves in Virginia. Later generations removed to West Virginia, whence Martin Sweck, after his marriage to a lady of English family, removed to the then far west, settling in the primeval forests of Missouri. His son, John, was born at St. Genevieve, that state, and from there started across the plains for Cali-

fornia at the time of the discovery of gold, but the illness of the father and mother caused him to return to the old home, and not long afterward he married there. In 1852 he again started for the Pacific coast, and this time brought the trip to a successful consummation, arriving in Oregon on the 1st of September. At once he took up a donation claim at Tualatin, where he improved three hundred and twenty acres. On this homestead he conducted general farm pursuits until his death, in February of 1880, at which time he was sixty-eight years of age. Many important movements of his locality owed their inception to his energy. Especially was his interest in educational matters keen and permanent. A portion of his farm was laid out for a town site, the sale of lots bringing him a neat return for his outlay of labor in years gone by. His wife, formerly Maria Beard, was born in St. Genevieve, Mo., and is now living on the old homestead at Tualatin. Her father was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal denomination and a pioneer preacher in Missouri.

The family of John and Maria Sweck consisted of the following-named children: C. A., an attorney at Burns, Ore.; Alice, wife of M. W. Smith, of Portland; Lawrence, a stockman in Grant county; Alexander; Mrs. Lillie Harding, living on the old homestead; and Thaddeus, who is connected with the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, of Portland. Alexander Sweck was born in Tualatin, Washington county, Ore., August 6, 1861, and in boyhood attended district school, afterward taking a course in the Pacific University until the senior year, when illness obliged him to relinquish his studies. In 1883 he took up the study of law under Milton W. Smith, and five years later was admitted to the bar, after which he took up the practice of his profession. In 1896 he was elected municipal judge, which office he filled for two years. The highest honor of his life thus far came to him in 1900, when he was nominated to represent Multnomah, Washington and Columbia counties in the state senate. As the candidate of the Citizens' ticket he was elected over the Republican candidate by a majority of about eight hundred. During the session of 1901 he drew up the bill on assessment and taxation, which passed successfully and is now in active operation. Other measures received the benefit of his wise judgment and shrewd discernment. Among the Democratic members of the senate he is a leader, his recognized superior qualities fitting him for wielding a wide influence among his fellowmen. As a member of the state committee and as chairman of the county central committee, he has done much to promote the welfare of his party. However, in matters relating to the general welfare, party lines are al-

ways sunk beneath his patriotic spirit, and, as a public-spirited citizen, he favors movements for the progress of his city and state aside from any bearing they may have upon strictly party affairs.

In the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks Mr. Sweek serves as past exalted ruler. His connection with Masoury began in the Forest Grove Lodge, and he is now a member of Harmony Lodge No. 12, of Portland, of which he is past master. In addition he is identified with Portland Chapter, R. A. M., and the Oregon Consistory No. 1, thirty-second degree, besides which he is an active member of the Knights of Pythias and past chancellor in the same.

HON. JOHN W. WHALLEY. Among the men of the west who, through their own efforts, have risen to positions of honor and prominence, is to be named the Hon. John W. Whalley, who laid down alike the responsibilities and successes of his life November 10, 1900, and passed to a Higher judgment. Beyond the advantages of fine parentage and a long line of ancestry which has transmitted those qualities and characteristics essential to greatness, Mr. Whalley relied solely on his own strength to perfect the talents which he felt to be his, and through which he rose to an eminent position as a lawyer of the state of Oregon, having held for many years the profound respect and esteem of his fellow laborers and of those who profited by his exceptional ability. A brief résumé of his life is herewith given, representative of the type of men who made the west, and an example of perseverance and indefatigable energy, combined with an unflinching honesty and integrity which have left no measurement as to the moral influence in the community in which he made his home for so many years.

John William Whalley was born at Annapolis, Nova Scotia, April 28, 1833, a son of the Rev. Francis Whalley, a clergyman in the Church of England, who was, at that time, under an appointment from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Lands. In 1835 the family returned to England, where the father became rector of Rivington Parish, in Cheshire, but was subsequently appointed chaplain of Lancashire Castle, followed by service as rector of parishes at Churchtown, Lancashire, New Hutton, Old Hutton, Kendal and Westmoreland. The ancestors of the paternal line for a long period were yeomen, owning and cultivating the estate of Coventree near Dent, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, to which they had become emigrants from Norfolk, where they belonged to the same family as that of which Edmund Whalley, of the army of Cromwell, was a member. Many

of the family held honorable positions in church, army and the bar, the elder sons managing the estates while the younger followed professions. On the maternal side the ancestors were numbered among the first families of Wales, and for over two hundred years occupied, under lease for that term, Overton Hall, of Lord Kenyon's estate. The lease terminated during the lifetime of William Jones, the grandfather of J. W., of this review, who, with his family, removed to Canada, thence to New York City, where he died and was buried in St. Paul's churchyard on Broadway.

Of the three sons and one daughter born to his parents the only one living is Richard Whalley, a clergyman in the Church of England, now residing in that country. John W. Whalley was the third oldest of the children and was very industrious and apt in his studies, while pursuing his grammar studies at the age of nine being able to read Caesar, and following this up with Ovid at ten years. The reduced circumstances of his parents precluded the possibility of a collegiate course and held out the necessity for a trade, and at the age of thirteen years he took service aboard the merchantman Speed, which sailed from Liverpool for New York City in 1847. Not caring for a seafaring life he left the ship upon his arrival in New York City and visited some of his mother's people in New Jersey, there meeting an uncle, Thomas Jones, who was the author of a treatise on bookkeeping and a teacher of that science. Mr. Whalley entered his office and remained there for about a year, and March, 1848, he returned to England, with the understanding that a position was awaiting him there in the Bank of England. Failing to secure the expected place, through lack of wealthy or influential friends to work for him, and recognizing as self evident that his country afforded but little opportunity of advancement for an ambitious young man, he bound himself to an apprenticeship on the Antelope, which sailed in February, 1849, for California. His arrival in that state was in July, when the gold excitement was at its height, and with a number of others he sought the mines, eager and hopeful of making a fortune. During the winter of '49 he mined on the south fork of the American river, a little below Columbia, and in 1850 he moved to the Middle Yuba. He perseveringly endured the hardships and privations of a miner's life in Sacramento, Redwood and Yreka until 1858, and not having yet found his fortune he came to the conclusion that he preferred another kind of life. Desiring to study law, and not having the means, he engaged as a school teacher at Little Shasta, near Yreka. He continued in this employment until 1864, being one of the pioneer teachers of the Pacific coast. During 1861-62 he served

with great efficiency as superintendent of schools, and while so engaged became a frequent contributor to the local press, and to the *Hesperian Magazine*, published at San Francisco. With a mind full of beautiful imageries and an easy, graceful style, he became a poet of more than local renown, his poems being copied extensively throughout the United States and evoking favorable comment from the press. During his earlier days of teaching he read law with Judge Roseborough, of Yreka, and was admitted to practice before Judge Dangerfield in 1861, in Siskiyou county, Cal.

In 1864 Mr. Whalley withdrew from his pedagogical work, and going to Grant county, Ore., he began the practice of his profession. He was married July 21, 1861, to Lavinia T. Kinzey, who was born in Missouri in 1842, and with her parents in 1847 crossed the plains to California, where she grew into a cultured and refined womanhood. They became parents of seven children, of whom one son and one daughter died in infancy. Of the remaining five Mary was born in California and became the wife of J. Frank Watson, president of the Merchants National Bank, of Portland, and they now have two children, namely: Frank Whalley and Clifton Howe. Susan was born in California and became the wife of Maj. James N. Allison, U. S. A., who is now stationed in the Philippine Islands. They are the parents of the following children: Marion, Philip Whalley, Malcolm G. and Stanton W. Lavinia was born in Portland and is now the wife of H. S. Huson, who is vice president and general manager of the Pacific Coast Construction Company. They make their home in Portland and have four children: John Whalley, Jane, Herbert R. and Richard S. Jane is the wife of W. T. Muir, a prominent attorney of Portland, and their two children are Mary and William Whalley. Charlotte is unmarried and resides with her mother at No. 303 West Park street. All are graduates of St. Helen's Hall, of Portland.

In Canyon City, Grant county, Mr. Whalley formed a partnership with L. O. Stern which was soon dissolved. While there he had a student in the person of M. W. Fehcheimer, who had lived in Portland for a time and after he was admitted to practice he returned there and opened an office. His accounts of the advantages of the city led Mr. Whalley to make this place his home, coming in 1868, where he formed a partnership with Mr. Fehcheimer, under the title of Whalley & Fehcheimer, and this well known firm flourished for a number of years, being one of the strongest of the northwest. They made the bankrupt law of 1867 a specialty and the greater part of the business of this department passed through their hands for several years.

Their surplus earnings were invested in real estate, which, with the rapid increase in value, made each a fortune. In 1883, desiring to make an extended trip to Europe, he dissolved his legal partnership and with his daughter Susan visited Scotland, England, France, Spain, Germany, Italy and Switzerland, remaining abroad eighteen months. Upon his return to Portland in 1884 he resumed the practice of law in connection with H. H. Northup and Paul R. Deady, under the firm name of Whalley, Northup & Deady, and the work quickly grew to lucrative size, gaining a prominence in railway litigation. In 1885 Judge E. C. Bronaugh was admitted as a member of the firm, which was then known as Whalley, Bronaugh, Northup & Deady. The latter shortly retired and his name was dropped from the firm. In March, 1889, Mr. Whalley retired from active practice, having acquired a large property which required his personal attention, but five years later he became a partner of Judges Strahn and Pipes and practiced again for two years. At that time Mr. Whalley withdrew from the firm and formed a partnership with his son-in-law, W. T. Muir, which lasted until the death of the former. For a number of years he had held a chair in the law department of the University of Oregon as instructor in pleadings.

As a Republican in politics Mr. Whalley represented Multnomah county in 1870 as a member of the state legislature, but retired altogether from political movements and enterprises at the close of his first term. He was a prominent man in the fraternity of the Odd Fellows, in 1870 representing the Grand Lodge of Oregon in the Sovereign Grand Lodge at Baltimore. Always actively interested in the welfare of the city, he was a member of the Columbia Fire Engine Company No. 3, Volunteer Department, and so continued until the paid department was installed.

Mr. Whalley long held a place in the front rank of the profession to which he gave so much of his life. He had a well ordered mind and in his forensic encounters always had his legal forces under control. He had a love of "fine point" which became a subject of trite remark among his legal brethren throughout the state. He became famed for his logical and strategic qualities, availing himself of every means to guard against legal surprises and to overlook no legal defense. The care which he bestowed upon the "critical niceties" of the law was due to his mental activity and habit of thoroughness in whatever he undertook, and not to any neglect of the broad principles which make the study and practice of law one of the most useful and elevating pursuits of mankind. He had a keen appreciation of the humorous, and this, with his imitative faculties, made him the most entertaining and enjoyable companion at the bar. He was an indefatigable



Geo H Williams

sportsman and was a master of the science of casting a fly or making one; every foot of that sportsman's paradise from "Mock's bottom" to Charley Saline's was to him familiar ground. With a few chosen friends he controlled the shooting privileges of twelve hundred acres of lake marsh ground on Sauvie's Island, always taking a great interest in the preservation and protection of game birds in the state, urging the enactment by the legislature of beneficial game laws. The statutes of the state to-day contain many game laws of his own construction which are susceptible of no misinterpretation. He was the first president of the Multnomah Rod and Gun Club of Portland, an organization which under his personal influence and endeavor accomplished much good along these lines, and became especially vigilant in the detection and prosecution of violators. He was chosen the first president of the Sportsman's Association of the Northwest, and re-elected a second term. He had a fondness for dogs and was always their protector and friend.

As a member of St. Stephen's Chapel he contributed generously to the maintenance of the church work, acting as vestryman for some years and as superintendent of the Sunday school for three years before his death. A tribute paid to his memory by a friend was: "A man of alert mind, of great legal and literary erudition; of ready command of language, speaking and writing with admirable force; at all times accessible, steadfast in his friendships, and intellectual powers that would have brought him to distinction in any situation."

HON. GEORGE H. WILLIAMS. A record of the life of Judge Williams, former United States senator and attorney general of the United States, is in some respects a history of the rise and progress of Oregon. It is now (1903) just half a century since he first cast his lot with the inhabitants of the then territory of Oregon; and by reason of his identification with the development of its resources during the pioneer period of the territory and the constructive era of the state, and likewise through his intimate association with its most vital public interests during practically the entire history of its statehood, he has for many years been regarded as one of its foremost citizens, whose rich experience in the affairs of the nation, on the bench, and before the bar, entitle his opinions on questions of general public interest to the highest consideration.

Judge Williams was born in New Lebanon, Columbia county, N. Y., March 26, 1823, and received an academic education at Pompey, N. Y., whither his parents removed when he was a child. At the age of twenty-one he was admitted

to the bar of New York. Immediately thereafter he removed to Iowa, then a territory, and opened an office at Fort Madison. At the first election after the organization of the state government, in 1847, he was elected judge of the first judicial district of that state, serving five years. The immediate cause of his identification with Oregon was his appointment, in 1853, as chief justice of this territory, an office to which he was reappointed in 1857 by President Buchanan. He became a member of the constitutional convention which drafted the first constitution for the state of Oregon, and acted as chairman of the judiciary committee of that body. In this capacity he vigorously opposed the introduction of slavery into this state, and before the instrument was presented to the voters made an active canvass in behalf of the anti-slavery clause therein. In 1860 he became one of the founders of the Union party, and subsequently canvassed the country for Lincoln and aided with all the strength at his command in awakening sympathy for the Union cause. His election as United States senator in 1864 took him to Washington at the most critical period in the country's history, and it is a matter of record that his services during that vital epoch were in line with the policy which, in its consummation, was productive of such splendid results. In the senate he was a member of the committees on finance and public lands, and also of the reconstruction committee.

Among the measures which he was instrumental in bringing before the senate, and which became laws, are the following: The Military Reconstruction Act, under which the insurrectionary states were reorganized and their representation admitted to congress; an act creating a new land district in Oregon, with a land office at La Grande; an amendment to the act granting lands to the state of Oregon for the construction of a military road from Eugene to the eastern boundary of the state, granting odd sections to supply any deficiency in the original grant; various acts establishing post roads; a general law to secure the election of United States senators; the "tenure of office act," vetoed by President Johnson, but passed over his veto; numerous appropriations for Oregon; an amendment to the act of 1861 relative to property lost in suppressing Indian hostilities in Oregon; an amendment to the judiciary act of 1789; an amendment to the act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Central Pacific in California to Portland, Ore.; an act to pay two companies of Oregon Volunteers commanded by Captains Walker and Olney; an act to strengthen the public credit; an amendment to the act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Central Pacific to Portland, by which the grant was prevented from

verting to the government; an act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Portland to Astoria and McMinnville; a resolution to facilitate the building of a light-house at Yaquina Bay, and other light-houses on the Oregon coast; an act granting certain lands to Blessington Kutledge, a citizen of Lane county; a resolution to increase the pay of assistant marshals in taking the census of 1870; an act extending the benefits of the donation law of 1850 to certain persons; and an act creating a new land district in Washington, with a land office at Walla Walla.

In 1871 Judge Williams was appointed one of the joint high commissioners to frame a treaty for the settlement of the Alabama claims and the northwestern boundary, and other questions in dispute between the United States and Great Britain. There is no question but his ability, wisdom and tact secured a settlement of the boundary question favorable to the contention of the United States. It had been claimed that the only solution of the difficulty was to refer the matter to the Emperor of Germany; but Judge Williams refused to agree to this proposition unless it were stipulated that the Emperor's decision should be strictly in accord with the treaty of 1846; that he should not decide *de novo*, but simply explicate the meaning of the convention which had already decided the question. The commission finally yielded to his views and thus rendered possible the decision that gave to the United States San Juan and other islands. It is not generally known throughout the United States that the part Judge Williams bore in the solution of this question was such an important one, but all who are familiar with the case accord him the honor for his wise stand in the adjustment of the problem.

In 1872, upon the invitation of President Grant, Judge Williams became attorney general of the United States; and in this important cabinet post he proved himself a keen, resourceful and logical adviser, and demonstrated the possession of high qualities of statesmanship. His record in the cabinet was an honor to the state of Oregon as well as to himself. The people of the northwest exhibited the keenest pride in his capable service during an administration when it was necessary to solve numerous perplexing problems, and the generation which witnessed the events of those days are wont to refer to it with great satisfaction. Many important questions were brought before him, to all of which he brought the same thoughtful attention so characteristic of him in earlier years and in his own private affairs. The sting left by the Civil war in the south had not yet begun to heal, and a great degree of tact was required daily of the attorney general, to whom were brought for solu-

tion intricate questions arising from the conflict. Subsequent events in the history of the republic have demonstrated the fact that the policy he pursued in these various matters was eminently fair and sagacious, and in numerous instances he was happy in being able, through his prudent counsels, to restore peace to distracted communities. In 1874 Judge Williams' name was presented to the senate by the president as successor to Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase; but so great an opposition to his confirmation developed in the east, among those who wished an eastern jurist to succeed to the office, that, in the interests of harmony, he withdrew his name, much to the regret of President Grant, who was one of his warm personal friends and admirers.

History has accorded to this distinguished citizen the honor of having been the first to outline, through the medium of the *Washington Star*, the policy ultimately adopted by congress for the adjustment of the historic presidential contest of 1876. The essential features of the famous Electoral Commission Act under which Gen. Rutherford B. Hayes was made president were embodied in an article which he contributed to the *Star*, and the credit for the plan outlined and soon after adopted is conceded to belong to him.

Since his retirement from public life Judge Williams has made his home in Portland, among whose citizens he holds an assured position of eminence and influence. For many years demands have been made upon him by his personal friends and his party for his services in political campaigns, and by the citizens of Portland, on their numerous social gatherings. Not only is he a strong speaker on public questions, clear, powerful and convincing in his arguments, but to a rare degree felicitous as a post-prandial orator. In brief, he is a giant in intellect, totally devoid of the arts of the politician, in the common acceptance of the term. His utterance on the subject of Christianity from the standpoint of the historian, freed from the romance which attaches to the life of the Saviour, commanded the attention and interest of thoughtful persons throughout the country; and a valued contribution to the best thought of the period on this subject is found in his lecture on "The Divinity of Christ."

Judge Williams is now spending the twilight of his life in the administration of the official affairs of the municipality of Portland, having been elected to the mayoralty in 1902. In the labor which he has thus assumed in his advanced years he is bringing to bear the same conscientious effort, the same honesty of purpose and highminded views of the duties of a public servant, which characterized his record while filling some of the most responsible and onerous offices in national affairs. He is giving to the city, through his ap-

pointment of men of acknowledged integrity and public spirit, a corps of executive and advisory officials whose efforts in the direction of honest and unselfish labor in behalf of the public are being generally appreciated, and all indications now point to an administration unequalled in the history of the city for moral courage, political economy and breadth of view—a sight too rare in the conduct of municipal affairs in these days when corruption and vice are rampant throughout the larger cities of the land generally.

HENRY EVERDING. During the many years of his residence in Portland Henry Everding has advanced with the people of his adopted locality, and has entered with zest into the business and social life by which he was surrounded. Possessing the adaptiveness characteristic of his Teutonic nationality, he has also applied the thrift and conservatism so necessary to the successful development of pioneer or growing conditions. A citizen of this part of the west since 1864, he first started a grain, feed and produce business in partnership with Edwin Beebe, under the firm name of Everding & Beebe, his partner having been similarly employed since 1862. This modest beginning was located on the corner of Front and Taylor streets, and after various changes from one part of the city to the other settled down to where Mr. Everding has been conducting his affairs alone, ever since the death of Mr. Beebe, twenty years ago. It is the oldest commission house in Portland, and in the early days had a much more extensive and far reaching trade than at present, at that time shipping grain and produce to California and the adjacent states.

A native of Hanover, Germany, Mr. Everding was born April 14, 1833, and comes of a family distinguished in war and peace, and vitally connected with commercial, agricultural and industrial affairs. The father of Mr. Everding died at a comparatively early age, and thereafter the widow and children carried on the work of the farm which he left to their care. Of the eight children all came to the Pacific coast. John, who came in 1853, is now a resident of San Francisco; Charles, Fred and Richard came over in 1854; the two first mentioned died in California, while Richard is living in Portland; Henry and his mother came in 1855. There were three daughters in the family, one of whom is deceased, while the others reside in California and Portland respectively. Henry was six weeks out from Bremen on a sailer, and after landing in New Orleans took a three weeks' trip up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers to Cincinnati, where he worked in a starch factory for six months. For a few months following he clerked in different

stores, and while learning the language and familiarizing himself with the customs of the country, managed, by thrift and economy, to save a little money.

In April, 1855, Mr. Everding went to New York and embarked for Aspinwall, and from Panama sailed on the John L. Stevens for San Francisco, which craft contained fourteen hundred passengers. When thirty-six hours out the boat came upon the wreck of the ill-fated Golden Age, a large number of whose passengers were taken aboard the Stevens and returned to Panama. No interruption marred the progress of the second sailing, and the hopeful little band arrived in San Francisco in May, 1855. Here Mr. Everding was fortunate in finding work in the starch factory of his brother, John, who had started the first enterprise of the kind in the city. Later Mr. Everding and his brother Frederick stocked and ran a ranch in Contra Costa county, the management of which fell to Frederick, while Henry turned his attention to the starch factory. As before stated, he came to Portland in 1864, and inaugurated the large grain, feed and produce business with which his name has since been connected.

Since coming to Portland Mr. Everding has been united in marriage with Theresa Harding, a native of Prussia, Germany. Mr. Everding is essentially social, as are the most of his countrymen, and is identified with Willamette Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M.; Oregon Commandery No. 1, of which he is a charter member, having been transferred from the Knights Templar Commandery No. 1, of San Francisco. He is also connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Portland. Mr. Everding is one of the substantial and highly honored pioneers and citizens and has been among the most helpful and representative of the countrymen who have settled in this city.

COL. JAMES JACKSON, U. S. A. A military career of more than ordinary distinction is that of Col. James Jackson, a lieutenant-colonel of the United States Army, retired, and colonel and inspector-general of the state of Oregon, on the Governor's staff. His services during the civil and Indian wars entitle him to a conspicuous place in the military history of the United States.

Colonel Jackson was born in Sussex county, N. J., November 21, 1833. His father, Timothy Jackson, was an ordained minister of the Baptist Church, and filled pulpits in different parts of New Jersey and Ohio. His mother, Mary A. Jackson, was the daughter of Rev. Morgan Ap John Rhees (Welsh Rhys) and Ann Loxley. Dr. Rhees was a Baptist minister and brought

a colony of Welsh dissenters to America, establishing them at Beulah, Pa. This colony not proving a financial success, he removed to Philadelphia, where he married Ann Loxley, a daughter of Benjamin Loxley, who at the breaking out of the Revolution was keeper of the King's stores in Philadelphia, but resigned this office to join the colonial forces, in which he held commissions from lieutenant to major, and was a volunteer aid, with rank of colonel, on Washington's staff at Valley Forge. Colonel Jackson's father died in 1843, and his mother soon after returned with her children to Philadelphia, where Colonel Jackson received his education in the public schools, graduating from the high school in 1850. He then studied architecture, located in Charles City, Iowa, in 1855, and was living there when the Civil war came on. He determined to volunteer for the suppression of the Rebellion, and after closing up his business joined the Twelfth United States Infantry, was on recruiting duty for some months, and then went into the field in Virginia, in August, 1862, as a sergeant of Company C, Twelfth United States Infantry. In April, 1863, he was promoted a second lieutenant in this regiment and participated in the battles of Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Spotsylvania, the various battles in the Wilderness, and the siege of Petersburg, until November, 1864, when the regular brigade, being badly depleted, was withdrawn from the field and sent north to recruit its strength.

In the reorganization of the army, after the war, he was assigned to the Thirtieth Infantry and accompanied the regiment to the plains in January, 1867, where he was engaged in guarding the construction of the transcontinental railroad and scouting in the Indian country. He was promoted a captain in 1868, and January 1, 1870, was transferred to the cavalry arm of the service as captain of Troop B, First Cavalry. As commander of this troop he took part in the Modoc war, the Nez Perce war and the Bannock war. He was, at different times, stationed at Camp Warner and Fort Klamath in Oregon; Fort Walla Walla, Fort Colville and Fort Coeur d'Alene in Washington; and Forts Keogh and Custer in Montana. In 1886 he was placed on recruiting service in New York City, and after the termination of this tour of duty was detailed as inspector-general of the Division of the Atlantic. In 1889 he was promoted major of the Second Cavalry, joining the headquarters of this regiment at Fort Walla Walla and going with it to Fort Lowell, Ariz., in 1890. This post being abandoned, he took station at Fort Wingate, N. Mex., and while serving there was detailed for duty with the Oregon National Guard, reporting

to the governor of the state in June, 1892, and taking up his residence in Portland. At the solicitation of the state military officers he was continued on this duty until his retirement from active service November 7, 1897, a few months previous to which he was promoted a lieutenant colonel and assigned to the First Cavalry.

For special gallantry in action at the battles of Weldon Railroad and North Anna, during the Civil war, Colonel Jackson was brevetted a captain and major, and for gallant services in the Modoc and Nez Perce wars he was brevetted a lieutenant colonel. For "most distinguished gallantry in action against hostile Indians" he was awarded a medal of honor by congress.

Soon after the beginning of the Spanish-American war, in April, 1898, Colonel Jackson was appointed, by Governor Lord, inspector-general of the state of Oregon with the rank of colonel, and assisted in organizing the Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry Regiment, which, shortly after its organization, reported for duty in San Francisco, and was one of the first regiments sent to the Philippines. He has held the office of inspector-general ever since, having been reappointed by Governor Geer, and annually inspects each organization of the National Guard in the state.

Colonel Jackson, by virtue of his descent from Colonel Benjamin Loxley, is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and, through his services in the Civil war, a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States—has been commander of the Oregon Commandery of this order—and the Grand Army of the Republic (Lincoln-Garfield Post), in which he has held the offices of department inspector and of aide-de-camp on the staff of Generals Warner and Lawler, Commanders-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a member of the New York Club, the Army and Navy Club of New York City, and the Commercial Club of Portland, being at present vice-president of the latter club.

Colonel Jackson has two children by his marriage with Miss Ida Beach of Oakland, Cal.: a son, Rhee Jackson, and a daughter, Marion Beach Jackson. Rhee Jackson served in the Second Oregon Volunteers in the Philippines as first-lieutenant and battalion adjutant, and was recommended by its commander, Gen. Owen Summers, on account of gallant and efficient service, for a commission in the regular army; he was appointed by the President second-lieutenant in the Twelfth United States Infantry August 1, 1899, and is now a first-lieutenant in that regiment. Colonel Jackson's daughter is living with her father at his home on Willamette Heights in Portland. The present Mrs. Jackson was Miss Ella Greene, of Davisville, Cal.



H. W. Scott,

HARVEY W. SCOTT, president of the Lewis and Clark Exposition Company, is of the type of men that have transformed the Pacific northwest from a wilderness. With his own hands he has cleared away the forest trees to make room for the simple home of the pioneers, with its mica windows and puncheon floors; he has split the rails for the fence built around the family homestead; in going to and returning from school he has followed the only paths through the woods—the trails beaten down by wild animals and Indians; he has shouldered rifle and gone forth in defense of the white man's right to occupy the country; he has seen the ox-team of the plainsmen pass away and the steamboat and the railroad take its place as the means of transport; he has seen the activities of the people rise from a small and uncertain traffic with the Hawaiian Islands to a world-wide commerce. The remotest corner in Africa is better known to Americans today than Oregon was to them when Mr. Scott made it his home. In Mr. Scott the past and the present are indissolubly linked. In him the hardy spirits that followed the footsteps of Lewis and Clark to the Pacific ocean join hands with those who have taken up the wand of civilization and progress where the pioneer laid it down. The trails of half a century ago have become the railroad of today; the bateau of the trader has gone and in its place has come the ocean carrier; warships anchor where Indian dugouts lolled in the '50s; the old settler is passing and the new order is here. Mr. Scott is in every way the most eminent representative of the old and the new and it was fitting that he should be chosen to head the undertaking for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the exploration of the Oregon country by Lewis and Clark.

Mr. Scott was born in Tazewell county, Ill., near Peoria, February 1, 1838. His father, John Tucker Scott, was a farmer, and his son, Harvey W., was reared to the same calling. In the winter he attended district school, but his early educational facilities were limited. In those days, Illinois was in the wild west, and claimed a population of about one-tenth of what it numbers today and its facilities for education were crude indeed. In 1852 John T. Scott crossed the plains to Oregon, first settling in Yamhill county, where after one year's residence the family located in Mason county, Wash., on Puget sound. Here Harvey W. Scott did his share of the arduous work of clearing up a farm. When the great Indian wars, which had for their purpose the extermination of the white settlements, broke out, he enlisted as a private in the volunteer army organized by the settlers and served one year. In 1857 he walked from the farm to Forest Grove, Ore., a distance of over one hundred and fifty miles, and entered school, continuing at his

studies four months. A little later his father removed from Washington to Oregon, locating in Clackamas county, twenty miles south of Oregon City. To this farm the young man went at the close of his short term in school.

He who can buy land cleared and ready for the plow in these modern days cannot realize what homemaking was in Oregon fifty years ago. There were giant trees to fell, rails to be split, and cattle to be cared for. Pioneers in those days did not while away much of their time as some farmers are wont to do now. Every moment was precious. Mr. Scott remained on the farm until he was twenty-one years old, doing his full share of the work. In the summer of 1859 he branched out for himself and taught school. His father now removed to a farm three miles west of Forest Grove and the son again took up farm work, devoting part of his time to a saw mill which his father operated.

Mr. Scott was now resolved to obtain an education and applied himself to the studies which he had begun in 1857. No young man in this generation or any other generation in Oregon has persevered so hard for the essential equipment of life or achieved so signal a triumph as has Mr. Scott. In 1859-60-61-62-63 he worked on neighboring farms and saw mills, earning money to pay his way through school. He would shoulder an axe and work at clearing for a while and with the money thus earned would go to school. When this slender fund was exhausted by tuition fees he would find new work to enable him to resume his studies. This he kept up until 1863, when he received his diploma as the first graduate from Pacific University.

After leaving his school Mr. Scott went to the placer mines in Boise Basin, Idaho, where he spent a year. In 1864 he returned to Portland and for a year studied law in the office of E. D. Shattuck, who had been a member of the constitutional convention, and in the Rebellion period a leader in Oregon among the Union forces in politics. Mr. Scott was reading law and serving as librarian of the Portland Library when, in 1865, he was offered the position as editorial writer on the *Oregonian*. He accepted, continuing as an employe until 1877, when he purchased an interest in the paper which he still owns.

In the editorial management of the *Oregonian* Mr. Scott has always fought for the right, knowing that time would justify his course. In the Civil war period, when there was a strong Southern sentiment in Oregon, he was a steadfast friend of the Union, and gave his loyal support to all administration policies aimed to establish the nation upon a firm and enduring basis. He neither favored nor countenanced half way measures or compromises that left open the vital point to trouble a future generation. He has always been for meeting the main issue fairly and

squarely and settling it once and for all. Time and again he has taken a firm stand for the enforcement of law, the preservation of order, and the observance of the nation's treaties with other countries. Perhaps the greatest achievement of his life was the signal victory for sound money in the national campaign of 1896. Sound money with Mr. Scott meant the gold standard, without equivocation, not sixteen to one, nor thirty-two to one, nor international bimetalism, nor coinage of the seignorage, nor "do something for silver." He knew the evil that lurked in a base currency and fought it with all his power and resource. For two years before McKinley and Bryan had been nominated, nearly every daily newspaper west of the Mississippi river, Republican as well as Democratic, was trimming with the silverites, if not openly espousing sixteen to one. On the Pacific coast, the *Oregonian*, among the leading dailies, stood alone in its advocacy of gold. The *Oregonian* lost both business and subscribers for the stand it had taken on the money question, but Mr. Scott never turned back, never wavered in his purpose. The issue was not new to him, for he had made the same fight for the sound dollar years before, in the days of the Hayes administration. The result was in the nature of a personal victory for Mr. Scott, for Oregon was the only state west of the Rocky mountains that gave its full electoral vote to McKinley.

In journalism, Mr. Scott belongs to the school of the elder Bennett, Charles A. Dana, Medill and Watterson—editors who took the right stand on great questions regardless of the public clamor or the consequence to their own interests. The esteem in which he is held by the newspaper men of the United States is evidenced by the fact that he is a director of the Associated Press, the world's foremost collector of news. In 1900 he presided over the meeting for reorganization of the association in New York.

The Lewis and Clark Exposition received its impetus from a resolution adopted by the Oregon Historical Society in December, 1900, favoring a celebration and fair in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the exploration of the Oregon country by Captains Lewis and Clark. Mr. Scott was then president of the society. He gave the enterprise his cordial support after he had cautioned the people of Portland to weigh carefully the responsibility they were about to assume, and they had given heed to his advice in the preliminary steps. The *Oregonian* Publishing Company at once became one of the largest stockholders of the Exposition corporation. Mr. Scott was elected on the board of directors and was chosen first vice president. Upon the death of H. W. Corbett, in March, 1903, Mr. Scott assumed the duties of president and was elected to that office by the board of directors on July 24, 1903.

In 1850 Mr. Scott was married to Miss Elizabeth Nicklin, who died in 1875, leaving two children. In 1877 he was married to Miss Margaret McChesney, of Pennsylvania. Three children have been born of this union.

Politically Mr. Scott is a staunch Republican. He has fought all the battles of his party in Oregon for nearly forty years, and was actively identified with its fortunes in the few years following his arrival at the voting age and preceding his service with the *Oregonian*. Indeed, Mr. Scott is entitled to the full measure of credit for making Oregon a Republican state. For nearly twenty years following the admission of the state, the Democrats had a strong footing in Oregon. Their last great victories were in 1876 and 1878, when they won all the important offices, including both the United States senators. Since 1880 the Republicans have been successful, with the exception of the loss of the governor in 1886, 1890 and 1902, and the state treasurer in 1886. For several years past there has been a strong desire on the part of the rank and file of the Republican party to honor Mr. Scott with a seat in the United States senate as a suitable recognition of his distinguished services to his party and his state. Mr. Scott is disinclined to accept political office, preferring to continue at the post of editor of the *Oregonian* which he has filled for so many years. However, at the urgent solicitation of friends, he permitted his name to be presented to the legislative assembly of 1903 for United States senator. The legislature had been deadlocked all session on the senatorship and Mr. Scott was placed in nomination an hour before final adjournment as a compromise candidate who might be acceptable to the several factions into which the Republican majority of the legislature was divided. He received the votes of twenty-nine members, but C. W. Fulton, who had led throughout the session, was chosen.

The *Corvallis Times*, a Democratic newspaper, paid Mr. Scott the following tribute in its issue of March 9, 1903, following the adjournment of the legislature: "For forty years his great ability has been spent in the promotion of Republicanism, and in converting disciples to its faith. He has not only given the best years of his life to his party, but he has, in addition, laid at its feet a great newspaper with which its battles have been fought and its victories won. It is a fact so patent as to be beyond cavil, that to the work of Mr. Scott and his *Oregonian* is due the fact that within twenty-five years, Oregon has been transformed from a Democratic into a sure Republican state. The character that he has stamped on that newspaper has been such that it has exerted a commanding influence that has been effective in drawing recruits to the Republican party. It is unquestionably true that if, through all these years, Mr. Scott had been

elected to conduct his newspaper in the interest of Democracy, the Republicans in the state would be in the minority, and that in the places of many of those Republican members who repudiated him for senator, there would have been Democrats. It is wholly and practically probable that but for the implements of war that Mr. Scott has constantly kept in the hands of the Republicans of Oregon, the senator elected by the late joint assembly would have been, not a Republican, but a Democrat.

"Indeed, whatever of prestige the Republican party has in the state, whatever of preferment its partisans enjoy, Mr. Scott and his paper gave them. Whatever loaves they have divided, his toil and talents supplied. It ever there was a condition in which a party organization from sheer gratitude was indebted to an individual, it is manifestly, signally and unquestionably true in the case of Mr. Scott. His brain, his capital, the influence of his paper, his life-work until he has reached that period in his career where reward is already long overdue—all these have been uncomplainingly and constantly laid at the feet of Republicanism in Oregon. A reasonable regard for the service he has rendered his party in the state should, when his name was presented as a candidate at Salem, have dictated his election by an enthusiastic and unanimous vote."

WILLIAM SARGENT LADD. In tracing the genealogy of the Ladd family it is found that their earliest recorded history is connected with the counties of Kent and Sussex in England. Before the days of Henry VI they owned and occupied as their manor house the estate of Bowyeck in the parish of Eleham. Thomas Ladd, the then owner of Bowyeck manor, died in 1515, and his grandson Vincent, a later owner of the estate, died in 1563. In 1601 the manor passed through marriage into the Nethersole family. In 1730 John Ladd, a direct descendant of Vincent Ladd, was created a baronet by George II, but the baronetcy became extinct a generation later. The first representatives of the family in America were Daniel and John Ladd. The former, however, was the first to land here, arriving in New England in 1623. The latter established his home in New Jersey in 1678, with a company of members of the Society of Friends. It is said that he was employed in laying out the city of Philadelphia; beyond doubt he was a surveyor of ability and employed in many important enterprises connected with his occupation. During 1688 he took up six thousand acres in Gloucester county, where at the time of his death he was an influential citizen and large land owner.

Representative of a family so intimately iden-

tified with early American history was Dr. Nathaniel Gould Ladd, who was born July 13, 1798, and, notwithstanding hardships, obstacles and reverses, rose from a humble position to prominence as a physician. His wife was Abigail Kelley Mead, who was born in New Hampshire August 7, 1806. In 1830 the family moved to Meredith, N. H., and three years later settled in a village now known as Tilton (then Sanborn-ton Bridge). During the previous residence of the family in Holland, Vt., a son was born October 10, 1826, to whom the name of William Sargent was given. Being one of ten children, whose parents had only limited means, he had few advantages in boyhood; indeed, it may be said that he had no opportunities for advancement except such as he made for himself. Always ambitious, with the love of study characteristic of the true scholar, diligent in his application to text books, and quick to acquire knowledge, he soon gained a valuable fund of knowledge. Though the schools of those days were crude in comparison with the educational institutions of the present day, his determination and energy surmounted obstacles. Whether in the schoolroom, on the farm or in his home, he was a constant student, and, indeed, throughout all of his life he continued to be fond of reading and study, as eager to grasp new thoughts when advanced in years as when a boy at home. Early experiences in breaking and tilling a New England farm, followed by acquiring the mastery of rebellious pupils in a rough district school, developed in him traits of self-reliance and firmness of purpose that had no little to do with his subsequent success.

Following his experience as a teacher Mr. Ladd engaged in railroading, securing employment in a freight house on the line of the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad, and later holding other positions in the same occupation. While thus engaged he met Daniel Webster, who remarked to him, in the course of their conversation, "There is always room at the top." The young man, feeling that the top might be reached with less difficulty in a newer country than his home state, began to plan for the future. The gold fever of 1849 did not fascinate him nor did he fall a victim to its alluring prospects, but he did begin to contemplate the opportunities offered by Oregon's vast farm lands. Deciding to seek a home in the far west he set sail on the Prometheus from New York, February 27, 1851, and crossed the isthmus, thence sailed north to San Francisco and from there to Portland. With him he brought a few articles of merchandise and these he began to sell, business being conducted on an extremely small scale. Hard work, however, will win when the environment is favorable, and so it proved with him. Four o'clock in the

morning found him ready for business, and throughout all the day he was busy, energetic, hopeful and sanguine.

A change came in his affairs during 1852, when the firm of Ladd & Tilton formed a partnership, continuing the same until the spring of 1855. Meantime, in 1854, Wesley Ladd came to Portland, bringing with him Caroline Ames Elliott, the fiancée of William S. Ladd. They were married in San Francisco, October 17, 1854, and their union proved one of mutual helpfulness and happiness. Indeed, in later years Mr. Ladd ascribed much of his success to the optimistic spirit, patient devotion and cheerful comradeship of his wife. They became the parents of seven children, five of whom attained mature years, namely: William M., who was born September 16, 1855, received a classical education in Amherst College, and is now a member of the banking house of Ladd & Tilton, of Portland; Charles Elliott, who was born August 5, 1857, and is also connected with the bank founded by his father; Helen Kendall, who was born on the 4th of July, 1859; Caroline Ames, born September 3, 1861, now the wife of Frederic Bailey Pratt, Brooklyn, N. Y.; and John Wesley, born January 3, 1870, now connected with Ladd & Tilton.

No step in the business experience of Mr. Ladd was more important than his identification with the founding of the banking business which is still conducted under the original title of Ladd & Tilton. Opened for business in April of 1859 with a very small capital, the institution enjoyed a steady growth from the first. Two years after its organization the capital was increased to \$150,000, and not long afterward was further increased to \$1,000,000. When the partnership was dissolved in 1880 the bills receivable amounted to almost \$2,500,000, but so conservative had been the management of the bank and so sagacious its officers that, in 1888, less than \$1,300 of this large sum was outstanding. While the building up of this important banking business occupied much of Mr. Ladd's time and thought for years, his activity was by no means limited thereto. Instead, we find him participating in many enterprises of public value or private utility. As a financier he stood foremost. Throughout the entire northwest his opinion was regarded as final in matters pertaining to local banking and financial interests. The utmost confidence was reposed in his judgment, not only by the great middle class, but also by those men who like himself were captains of industry and leaders in finance and commerce.

From an early period of his residence in Oregon he was interested in farm lands, a frequent purchaser of unimproved property and instrumental in the development of the agricultural resources of the state. Besides owning three

farms of his own, he was, with S. G. Reed, the owner of five others. Among his possessions was an estate of four hundred acres near Portland, which was a model farm in every respect. The raising of thoroughbred stock also engaged his attention, and he devoted considerable attention to Clydesdale and Cleveland bay horses, Short-horn cattle, Berkshire hogs and Cotswold and Leicester sheep. Another enterprise in which he was once interested and which has become an establishment of great magnitude was the Oregon Furniture Manufacturing Company, which he organized in April of 1874. During 1883 he became interested in milling, which was then a comparatively new industry in the northwest. Through his wise oversight the occupation was put on a firm basis. At the time of his death he owned three-fourths of the entire flouring-mill interests of this part of the country. In 1888 he organized the Portland Cordage Company, which is still one of the leading concerns of its kind in this city. In the organization of what is now the Oregon Iron & Steel Company at Oswego he was a prime mover and he also acted as a director of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company. His interests in Portland realty were large and of a value constantly increasing. The first brick building in the city was erected by him, and in later years he was one of the principal factors in the improvement of vacant property. The movement which had its climax in the erection of a magnificent hotel, one of the finest in the west, had in him a staunch supporter. He was also interested in the Portland Water Company and in numerous other concerns organized to aid in the development and progress of the city.

In early life Mr. Ladd supported Democratic principles and during 1861-65 allied himself with the "War" Democrats. Subsequently he refused to ally himself with any political organization, although during his last years he uniformly voted for the presidential candidates of the Republican party. At one time, through the solicitation of friends, he consented to act as mayor of Portland, but other official honors he firmly declined, preferring to concentrate his attention upon matters of finance and commerce rather than enter the arena of public life. In his various enterprises he gave employment to many men, and it was always noticeable that by all he was not only respected but deeply loved. In him the workman always had a staunch friend, and, while he was easily the master of his employees, yet his consideration for them was so great that they always regarded him as a personal friend.

As indicative of the religious spirit which impelled Mr. Ladd in all his actions, it may be stated that from early life it was his custom to set aside one-tenth of his income for charitable and philanthropic purposes, and no destitute fam-



John H. Mitchell,

ily, if worthy, ever sought help from him in vain. Quick to detect and denounce deception and hypocrisy, he was equally alert in aiding the honest and unfortunate. It is probable that no movement for the city's benefit was ever inaugurated where his name did not appear among those of contributors. When the people began to agitate the founding of a library, his contribution was the first made and was sufficiently large to place the fund on a safe basis. In making the gift, the only stipulation made was that the library be kept out of politics. This, however, by no means represented the limit of his assistance to the library. For twenty-four years the banking house of Ladd & Tilton gave the Library Association, rent free, the second floor of their bank building, on the corner of First and Stark streets, which represented a gift of many thousand dollars. Indeed, the library remained in these quarters until the handsome new building was ready for occupancy.

The chair of practical theology in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of San Francisco was in 1886 the recipient of \$50,000 from Mr. Ladd, and he also gave several scholarships to Willamette University. Though reared in the Methodist faith, in 1873 he became a member of the Presbyterian Church, to which he afterward gave his support and allegiance, although remaining to the end a generous contributor to religious movements of the various creeds. With the cooperation of Messrs. Corbett and Failing, he donated to the city what is now known as the Riverview cemetery, several miles south of Portland on the Willamette river. At one time, during his travels, he saw at Bangor, Me., a homestead that he admired, and a counterpart of this was built by him in Portland, and in 1878 enlarged and improved. In this home his earth life ended January 6, 1893, when he was sixty-six years of age. The demise of a man so intimately associated with the city's development called forth tributes of affection and esteem from people of all classes; the bankers recognized in his death a loss to their fraternity; business men united in deploring the loss; the poor, so often, the recipients of his kindness, the pioneers, side by side with whom he had lived and labored so many years, and the organizations to which he had given generous assistance, recognized that with his passing away one of Portland's greatest men was gone. In the years that have since elapsed his influence has been apparent in matters connected with the city's growth. His commanding personality, as pioneer, banker and Christian philanthropist still yields an influence among the citizens of today, and in the annals of the city of Portland and the state of Oregon his name is forever enshrined.

SENATOR JOHN H. MITCHELL. For forty-three years the subject of this review has been one of the most prominent figures in the political history of the Pacific northwest. Becoming a citizen of the state soon after it was invested with the sovereign dignity of statehood, he at once became an active man in the political arena, and so rapid was the growth of his influence that within six years from the time of his arrival he had served a term in the state senate, establishing a record that was the admiration of all Oregon. So popular did he become that he was the choice of a large part of his party for the highest office the state had to give. This honor that his party friends thus early in his career wished to bestow upon him, was deferred but a few years when, September 28, 1872, he was elected to the United States senate, a position which, with two vacations, one of six, another of four years, he has held up to the present time. His career in this, the highest legislative body in the United States, is too well known to comment upon. Suffice to say he has been no disappointment to his party and among his brother senators he is highly respected and honored as a man of more than ordinary ability. The Pacific northwest owe to him a debt of gratitude that will never be paid, as through him this country has been ably represented and it is a fact that there is no man in the state so capable of carrying on the business and looking after the interests of Oregon as he. A hard worker, he is at all times working for Oregon. During the winter of 1902-03 this hard work showed its result, as for a time he was a sick man, and the people of Oregon showed the interest they had in him by the numerous inquiries that were made. For a couple of weeks it was the main subject of conversation, but owing to a rugged constitution he was able to ward off the disease and take up the work of the office before the close of the session. When the word was flashed over the wires that he was once more at his desk a sigh of relief went up from all Oregon.

The following biographical sketch of the career of Senator Mitchell we copy from the History of Portland edited by H. W. Scott:

"He was born in Washington county, Pa., on the 22d day of June, 1835. During his infancy his parents moved to Butler county, the same state, where he was reared on a farm and where he acquired the rudiments of an English education at the district school. At the age of seventeen he began teaching in a country school and after spending several winters in this way realized sufficient money to pay his tuition at Butler Academy, in Butler county, and subsequently at Witherspoon Institute. After completing the full course at both of these institutions he commenced the study of law in the office of Hon.

Samuel A. Purviance, formerly member of congress from that district, and later attorney-general of the state under Governor Curtin. After two years of study he was admitted to the bar in Butler county by Hon. Daniel Agnew, lately chief justice of the supreme court of the state of Pennsylvania, and then presiding judge of that district in the spring of 1857. He then began the practice of his profession at Butler, in partnership with Hon. John M. Thompson, since a member of the National House of Representatives from that district, and was thus engaged until he came to California in April, 1860. For a short time thereafter he practiced law at San Luis Obispo, and later for a brief time in San Francisco. The fame of Oregon as a young and growing commonwealth had in the meantime attracted his attention, and he determined to link his fortunes with the new state. With this end in view he arrived in Portland, July 4, 1860, where he has since resided.

With that same energy which has been so conspicuous in his career, he not only at once turned his attention to building up a legal practice, but took an active part in local politics. So quickly did he make his influence felt that in 1861 he was elected corporation counsel of Portland. The succeeding year he was nominated and elected by the Republican party to the Oregon state senate, in which body he served for four years. During the first two years of his term he was chairman of the judiciary committee, and the last two years he held the position of president of the senate. At the close of his senatorial term every mark of approval from his immediate constituents was accorded him, and in 1866 strenuous efforts were made by his political friends to secure him a seat in the United States senate. They only failed to elevate him to this exalted position through the lack of one vote in the caucus, his competitor for the nomination being Governor Gibbs, who received twenty-one votes and Mr. Mitchell twenty. In 1865 he was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the state militia by Governor Gibbs, and two years later was chosen professor of medical jurisprudence in Willamette University at Salem, Ore., and served in that position for nearly four years. During all this time he was engaged in the active practice of his profession in Portland. In October, 1862, he formed a law partnership with Hon. J. N. Dolph, later his colleague in the United States senate, which continued until January, 1873, when he resigned all other engagements to enter upon his duties as United States senator. During this period he had acquired a reputation as a lawyer second to none in the state of Oregon and was constantly employed in important litigation. For several years he was the attorney of the Oregon & Cali-

fornia Railroad Company and the North Pacific Steamship Transportation Company, while his practice extended to all the courts, federal, state and territorial, of Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

In September, 1872, Mr. Mitchell was nominated, in caucus, by the Republican members of the state legislature for United States senator, receiving the votes of over two-thirds of all the Republicans in the legislature on the first ballot. On September 28, 1872, he was elected by the legislature in joint session as United States senator for the term of six years, commencing March 4, 1873. In this body he soon took a prominent position. He was assigned to duty on the following committees: Privileges and Election, Commerce, Claims, Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, and Railroads. At the end of two years he was made chairman of the committee on Railroads, and served as such until the end of his term. When the electoral commission was organized, Senator Oliver P. Morton was chairman of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Election, but having been chosen a member of the Electoral Commission, Senator Mitchell was made acting chairman of the committee on Privileges and Election, which committee, for the purpose of taking charge of the great controversy involved in the presidential contest in 1876, in the states of Oregon, Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida, was then increased from nine, the ordinary number, to fifteen senators. As acting chairman, Senator Mitchell presided over the committee during all the investigations which followed and which at the time attracted so much interest all over the country. He was also selected by the unanimous vote of the Republicans in the senate as the senator to appear before the Electoral Committee and argue the Oregon case. This duty he performed and in a long speech ably presented the legal questions involved and to the perfect satisfaction of his party friends defended the position taken by the Republicans of Oregon. During his first term he was on several occasions selected by the Republican majority as chairman of said committee to visit South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida for the purpose of investigating contested elections.

In April, 1873, Senator Mitchell and Senator Casserly, of California, were appointed a sub-committee of the committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, to visit the Pacific coast and investigate and report upon the best means of opening the Columbia river to free navigation. It was in this position that he had opportunity to do a great service for Oregon. Soon after his appointment on the committee, Senator Casserly resigned his seat in senate and Senator Mitchell was authorized to proceed

alone. He thereupon during the summer of 1873 made a most careful examination as to improvements necessary to increase the navigation facilities of the Columbia river, and at the next session of congress submitted an elaborate report to the committee on transportation news, Senator Windom of Minnesota being chairman, in which he recommended, among other things, large appropriations for the mouth of the Columbia river, and also an appropriation for a survey at the Cascade, with the view of ascertaining the cost and advisability of constructing a canal and locks. This report, as written by Senator Mitchell, was incorporated into the report of the committee without alteration, and submitted to the senate, and based on this report, congress at its next session made an appropriation for a survey for canal and locks at the Cascades, which paved the way for their subsequent construction.

"At the expiration of his senatorial term, March 4, 1879, the legislature of Oregon was Democratic, and Honorable James H. Slater, a Democrat, was elected as his successor, whereupon Mr. Mitchell resumed the practice of his profession in Portland. In the fall of 1882, he was urged by party friends to again submit his name as a candidate for United States senator, the legislature at that time being Republican. After much hesitation he consented to do so and in the legislative caucus received on the first ballot the vote of two-thirds of all the Republicans in the legislature, and thus became the nominee of the party for United States senator. A bolt, however, was organized, and he was not elected. The contest, however, was continued from day to day until the last day and the last hour of the forty days' session. During the most of this time he was within a few votes of an election. It required forty-six votes to elect and during the session he received the votes of forty-five different members. Finding an election impossible, although urged by his supporters to continue in the fight to the end, and if not elected himself, thus prevent the election of any one else, he withdrew from the contest during the last hour of the session and all of his supporters, except one, who had so earnestly stood by him during the forty days, gave their votes for Hon. J. N. Dolph, who was elected. Throughout this long contest, without parallel in the political history of the state, for the bitter personal character of the fight, Senator Mitchell apparently lost none of his personal popularity, and after the adjournment of the legislature and upon his return from Salem to Portland he was tendered a reception which in warmth and cordiality partook more of an ovation to a successful than to a defeated candidate.

"After his defeat Mr. Mitchell resumed the

practice of his profession, and although earnestly urged by party friends to again permit the use of his name as a candidate for United States senate, at the regular session of the legislature, in January, 1885, he peremptorily declined to do so. The legislature, however, after balloting through the whole session, adjourned without making an election. The governor of the state thereupon called a special session of the legislature to meet in November, 1885. Senator Mitchell at that time was in Portland, and although not personally desirous to be a candidate, and steadily refusing to permit the use of his name until within three or four days before the election, he was again, November 19, 1885, elected to the United States senate for a full term, receiving on the second ballot in joint convention the vote of three-fourths of all the Republicans, and one-half of all the Democrats of the legislature, having on this ballot a majority of twenty-one votes. He was at this time elected to succeed Hon. James H. Slater, and took his seat December 17, 1885, when he was assigned to duty on the following committees: Privileges and Election, Railroads, Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, Claims, Mines and Mining, Postoffices and Post-roads, and special committee to superintend the construction of a National library. After a year's service he was made chairman of the committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, and in March, 1889, was made chairman of the committee on Railroads."

On January 19, 1891, Mr. Mitchell was again re-elected as his own successor, for a full term of six years; in this election there was no contest, the Republicans being largely in the majority in the legislature, and every one of them voted for Mr. Mitchell as his own successor; this term expired March 4, 1897.

At the meeting of the legislature in January, 1897, it being the duty of that legislature to elect Mr. Mitchell's successor, on January 10, 1897, in a caucus of the Republican members of the legislature, there being forty-eight members present, two more than a majority of the whole legislature, the whole number constituting the two houses being ninety, on an open roll call he received every one of the forty-eight votes, and was declared the unanimous nominee of the Republican party for United States senator to succeed himself; twenty-eight members of the house refused to take the oath of office during the entire session, thus destroying a quorum, and preventing a vote for senator, and also preventing the passage of any appropriation or other acts during the entire session, which resulted in his defeat. Mr. Mitchell was again, February 23, 1901, elected to succeed Hon. George W.

McBride, and took his seat March 9, 1901; his present term of service will expire March 3, 1907.

Mr. Mitchell enjoys the distinction it is believed no other man in the United States ever attained in connection with service in the United States senate; he is the only man who has ever been elected from the same state to the senate after two vacations. He served from March 4, 1873, to March 4, 1879; was out from March 4, 1879, to March 4, 1885; served from March 4, 1885, to March 4, 1897 (twelve years); was out from March 4, 1897 until March 4, 1901, and is now serving his fourth full term.

The people of Oregon have reason to feel a justifiable pride in his career. A man of remarkable energy and untiring industry, Senator Mitchell has throughout his career as a public man shown a keen discrimination and a wonderful ability for grasping the great and intricate questions that are every day to be met with by United States senators. It is not our intention to make comparisons, but we do say that Oregon has never had a man who has filled this exalted position in a more satisfactory or painstaking manner than has Senator Mitchell. No request of his constituents is received, whether from the rich or poor, but it is given his personal attention. As a speaker he is forcible, tactful and with his sound judgment and eminently practical views he is well equipped to defend the interests of his adopted state. His long term of service has made him one of the most popular men in the United States senate and among his colleagues he is recognized as a power. Here in Oregon, where for over forty-three years he has made his home, the senator is known by all and there is no man in the state who has a larger personal following than he. Generous to a fault, whole-souled and sympathetic, to know him is to admire him.

Personally Senator Mitchell is a man of striking appearance; he is an interesting conversationalist, has a direct, forceful way of talking, while his wonderful memory makes him a most congenial companion.

GEORGE JENNINGS AINSWORTH. A comparatively brief life was that of George Jennings Ainsworth, a native of Oregon, and the son of a substantial pioneer, but he left behind him the evidence of well-directed effort, both as a citizen and the maker of a home. He was born in Oregon City, April 13, 1852, the son of John C. and Jane (White) Ainsworth, who died when he was seven years of age. He received his education in the public schools of the state and the old Portland Academy, after which he entered

and took a four-years' course in the State University of California, from which he was graduated in 1873, the year following taking a post-graduate course. He was elected on the University Board of Regents for a term of eighteen years. His school days over and the preparation for his life work complete he returned to Portland and engaged upon the river boats, with the self-reliance which had even thus early distinguished him, declining all aid and starting at the foot of the ladder and familiarizing himself with every detail of the different departments. Promotion was not long in coming to him, nor an infrequent occurrence, for he steadily rose to positions of importance in his new relations.

During his experience on the river he was commander of the steamers Otter, Welcome, Dixie Thompson, Emma Hayward, Oneonta and others. In January, 1877, he was made a director of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, and in 1878 was made assistant general superintendent, later assuming charge as general superintendent. He was vice-president of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company when its affairs were closed after the Villard coup, and when the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company succeeded it he was appointed superintendent of the river and sound divisions, and operated the portage roads at the Cascades and the Dalles, resigning in 1882 to assist his father, who had become interested in a number of enterprises at Oakland, Cal. After six years there Captain Ainsworth went to Redondo Beach, and under the direction of his father and R. R. Thompson, the owners, succeeded in transforming a barren waste of land into one of the finest commercial ports of southern California. The Redondo Beach Company, Redondo Railway Company, and Redondo Hotel Company were adjuncts in the development which brought into existence a magnificent hotel, narrow gauge railway, a wharf suitable for the largest ships afloat and many other improvements. Captain George remained in charge of this vast property six years, when his father's death occurred, which compelled his return to Oregon as administrator of his father's estate. Returning to Portland he at once assumed control of the business affairs with the details of which he was perfectly familiar, as he had been associated intimately with his father from early boyhood, in his more mature years becoming a co-worker and a companion of the elder man. His own death occurred but a little later, as he died October 20, 1895.

Mr. Ainsworth was a man of many admirable personal characteristics, being public-spirited and earnest for the welfare of whatever community he had made his by a residence. Though not a politician in the common acceptance of the term he was strongly identified with the Democratic party and spared no efforts to advance the prin-



Jacob Kamm

ciples which he endorsed. His ability being recognized by the local leaders in California he was induced to accept the nomination of United States senator, but was defeated in the election, while the canvass was in progress, himself being absent in the pursuit of his business in eastern states. In the accumulation of property he was uniformly successful, for his shrewd business judgment went hand in hand with an ambitious, enterprising spirit and wide profits were the result. He was a lover of sports, being fond of hunting and fishing, appreciated a good joke and could tell many. At his death he had large holdings in California as well as landed property in Portland and vicinity, and left his family, for whom he had always cared with an exceptional kindness and thought, well provided for in the matter of this world's goods. Personally he was a man of benevolent and kindly disposition, in religious faith a Presbyterian, in which church he officiated as elder. Fraternally he was a Mason, and was identified with the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery, Consistory and Scottish Rite, and was always active in lodge work.

June 16, 1875, Mr. Ainsworth was united in marriage with Margaret Sutton, a native of San Francisco, and the descendant of a long-lived Boston family of English ancestry. The parents, John and Anna B. (Doland) Sutton, came to Portland in 1870, and in January, three years later, the father was lost at sea, aboard the George S. Wright, and the mother now makes her home, at the age of seventy-three years, with her daughter, Mrs. Ainsworth. The other children of her father's family were Julia, who married G. B. Wright, of British Columbia; Mave, who married Otis Sprague, of Tacoma; James, who is in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and located in Portland; John, a native of Portland, who is now located in California and engaged in scientific research; Albert, an architect, of San Francisco; Herbert, born in Portland, in the employ of a lumber company, of San Francisco; Jennie K., who was married in Tacoma to A. D. Wheeler, a mining expert, of British Columbia; and Ada V., a resident of Boston, and the widow of A. E. Bull. The four last named of the children were graduates of the Portland high school. Two children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Ainsworth: Lawrence Sutton, born in Portland, April, 1877, and now purser on the steamer Regulator, makes his home with his mother; and Mabel, born in Portland, became the wife of Edwin Mays, and they have two children, George Ainsworth and Eunice. This family is also included in that of Mrs. Ainsworth, who in May, 1899, removed from her home, "Pagoda Villa," at Berkeley, Cal., and became a resident of Portland.

CAPT. JACOB KAMM, about whom centers the development of river and other transportation facilities in Oregon, and who for many years has been a most important factor in the upbuilding of numerous gigantic enterprises in Portland, is one of the most striking types of mankind residing in the region known as the Pacific northwest. Perhaps no other man living to-day in Portland has been more intimately associated with all that has tended to give this city the great commercial prestige it now boasts, and surely no man has entered into the spirit of industrial and commercial development more heartily and unselfishly than he. A brief résumé of the principal events in the life of this pioneer builder, illustrating the various steps in his upward career, will prove a stimulus to the young men of the present generation who start out in life no more fully equipped than he to attain success.

Jacob Kamm was born in Canton Glarus, Switzerland, December 12, 1823. His father resigned his commission in the Swiss army to make a home for himself and his family among the broader opportunities offered in America, bringing with him his son Jacob, then eight years of age. Four years after their arrival his father died of yellow fever in New Orleans, leaving his twelve-year-old son to solve for himself the problems of life in a strange land. Some foreshadowing of the ambitious dream of the elder Kamm must have come to him at the period when his capabilities and the possibilities of success in this country of wonderful resources first began to dawn upon the son, and has, perchance, followed unremittingly into the strenuous activity which has characterized all his maturer years.

Soon after the father took up his residence in New Orleans, the younger Kamm secured a position in the office of the New Orleans *Picayune*, in which office he remained until the death of the foreman, who was a personal friend. After the death of this friend, a new foreman was secured and Mr. Kamm was forced to look elsewhere for a position. For a time he remained in the city, working at whatever came his way, until November, 1837, when he went to St. Louis. Here he secured a position as cabin boy on the Ark, a small steamer plying the Illinois river. While en route from the southern city he made the acquaintance of a smooth-talking stranger, who robbed him of all his money with the exception of ten cents, the whole amount of his capital on arrival in St. Louis. In his new position as cabin boy he felt his limitations, and having a mechanical turn of mind he improved all his spare time mastering the details of marine engineering. Expert workmanship brought him into contact with concerns who offered him pay-

ing positions, and he soon managed to save enough money to purchase an interest in the Belle of Hatchie, a steambot which he ran until his health gave way under the unbroken strain to which he was subjected. After disposing of his interest in this boat he put in a number of years as engineer on packet boats plying between St. Louis, Keokuk and New Orleans. At that time the requirements demanded of engineers before they were licensed to ply their vocations were very high. Mr. Kamm received his diploma from the Engineers' Association of the state of Missouri. Owing to impaired health, Mr. Kamm sought relaxation and change, and with a party of friends he crossed the plains in 1849, locating in the mines around Sacramento, Cal. Soon after his arrival he secured a position as engineer on a steambot running on the Sacramento and Feather rivers in California. A well-remembered incident connected with these pioneer days of California was the meeting of Mr. Kamm and Lot Whitcomb in Sacramento in 1850. As the result of this meeting Mr. Kamm decided to come to Milwaukee, then a flourishing hamlet above Portland, in order to install the machinery ordered for the steamer Lot Whitcomb. This proved a herculean task, owing to the lack of proper implements with which to work, the sole equipment being a bellows and anvil. Mr. Kamm's assistant, a blacksmith by the name of Blakesley, happened, fortunately, to be ingenious and painstaking, and the combined application of the two men resulted in the manufacture of crude tools which filled the demand. Considerable trouble grew out of the construction of the boilers, which arrived from New York in twenty-two separate sections, and as there were no boiler makers in the west at the time Mr. Kamm was compelled to figure out a way to overcome this difficulty. That he was equal to the emergency was demonstrated to the satisfaction of all concerned when the Lot Whitcomb proudly steamed out of the harbor, a substantial and thoroughly reliable craft, the first of the kind ever equipped in this port. On this historic occasion the man behind the engines was Mr. Kamm, and he continued to operate her machinery until she was sold and taken to California.

With Messrs. Abernethy, Clark and Ainsworth associated with him in the ownership, Mr. Kamm constructed the first stern-wheel steamer built in Oregon, the Jennie Clark. This also proved an undertaking of considerable proportions, for the machinery had to be brought in a sailing vessel around the Horn, entailing a great expense and risk, but Mr. Kamm had great faith in the enterprise and when his first partner, a Mr. Hall, stepped out he got the above gentlemen to take a quarter interest each, while

he put up the money for the balance. The Carrie Ladd, another pioneer water craft of Oregon, was the nucleus of what afterward became known as the Oregon Steam Navigation Company. This vessel was constructed under the direction of Mr. Kamm, and was owned by him in partnership with others. He was a large stockholder in the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, which was organized in 1860, with Mr. Kamm as chief engineer, which position he filled until 1865. He afterward sold his interest, which was the second largest, to a syndicate, which in turn transferred its stock to that gigantic enterprise known as the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company. Another company which in its days of independent prosperity operated extensively on the Willamette, and which eventually was merged into the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, was the Willamette Transportation Company, of which Mr. Kamm was one of the organizers and principal stockholders. At one time he also owned that well-known ocean coasting steamer, the George S. Wright, which, after passing into the hands of Ben Holiday, was wrecked in Alaskan waters. Although at one time Mr. Kamm thought of going out of the steambot business entirely, his plans were changed through no fault of his own, but chiefly through having loaned money to a friend, with steambot property as security.

With his years as invaluable experience in this direction, it is not surprising that Mr. Kamm has been identified with the organization of most of the large steambot transportation companies of the northwest, or that to some extent he has been interested in railroads. In 1872, through a business transaction, Mr. Kamm came into possession of the Carrie, a small steamer, which proved to be the nucleus of the Vancouver Transportation Company. In February, 1874, the company was incorporated with Mr. Kamm as president, a position which he has held up to the present time. His next venture was his connection with the Ilwaco Railway and Navigation Company, but his interests in this concern were disposed of some years ago. Associated with others, Mr. Kamm built the Norma, which is the only boat that has passed through the famous Box Canyon on the Snake river without being wrecked.

While practically his whole life has been devoted to navigation Mr. Kamm has, nevertheless, found the time to take up other business matters, and was at one time vice-president of the United States National Bank of Portland, and he is also a prominent stockholder in several other banks in the city. His interests have extended to Astoria, where he has been an important factor in the upbuilding of the present enterprising community. He is president of the

First National Bank of that city, and one of the heaviest taxpayers of Astoria. He also has valuable property in San Francisco; and in Portland owns, among other property, the large business block bearing his name.

The beautiful home occupied by Mr. Kamm and his wife in Portland, consisting of fourteen acres almost in the heart of the city, was, at the time of its purchase in the early '60s, outside the city limits. At the present time it is hedged in by the stress of commercialism and handsome residences, and is one of the most conspicuous landmarks which bind the past to the present. This home, with its countless memories of early days, is presided over by one of the most charming women of Portland, to whose co-operation and unceasing sympathy this honored pioneer attributes a large share of his success in life. Mrs. Kamm, whose marriage to the subject of this brief memoir occurred September 13, 1859, was formerly Caroline A. Gray, daughter of the late William H. and Mary A. (Dix) Gray. Mr. and Mrs. Kamm are the parents of one son, Charles T. Kamm, who, like his father, has won a captaincy.

Mr. Kamm became identified with the Masonic fraternity in St. Louis, July 27, 1847, and was one of the early members of Multnomah Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M., of Oregon City. At the present time he is the third oldest Mason in the state of Oregon; is a member of Clackamas Chapter R. A. M.; Portland Commandery No. 1, K. T.; Oregon Consistory No. 1, Scottish Rite; and Al Kader Temple, N. M. S. He is a member and president of the board of trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of Portland, and for many years has been a generous contributor toward its maintenance.

Success has come to Mr. Kamm, the result of his own efforts, and that too in the face of one of the greatest of handicaps—ill health, as from young manhood to the present time he has been a sufferer and there have been many times when it was only by superhuman efforts that he kept himself from giving up the struggle. Jacob Kamm is a typical representative of the stalwart founders of the civilization of the Pacific slope, and in his integrity, his broad-mindedness and his resourcefulness, has met the demands of our splendid western citizenship. Personally he is a man possessed of numerous striking and delightful characteristics. Those who know him best, the representatives of the younger generation as well as those who, like him, have spent many years in useful operations in Oregon, cheerfully accord him a rank among the most enlightened, useful, public-spirited, kind-hearted and generous citizens of the state; and in him they find a man whose support of all worthy movements calculated to enhance the

commercial, industrial and social standing of the metropolis of Oregon comes from entirely unselfish motives. That he has come to be recognized as one of the foremost citizens of the northwest is a tribute to his personal worth, his indefatigable industry and perseverance in the face of obstacles that would have seemed insurmountable by many others, and his determination, inherited from his study father, to accomplish what he could toward success by honesty and industry alone. These characteristics have made his life what it has been—reflecting great credit upon himself, and a source of the greatest inspiration to those young men of the present generation whose only hope of reward may be found in doing what lies before them in the line of duty with a firm determination to adhere to a policy of integrity, watchfulness and perseverance.

MRS. CAROLINE AUGUSTA KAMM. The history of Oregon were indeed incomplete without due mention of the family to which Mrs. Caroline Augusta Kamm, wife of one of Oregon's noblest and most resourceful pioneers, belongs, or of the place which she herself has occupied these many years in the hearts of her many friends. Mrs. Kamm was born at Lapwai, Oregon territory, now Idaho, October 16, 1840, and is the oldest daughter born to William H. and Mary A. (Dix) Gray, pioneers respectively of 1836 and 1838.

The Gray family is one of the very earliest to settle in Oregon, and their impress upon the institutions which served as a nucleus for later large achievements was marked in the extreme. William Henry Gray was born in Fairfield, N. Y., September 8, 1810, and in 1836 was selected by the American Board of Missions as secular agent in Oregon. On the trip across the plains he joined Whitman and Spaulding and their wives at Liberty Landing, Mo., and the subsequent trials of this courageous little band have been already often recorded. They succeeded in reaching Walla Walla, Wash., September 2, 1836, and, having partially accomplished his mission in the west, Mr. Gray undertook again the perilous trip over the plains, that he might marry Mary A. Dix, who was born in Champlain county, N. Y., January 2, 1810. The marriage ceremony took place February 25, 1838, Mrs. Gray being the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, who had decided to devote her life to missionary work. In 1838 this courageous couple set forth upon their life mission in the west, taking with them three other missionaries and their wives, and locating at Fort Lapwai, Idaho. The zeal of the missionaries is understood when it is known that two weeks after their arrival

Mrs. Gray had started a school for Indians under a pine tree in the wilderness, and had a membership of from fifty to one hundred. Nor were her efforts confined to teaching the children, for during leisure hours she instructed the mothers in keeping their homes clean, in the art of making bread, and also taught them to cut and make the clothes for their families. The following March her pine tree school was exchanged for more satisfactory quarters in a little log building without any floor and with puncheon seats, and this advance in accommodations was the signal for renewed effort to give the Indians in Idaho the benefits of an uplifting civilization. In 1838 both Dr. Gray and his wife received certificates from Rev. Dr. Greene of New York as missionaries of the American Board of Foreign Missions, both of which now hang in the historical rooms together with their passports.

In July, 1842, Mr. Gray resigned from the Board of Foreign Missions, and during the summer of the same year made a trip to the Willamette Valley where he became trustee and contractor, and built the old Oregon Institute, since known as the Willamette University. In 1843 he was the leading spirit in the formation of the provincial government, and in 1845 he was elected a member of the legislature from Clackamas county. From 1842 until 1844 he lived with him family in Salem, and from then until 1846 made his home in Oregon City. He then removed to the Clatsop Plains, where, aided by his wife and three others, he organized the first Presbyterian Church in Oregon. During the latter years of their lives Mr. and Mrs. Gray lived principally in Astoria, and her death occurred in Clatsop county in 1881, while that of her husband occurred at the home of Mr. Kamm in Portland November 14, 1889.

Mr. Gray was a man of diversified gifts, and besides being a practicing physician for many years, was a writer of no mean merit. Of his History of Oregon, written in 1870, Rev. Geary, D. D., when asked for his opinion, said emphatically: "True, every word of it, but you told too much." To Dr. Gray is due the distinction of performing the first operation of trephining of the skull on the Pacific coast, and the Indian boy who was thus benefited by his skill spread his good fortune up and down through the forests. In the order of their birth the children born to this noble pioneer couple are as follows: Capt. J. H. D. Gray, who died in Astoria October 26, 1902, and was ex-state senator and ex-county judge of Clatsop county; Caroline A., Mrs. Kamm; Mary S., the deceased wife of Mr. Tarbell of Tacoma, Wash.; Sarah F., now Mrs. Abernethy of Coos county, Ore.; Capt. William Polk; Capt. A. W., of Portland; and Capt. James T., also of Portland.

Mrs. Kamm is a very popular and well informed woman, and is full of generous impulses and unbounded sympathy. Her name is at the head of many charities, although unostentatiously she gives much towards the alleviation of human suffering. In her travels through the country with her husband she has accumulated a horde of interesting information, and is particularly enlightening about the early times in which her parents took so prominent a part.

CHARLES E. LADD. Of Charles E. Ladd it may be said that he has succeeded in spite of wealth. The incentive which is supposed to animate the average actions of men being wanting, he has yet developed a business capacity beyond the average, and which has placed him in the front ranks of captains of industry on the coast. It is usual to praise those who succeed in spite of poverty; they have an enormous advantage, in that if ambitious they must work. The man of inherited wealth possesses already all that the average successful man craves as a result of labor. Mr. Ladd has ignored every incentive save that of desiring to maintain a family prestige splendidly established by his father, W. S. Ladd, one of the best remembered of the early pioneers whose unceasing toil won him a handsome competency.

A native son of Portland, Charles E. Ladd was born in 1857 and was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and at Amherst College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1881, with the degree of A. B. Returning to Portland, he became president of the Portland Planing Mills, and upon the death of his father became identified as manager with the banking firm of Ladd & Tilton. Besides the numerous corporations with which he is connected, Mr. Ladd is a director in the Portland Library Association; a member of the board and on the executive committee of the Lewis & Clark Exposition; a member of the University, Commercial, Arlington and Multnomah Clubs; and a member and director of the Chamber of Commerce. In Somerville, Mass., Mr. Ladd was united in marriage with Sarah L. Hall, a native of Somerville. The family are members of the Calvary Presbyterian Church.

William S. Ladd, whose worth-while career is extensively written of in another part of this work, died in Portland, January 6, 1893, leaving a widow and the following children: William M., head of the banking house of Ladd & Tilton; Charles E.; Mrs. H. J. Corbett of Portland; Mrs. F. B. Pratt of Brooklyn, N. Y.; and J. Wesley, also associated with the banking house of Ladd & Tilton. The latter institution, founded by the elder Ladd and Mr. Tilton, and



W. C. Brownell

now owned entirely by the Portland family of Ladd, is one of the most solid financial institutions this side of the Rocky mountains, and one of the most substantial in the country.

HON. GEORGE C. BROWNELL. Among the distinguished lawyers and lawmakers of Oregon George C. Brownell is numbered, and for the third term he is serving in the state senate, leaving the impress of his individuality upon the legislation which has been enacted during the period of his connection with the general assembly. A native of the Empire state, he was born in Willsboro, N. Y., August 10, 1858, the second in the family of seven children born unto Ambrose and Annie (Smith) Brownell. Of English ancestry, the Brownell family was founded in New England at an early period in the development of this country. The father of our subject was a native of New York, born in Essex county, whence he removed to Columbia county, where his last days were passed. He was a mechanic, but at the time of the Civil war he put aside all business and personal considerations in order to aid in the preservation of the Union as a member of Company F, One Hundred and Eighteenth New York Infantry, which was assigned to duty with the Army of the Potomac. He took part in a number of engagements and on one occasion was severely wounded. His wife was a native of Addison county, Vt.

After acquiring his literary education in the public schools and an academy, George C. Brownell took up the study of law under the direction of Charles L. Beale, member of congress living in Hudson, N. Y., and in Albany, in 1882, he was admitted to the bar. He entered upon his professional career in Frankfort, Kans., where he engaged in practice with marked success, winning prestige at that bar, and in public affairs he was also prominent, serving as mayor of Frankfort in 1884-85. On the 6th of January, 1886, he removed to Ness City, Kans., and the same year was appointed attorney for the Denver, Memphis & Atlantic Railroad, extending from Chetopa, Kans., to Pueblo, Colo. A large private practice was also accorded him in recognition of his skill and ability in the line of his chosen profession, and for two years he served as county attorney of Ness county, Kans.

Since June, 1891, he has been a resident of Oregon City and a practitioner at its bar, and to-day a distinctively representative clientage is accorded him in recognition of his capability. He has broad and comprehensive understanding of the principles of jurisprudence, possesses a keenly analytical mind, prepares his cases with great care and precision and therefore seldom fails to gain the verdict desired. But Mr. Brownell has

not confined his attention solely to the practice of law, having been a factor in the lawmaking body of the state. In 1892 he was made the nominee of the Republican party for state senator, but declined to accept the nomination because he had been a resident of the state for less than a year. He was, however, in the county convention, made chairman of the delegation to the state convention and was chairman of the Republican central committee of Clackamas county and had charge of the convention that year. In 1894 he was nominated for the position of state senator by acclamation and defeated Hon. W. A. Starkweather, who had been a member of the first constitutional convention of Oregon and was an ex-representative and a former register of the land office, Mr. Brownell being elected by a plurality of three hundred and twenty-seven. In 1898, after the most bitter contest that had occurred in the county in years, he was renominated by acclamation, covering every one of the thirty-six precincts of the county, and in the June election he defeated Hon. W. S. Wren by two hundred and thirty-eight votes. In the special session of 1898, he was chosen by the Republican caucus to present the caucus man, the Hon. Joseph Simon, to the joint assembly as the candidate for United States senator. In 1900 Mr. Brownell received the unanimous endorsement of the Republicans of Clackamas county for member of congress. In 1902 he was a third time nominated for state senator by acclamation and after a hard contest before the people defeated the Hon. George W. Grace, by a plurality of six hundred and ninety-five. During the session of 1901 Mr. Brownell took an active part in the election of a United States senator, and it was he who on the fortieth ballot, when hope of electing a senator was about gone, presented the name of John H. Mitchell, who was later elected. Again during the session of 1903-04, when Mr. Brownell was serving as president of the senate, he was successful in having his candidate for United States senator, Hon. C. W. Fulton, elected, and in the speech made by Senator Fulton directly after the deciding ballot had been cast, he gave Senator Brownell the full credit for what he had accomplished.

Mr. Brownell has been a very active and valuable member of the upper house of the state legislature and his labors have been a potent factor in framing legislation enacted during his terms of service. He was the author of and introduced into the senate the initiative and referendum resolution to amend the state constitution; was the author of the law which provided that supervisors should be elected instead of appointed; and at each session he introduced a bill to authorize the calling of a constitutional

convention to revise the organic law of the state and finally secured the passage of the bill through the senate in 1901, but it was defeated in the house by two votes. He was also the author of the bill to elect precinct assessors, instead of county assessors, and this also passed the senate, but was defeated in the house by a vote of two. He introduced the bill, and secured its passage through the senate, exempting to every laboring man that was the head of a family thirty days' wages from attachment and execution for debt, and this passed the house and became a law. In the senate Mr. Brownell offered resolutions for the appointment of a committee to investigate the handling of school funds of Oregon and was made the chairman of the committee, whose report gave a shortage of \$31,000 in the school funds, and thus prevented other fraudulent use of money appropriated for educational work in the state. On May 20, 1903, Mr. Brownell delivered the address of welcome at the state capital as chairman of the committee on behalf of the senate and house of representatives of Oregon.

In Rockland, Mass., Mr. Brownell was married to Miss Alma C. Lane, a native of the Bay state. They have two adopted sons, Howard and Ambrose, the former a law student. Mrs. Brownell is a member of the Presbyterian Church and Mr. Brownell belongs to various fraternal organizations, holding membership relations with the Knights of the Maccabees, the Woodmen of the World, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Improved Order of Red Men.

While not engrossed with his labors as a legislator, Mr. Brownell finds that his time is fully occupied with a large and growing law practice of a distinctively representative character. He is especially strong as a trial lawyer, being a forceful, eloquent speaker, whose deductions follow in logical sequence and whose analysis of a cause and the application of the points of law which apply thereto is correct and comprehensive.

HON. CHARLES W. FULTON. The junior United States senator from Oregon is Hon. Charles W. Fulton, a statesman of eminent ability, one of the foremost attorneys of Clatsop county, and a man of exceptional talent and high character. A resident of Astoria, he is prominent in legal, political, fraternal and social circles, and is deservedly popular and esteemed as a citizen. A son of Jacob Fulton, he was born August 24, 1853, in Lima, Allen county, Ohio, the same county in which his paternal grandfather, Loami Fulton, was born.

A native of Allen county, Ohio, Jacob Fulton was reared on a farm, and when young, learned

the trade of a carpenter and builder. He subsequently removed with his family to Harrison county, Iowa, locating on a farm in Magnolia. During the Civil war, he served as second lieutenant of Company A, Twenty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, being in the Department of the Tennessee until forced to resign on account of ill health, in 1864. Removing to Pawnee City, Neb., in 1870, he was successfully engaged in mercantile pursuits until his death. He married Eliza McAllister, who was born in Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and was left an orphan in early childhood. She survived her husband, and still resides in Pawnee City, Neb. Of the eight children that blessed their union, one daughter and five sons grew to years of maturity. Four of the sons became residents of Astoria, namely: Charles W., the special subject of this brief biographical review; George C., an attorney, in partnership with his brother Charles; Dr. J. A., a well-known physician; and Dr. A. L., a prominent physician, who died at his home in Astoria in 1900.

Obtaining his elementary education in the district schools of Magnolia, Iowa, whither his parents removed when he was a child of two years, Charles W. Fulton afterwards completed the full course in the Pawnee City Academy. Ambitious to enter the legal profession, he accomplished his desire by virtue of hard work, studying law under Judge A. H. Babcock, now of Beatrice, Neb., in the meantime teaching school winters in order to assist in defraying his expenses. Being admitted to the bar in April, 1875, Mr. Fulton immediately came to Oregon, and the following three months taught school in Waterloo, Linn county. Going in July of that year to Astoria, he found that the entire population of Clatsop county was but seventeen hundred souls, and that Judge Bowlby, Judge Elliott, Gen. O. F. Bell, J. Taylor and W. L. McEwan were the only attorneys in the city of Astoria, and of these Judge Bowlby and Mr. Taylor are the sole survivors. Opening a law office, Mr. Fulton at once began the practice of his profession, which he has continued until the present time. He has met with most excellent success, having so much business to attend to that in 1884 he admitted his brother, George C. Fulton, to an equal partnership, and both are kept busily employed in looking after the interests of their large clientele.

One of the leading Republicans of the state, Mr. Fulton has ever been influential and active in local and national affairs, and since 1884 has done much campaign work at every state election. As state elector in 1888, he was selected to carry the vote for President Harrison to Washington in February, 1889, having previously served as chairman of the Oregon delegation to the convention which nominated him to the presidency.

and in 1892 he was a delegate to the national convention held in Minneapolis, Minn. For two terms he served as city attorney for Astoria. In 1878 he was elected state senator, and served two years. Again elected to the state senate in 1890, he served from 1891 until 1893, in the meantime helping to re-elect Senator Mitchell as United States senator, and serving in 1893 as president of the senate. In 1898 Mr. Fulton was elected state senator, and served in the special session of that year, and in the sessions from 1899 until 1901, in the latter year being again president of the senate. In 1902 he was re-elected state senator, and in the biennial session of 1903 was elected United States senator, and took the oath of office March 5, 1903, at a special session of the United States senate.

Mr. Fulton married, in Astoria, Miss Ada Hobson, who was born at Clatsop Plains, a daughter of John Hobson, who came to Clatsop county with the first wagon train of emigrants to cross the plains, arriving in 1843. Mr. and Mrs. Fulton have one child, Frederick C. Fulton. Fraternally Mr. Fulton is a member and past exalted ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

IRA F. POWERS, SR. The long and prominent association of Mr. Powers with the commercial affairs of Portland, together with his high character as a man, his kindness as a friend and his liberal, philanthropic spirit, gave him a place of influence and honor among his fellow-townsmen and caused the news of his death, which occurred September 8, 1902, to be everywhere received with regret. The family of which Mr. Powers was a member was established at Littleton, Mass., very early in the history of America, and the lineage is traced back in England as far as the twelfth century. In 1683 the letter "s" was added to the original name of Power, thus giving it its present form. Many generations continued to reside in New England, but finally Levi Powers migrated from Vermont to Ballston, N. Y., where he married Mary Frost. Among their children was Ira F. Powers, Sr., who was born at Au Sable, Clinton county, N. Y., in 1831. From the age of twelve he was self-supporting. However, though he had little opportunity to acquire an education in schools, he gained a broad fund of knowledge in the great school of experience, and few men of his day had a more thorough business education than he, though it was wholly self-acquired. When news came of the discovery of gold in California, he came to the coast via Cape Horn, and

though his faith in mining was not great, he followed the general trend of emigrants, and experimented as a miner, the result being sufficiently satisfactory to induce him to remain in the occupation for about thirteen years. Meanwhile he prospected in various parts of California and Idaho.

The spring of 1855 found Mr. Powers in Portland, where, in partnership with A. Burckhard, he engaged in the second-hand furniture business, continuing the same profitably until all was lost in the fire of 1875. Meantime, in 1872, he had embarked in the manufacture of furniture under the firm title of Donly, Beard & Powers, their plant being located at Willsburg. During 1875 he started a factory on Water street near the foot of Montgomery, but later removed the plant to South Portland, where he had a tract of three acres. In 1893 the business was incorporated under the title of the Ira F. Powers Manufacturing Company, with himself as president, and this position he held until his death. In the meantime he had other interests of an important nature, chief among these being his connection with the banking business, his membership in the Chamber of Commerce and the Manufacturers' Association, his work as a builder of the Morrison street bridge and also as a stockholder in the Madison street bridge. Fraternally he was a charter member of Pilot Peak Lodge, I. O. O. F., but allowed his membership in this body to lapse in later years. He was also connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In Masonry he was first a member of Gold Run Lodge, F. & A. M., in California, and later of Harmony Lodge No. 12, of Portland, in which he officiated as treasurer for twelve years. After coming to Portland he also became associated with Portland Chapter No. 3, R. A. M.; Oregon Commandery No. 1, K. T., and Al Kader Temple, N. M. S. In politics he was a pronounced Republican.

In disposition he was large-hearted and generous, and was one of Portland's most philanthropic citizens, a friend to the needy and especially kind to homeless boys. It is said that at times he had as many as five such boys in his own home, doing all he could to train them for positions of usefulness and honor in the business world. Largely through his efforts the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society was organized in Portland, and in many other ways he was enabled to help those who were homeless and friendless.

The first marriage of Mr. Powers occurred in 1860 and united him with Minnie Wilson, who died four years later, leaving a son, Frederick, now living in Maine. In 1870 he was again married, his wife being Mary Sullivan, who was born in New York City and came with her par-

ents, D. and Jessie Sullivan, to the west in an early day, later accompanying her mother from California to Oregon. She died in 1875, leaving an only son, Ira F., Jr. The last named was born in Portland, in 1872, and at seventeen years of age entered his father's store, where for three years he studied business methods and the details of that special enterprise. For a year he engaged in the furniture business at Lagrande, Ore., after which he traveled as salesman for Heywood Bros. & Wakefield Co., his route comprising Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Washington. While as a commercial traveler he was successful, yet it was his father's wish and his own desire to enter into business for himself, and, accordingly, in August, 1902, he resigned from the road and became secretary of the Ira F. Powers' Manufacturing Company. Upon the death of his father he succeeded to the presidency of the concern. His furniture establishment is situated at No. 190 First street, where both a wholesale and retail business is conducted, and where four floors, 50x100 feet, furnish ample space for storage and exhibit purposes. The sales are not limited to Portland, but extend throughout the entire northwest. To supply the constant demand for extension and center tables, the manufacture of which is the firm's specialty, modern machinery has been introduced, until now the plant, operated ten hours a day, has a capacity of about fifteen hundred tables per month.

In many of his business and fraternal connections Mr. Powers has followed the example of his father. He is identified with the Manufacturers' Association, the Portland Board of Trade, Harmony Lodge No. 12, A. F. & A. M., and is likewise a member of the Commercial Club and the Multnomah Athletic Club. In politics he is a staunch adherent of the Republican party. It is his ambition to maintain the high standard of business honor and intelligence established by his father and to increase the volume of business transacted by the concern of which he is the head. In succeeding to the business, he has before him the example of his father to stimulate him to an increased ambition, knowing that he cannot better honor his predecessor in business than by keeping all of his transactions above criticism and sustaining the high reputation already gained by the company.

HON. JOSEPH S. HUTCHINSON. On the arrival of Joseph Hutchinson from Yorkshire, England, he took his family to Iowa and settled near Dubuque, but soon removed to Shullsburg, Lafayette county, Wis., and there

supplemented the tilling of a farm by work as a lead ore smelter. His life was protracted to the advanced age of eighty-seven. His wife had died of cholera during their residence in Iowa when forty-six years old. At the time of crossing the ocean their son, Christopher, was a small boy, and hence his early recollections were principally of frontier scenes in Iowa and Wisconsin. Following in the footsteps of his father, he took up work in lead ore smelting, and continued in the same, in various towns, until about 1881. While living in Grant County, Wis., he served two terms in the state legislature. From Wisconsin he went to Oregon, and in 1897 began prospecting in Dawson, Alaska, later going to Nome, where he staked a rich claim, but through a fraudulent entry in the land office he was defrauded of what was justly his. Thereupon he returned to Portland.

While living in Wisconsin Christopher Hutchinson married Susan Oatey, who was born near Land's End, Cornwall, England, and came to America with her father, Samuel Oatey, settling in Shullsburg. After a time as a salaried employe in lead mines, he was promoted to the position of mine superintendent in Cuba, later returning to Wisconsin. In the family of Christopher Hutchinson there were four sons and two daughters, all of whom are in Oregon, Joseph S. being the third son and fourth child. He was born in Shullsburg, Wis., July 7, 1868, and attended the grammar and high school of his native town. After completing his schooling he learned the barber's trade. In 1891 he came to Portland, where he took up work at his trade. On the organization of the Barbers' Union, in October, 1899, he was chosen its first president. It was through his instrumentality that the union was organized and placed upon a solid basis; it has proved a wise step, and many have profited by the sick benefits offered. Death benefits also are given.

In Portland, December 1, 1895, Mr. Hutchinson married Lelah Hendershott, who was born in Marion county, Ore., and by whom he has two children, Howard and Corrine. Fraternally he is connected with the Maccabees and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is also counselor of the Order of Pendo. Politically he is a staunch Republican, loyal to his party and a worker for its success. In 1902 he was nominated on the Republican ticket as a member of the legislature representing Multnomah county and was duly elected, since which time he has served in that capacity to the satisfaction of all concerned. March 6, 1903, he was appointed license inspector in the office of the city auditor, which, under the new charter, comes within the civil service regulations.



Newton Clark.

HON. NEWTON CLARK. A varied, eventful and interesting career preceded the coming of Hon. Newton Clark to Portland in 1889, his chief incentive in thus selecting this city for his home being the better to fulfill his important responsibility as grand recorder of the Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of the state of Oregon, a position which he has maintained with special distinction, and for a longer time, than any other man in the state.

A native of McHenry county, Ill., Mr. Clark was born May 27, 1837, and is a son of Thomas L. and Delilah (Saddoris) Clark, and grandson of Richard Clark. The latter was born in Ohio, and served in the war of 1812 under General Harrison. At a later date he settled in Indiana, still later taking up his residence in McHenry county, Ill., whence he removed to the farm near Baraboo, Wis., and there the remainder of his life was spent. Thomas Clark was born in Indiana, and in time followed the family fortunes to Illinois and Wisconsin. In 1863 he removed with his own family to Golden City, Colo., where he farmed at the foot of Table mountain until coming to Oregon in 1877. The journey hence was via the overland trail, and was accomplished with horse teams and wagons, the travelers halting at a farm on Hood river, in Wasco county, where Mr. Clark died, at the age of eighty-one years. His wife, who was born in Ohio, was a daughter of Henry Saddoris, an early resident of McHenry county, Ill. Mrs. Clark, who lives with her son Newton, her only child, still retains her bright faculties, and takes a great interest in the career of her son.

After completing his training in the public schools of Baraboo, Wis., Newton Clark graduated from Bronson Institute at Point Bluff, and thereafter taught school for a couple of years. This peaceful occupation was interrupted by the demand for his services in the Civil war, and he was mustered into Company K, Fourteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, at Fond du Lac, in September, 1861. This well-known regiment participated in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Iuka, Holly Springs, Champion Hill, the siege of Vicksburg (at which place Mr. Clark veteranized), the Red River expedition under General Banks, Sabine Cross Roads, Yellow Bayou, the siege and battle of Mobile, and the battle at Fort Blakely and Spanish Fort. Having charge of the headquarter's train of Maj.-Gen. J. B. McPherson, who commanded the Seventeenth Army Corps at the siege of Vicksburg, he had the pleasure of furnishing the United States flag which was floated from the cupola of the courthouse in the capitulated citadel on the morning of its surrender upon that memorable Fourth of July. After the capture of Mobile Mr. Clark was placed on guard duty at Montgomery, Ala.,

and was thus employed until his mustering out at Mobile, in the fall of 1865. At Corinth he was promoted and commissioned second lieutenant of his company, and was afterward promoted to the position of quartermaster and first lieutenant of the regiment, serving thus until the close of hostilities.

Following his military services Mr. Clark engaged in farming on the paternal farm near Baraboo, Wis., and in 1869 removed to Dakota as a government surveyor, where for seven years he was engaged in running township and section lines over the greater part of the territory, now called North and South Dakota. He had his own corps of assistants, and while surveying also managed to engage in farming with considerable profit. He was identified with many of the pioneer undertakings in the great Dakotas, and among other things to his credit built the first frame house in Minnehaha county, now in South Dakota, and which was located two and a half miles from Sioux Falls, but now adjoins the city limits. Mr. Clark served for one term in the territorial legislature which met at Yankton in 1875, and he was chairman of the county commissioners of Minnehaha county for three years. Clark county, S. D., was named in honor of Mr. Clark.

In 1877 Mr. Clark joined his father at Fort Laramie and with him came overland to Oregon, the journey taking from the middle of June until the 1st of September, from the Fort to Hood River, Oregon. Here Mr. Clark bought one hundred and sixty acres of school land, combining farming with surveying, and eventually was employed by the government to survey section and township lines in Oregon and Washington. This occupation proved a hazardous one, and during the seven years spent mostly in the Cascade mountains, he was often obliged to carry his food on horseback, and when the exceeding roughness of the roads made this impossible he had to carry it on his back. This life gave him an intimate knowledge of the Cascade mountains and he was a member of the first party of white men to visit the interesting Lost Lake lying northwest of Mt. Hood. The great glacier, lying on the eastern slope of Mt. Hood, known as the Newton Clark Glacier, bears his name.

In April, 1880, Mr. Clark was appointed to his present high office of grand recorder of the Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of the state of Oregon, and soon afterward took up his permanent residence in Portland. He still owns the Hood River farm, which, however, is rented to other parties.

In Baraboo, Wis., Mr. Clark married Mary Ann Hill, a native of Edinburg, Scotland, and who was reared in Wisconsin, a daughter of William Hill, who served in a Wisconsin regi-

ment during the Civil war. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Clark, of whom Lewis is a civil engineer in Portland; Grace, Mrs. Dwinnell, resides in Baraboo, Wis.; and Jeanette is assistant recorder to her father. Mr. Clark became identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen in 1881, in which year he became a member of Riverside Lodge No. 68 at Hood River, and still retains said membership. He served as master workman, and was an active member of the Grand Lodge previous to his present appointment. He served as representative to Supreme Lodge at Sioux Falls with the degree of honor. In Masonic circles he is also well known, and is still a member of the Minnehaha Lodge No. 5, of Sioux Falls. As a member of the Grand Army of the Republic he is identified with Canby Post No. 67, of Hood River, of which he is past commander, and ex-aide on the department staff. A staunch Republican, he has never interested himself in political undertakings further than to cast his vote. Mr. Clark is a member of the Commercial Club, and his wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

ADOLPH A. DEKUM. With the inspiration and encouragement afforded by the successful career of his father, the late Frank Dekum, and with an enthusiastic faith in the future of Portland, his native city, Adolph A. Dekum has conducted expanding and important business interests. In Portland, where he was born February 28, 1865, he received the advantages of study in the grammar and high schools, and then gained his initial experience in the hardware business through a clerkship with the Honeyman Hardware Company. During 1888 he embarked in business with his brother, Otto C., under the firm name of Dekum Bros., the two conducting a wholesale and retail hardware trade at No. 245 Washington street. In 1895 he bought his brother's interest and has since conducted the business alone, his present location being Nos. 131-33 First street, where he has a double store, fitted with all the heavy ware, tins, shelf goods and hardware needed by the retail trade.

In addition to the management of his extensive business, Mr. Dekum acts as trustee of his father's estate, having entire charge of the same. Both the Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trade have the benefit of his membership and keen business and progressive spirit. His marriage, in Warren, Ohio, united him with Linda E. Andrews, who was born in that state and graduated from the school of her native town of Warren. Her father, Francis Andrews, was a large stock and wool buyer of that place. In politics Mr. Dekum votes with the Repub-

licans. He is a member of the Native Sons of Oregon and of Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club. Actively identified with the Taylor Street Methodist Episcopal Church, he has promoted its welfare through his intelligent and faithful service as a member of its board of trustees.

JUDGE ARTHUR L. FRAZER, one of the eminent jurists of Portland, was born in Polk county, Ore., November 22, 1860, a son of John A. and Sarah (Nicklin) Frazer, natives respectively of Kentucky and West Virginia. John A. Frazer was an educator during the greater part of his life, having qualified therefor at Hanover College in Indiana. He engaged in teaching in Kentucky, and in 1854 crossed the plains with ox teams, settling in Polk county, where he improved a place, and combined the occupations of small farming and teaching almost up to the time of his death in Salem, in July, 1866. Although born in a Democratic community, his father was a strong anti-slavery man, and the son profited by his enlightened example. As a Republican he was well known in Polk county, and represented it in the state legislature in 1864. On the maternal side Judge Frazer comes of colonial ancestry, the Nicklin family being closely allied with that of General Washington. John H. Nicklin, the father of Mrs. Frazer, was an early settler of Iowa, and an immigrant to Oregon in 1852. He settled on Salt Creek, Polk county, where he built the pioneer sawmill of the county, conducting the same with considerable success. Afterward he built a mill in Salem, where is now located the old Kinney mill, and his death occurred while carrying on this latter industry. Mrs. Frazer, who died in March, 1866, four months before her husband, was a relative of Mrs. Lamberton, of Hillsboro, and was the mother of four children, two of whom are living. Of these, Hough N. is clerk of Gilliam county.

Left an orphan at the age of five years, the youth of Judge Frazer was characterized by a hard struggle for existence, especially after leaving the home of his uncle in Salem, at the age of eleven. For some time he lived among strangers, worked hard on farms, and was brought face to face with the serious and responsible phase of life. As happens sometimes in most unexpected manner, this lonely youth became known to a Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Buffum, very early settlers in the state, having come here in 1845. These people of resource and large heart proved benefactors indeed, and through their instrumentality the possibilities of life were opened up to a receptive and keen intelligence, and what is better a grateful one. Through the influence of Mr. Buffum the lad was sent to the

state university at Eugene, where he displayed studious traits, and from which he graduated with the degree of A. B., in 1882. Thus started on the highway of worth-while things; the way was opened for the study of law, for which he had long entertained a preference, and at the same time he acted in the capacity of principal of the Amity school. In 1883 Mr. Frazer entered the law office of ex-United States Senator James K. Kelly, at Portland, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1884. For a few years following he practiced law in the office of Mr. Kelly, and after the removal of the latter to Washington, conducted an independent practice.

In 1898 Mr. Frazer was elected circuit judge of the fourth judicial district of Oregon, and assumed control of the office in July of the same year, succeeding Judge Shattuck, of department 1. Judge Frazer is noted for his equitable rulings, his large grasp of general law, and his invariable fairness in all matters that come under his jurisdiction. He is a member of the State Bar Association, the Oregon Historical Society, and the Native Sons, Abernethy Cabin No. 1. In Portland he became identified with the Willamette Lodge A. F. & A. M., and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Artisans, and the Knights of the Maccabees.

In Portland Judge Frazer married Dora Francis, a native of Clackamas county, and daughter of Stephen D. Francis, who was born in the state of Massachusetts. Mr. Francis removed from Massachusetts to Vermont, from there to Illinois, and to Clackamas county, via the plains, in 1854, locating eventually in Mt. Tabor. Mrs. Frazer, who was educated in Portland, is the mother of four children, the order of their birth being as follows: Kenneth Francis, born in 1890; Genevieve, born in 1892; Dorothy, born in 1895; and John Hough, born in 1900.

HON. RUFUS MALLORY. Ever since the early days of American settlement the Mallory family has been identified with the history of our country, the original immigrant, Peter Mallory, having crossed the ocean in 1643 and settled in New Haven, Conn. From him descended David Mallory, a native of Connecticut and a lifelong resident of that state, from which he went forth to do service in the colonial army at the time of the Revolution. In recognition of his services therein the government donated to him a land warrant in Missouri, which was afterward located by his grandson. His son, Samuel, was born in Oxford, Conn., August 9, 1782, and in early life settled at Coventry, N. Y., later going to Allegany county, that state, and finally to Steuben county. With the exception of a short

period devoted to seafaring he made agriculture his occupation. In religion he was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His death occurred August 19, 1854, at Greenwood.

The wife of Samuel Mallory was Lucretia Davis, who was born in Oxford, Conn., and died in Greenwood, N. Y. Her father, Col. John Davis, a native of that state, of Welsh extraction, served with such valor in the Revolutionary struggle that he was promoted to the rank of colonel. In times of peace, as in times of war, he was a leader among men, and he left the impress of his personality upon his locality in such imperishable memory that the anniversary of his birth is still celebrated at High Rock Grove, where he lived. Nine children comprised the family of Samuel and Lucretia Mallory, of whom the following survive: Augustus, of Heppner, Ore., now more than eighty-three years of age; Mrs. Maria Slocum, of Heppner, who is eighty-two years of age; Mrs. Hallock, who is seventy-nine, and Mrs. Abigail Wallace, seventy-five, both of Heppner; Homer H., of New York; and Rufus of Portland. The last named was born at Coventry, Chenango county, N. Y., June 10, 1831, and as a boy attended district schools in Allegany and Steuben counties, afterward studying in Alfred University. From the age of sixteen he alternated teaching with attending school, and in this way paid for what schooling he received, in the meantime taking up the study of law.

Going to Iowa in 1855, Mr. Mallory became a pioneer teacher at New London, Henry county, where he remained for three years. Meantime a study of the resources of the west had decided him as to his future course, and in 1858 he started via Panama for Oregon, making the trip by ship to San Francisco and thence overland via Red Bluff and Shasta, riding muleback over the mountains. On his arrival at Roseburg he found a teacher was needed, so stopped there, accepted the school, and remained for fifteen months as teacher. During 1860 he was admitted to the bar and the same year he was elected district attorney of Jackson, Josephine and Douglas counties. The people of Douglas county in 1862 elected him to represent them in the legislature, and in the fall of that year he removed to Salem. Later he served for two years as district attorney for the third district, including Linn, Polk, Marion and Yamhill counties. Shortly after his retirement from that office in 1866 he was nominated for congress by the Republicans and received a fair majority over J. D. Fay. While a member of congress he was present at the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, which stands out in his memory as one of the most eventful incidents of his life. In the body

of which he was a member were some of the greatest statesmen our country has ever had.

For a short time after his retirement from congress Mr. Mallory was engaged in professional practice. In 1872 he was elected to represent Marion county in the state legislature, and during his term of service had the honor of being chosen speaker of the house. President Grant in 1874 tendered him the appointment of United States District Attorney, to which position he was reappointed under the Hayes administration, his service continuing until 1882. On the expiration of his term the government chose him to act as special agent in relation to some matters at Singapore, Asia, and he accordingly visited that city, afterward continuing around the world, his trip being completed in seventy-eight days. On his return to Oregon in November, 1883, he, with C. B. Bellinger, entered the law firm of Dolph & Simon under the firm name of Dolph, Bellinger, Mallory & Simon. The connection continued until Judge Bellinger was appointed by President Cleveland as United States District Judge for Oregon, when Judge Strahn was admitted, the firm becoming Dolph, Mallory, Simon & Strahn. On the death of Judge Strahn the title became Dolph, Mallory & Simon, and on the election of Mr. Simon to the United States senate another change was made to Dolph, Mallory, Simon & Gearin.

The record of Mr. Mallory in professional circles brings his name into mention in connection with many of the most noted cases in Portland. One of his specialties has been to act as attorney for defendants in damage suits. For some time he was attorney for various railroads, but on the segregation of the roads he withdrew. On the organization of the State Bar Association he became a charter member and later was honored by election as its president. In the organization of the Columbia River & Northern Railroad Company he was an active factor, and has since aided in pushing the work of construction from the Columbia River northeast to Goldendale. He is a director of the City & Suburban Railroad Company and the United States National Bank, and acts as attorney for both corporations. While living in Roseburg he married Lucy Rose, who was born in Michigan and by whom he has a son, Elmer E., attorney-at-law, of Portland. Mrs. Mallory is a daughter of Aaron Rose, a native of New York and pioneer of Michigan, who came overland to Oregon in 1851 and founded the town of Roseburg, where he settled upon a tract of six hundred and forty acres. Until his death in 1901 he was closely connected with the building up of the town.

During the existence of the Whig party Mr. Mallory was one of its adherents. In 1852 he

voted for Winfield Scott. On the organization of the Republican party he identified himself with the same and has since been loyal to its principles and candidates. In 1868 he was sent as a delegate to the national convention held in Chicago, at which time General Grant was nominated for president. Again, twenty years later, he was appointed a delegate to the national convention held in Chicago, on which occasion he gave his support to Benjamin Harrison, candidate for the presidency for the first time. On two occasions the Republicans of the state, in convention assembled, have honored him by electing him president of the meeting.

LAWRENCE A. McNARY. In tracing the genealogy of the McNary family, it is found that Hugh McNary, a Virginian by birth and a member of a Colonial family of the Old Dominion, identified himself with the pioneers of Kentucky, where the subsequent years of his life were passed in the task of clearing a home from the wilderness. During the Revolution he and a brother served with the patriot forces, and the gun that he carried was kept by the family and afterwards brought to Oregon.

Alexander, son of Hugh McNary, was born in Kentucky, whence he moved to Morgan county, Ill. In 1845, accompanied by his wife, two daughters and three sons, he crossed the plains by ox team, after having spent the winter of 1844 and 1845 in Missouri. The trip was a memorable one, and rendered especially dangerous by the participation of a portion of the immigrants of that year in the Meek-Cut-Off expedition, when a man named Meek attempted to find a shorter road for intending settlers in the Oregon territory, but became lost in the mountains. The family of Mr. McNary, with many others, were subjected for many days to suffering from absence of water, proximity to hostile bands of Indians and the ever present anxiety of winter overtaking them before civilization could be reached; but they finally made their way to the old trail and on to Oregon, arriving at The Dalles after a journey of six months. Thence they proceeded by raft to Portland, where they camped in December, 1845. The city at that time had only one store and about one dozen houses.

From Portland Alexander McNary proceeded to Polk county, where he located a donation land claim, and ultimately acquired an improved estate of six hundred and forty acres, remaining on that homestead until his death, about the year 1860, at the age of sixty-two years. In his family there were the following named sons and daughters: Sarah E., who married A. C. R. Shaw, and died in Fresno county, Cal., in 1901,



Joseph Hellogg

at the age of seventy-four years; Hugh M., who was born in Morgan county, Ill., and was a youth of eighteen when the family came west, and who died at Salem, Ore., in 1891; Alexander W., a farmer, who died in Polk county in 1898; Catherine, who married John C. Allen, and died in Polk county about 1860; and Davis, who died in Polk county about the year 1862.

When twenty-one years of age, Hugh McNary took a claim in Polk county, and thereafter followed farming until 1859, when he removed to Wasco county and settled on Eight Mile Creek, eight miles from The Dalles. His attention was given largely to freighting from The Dalles to the mines of eastern Oregon and Idaho, and later devoting himself to the cattle business. He afterwards removed to Klickitat county, Wash., where he continued in the cattle business until the year 1876, when he removed to Salem, still continuing to be a large land owner, having about one thousand acres in Linn and Polk counties. At the time of his death, which occurred at Salem in 1891, he had reached the age of sixty-four years.

His wife, Catherine Frizzell, who was born in Green county, Mo., and now resides in Portland, was one of the six children of Rees and Lilly Frizzell, who brought their family to Oregon in 1852. The father died in the eastern part of the state before the completion of the journey, and the mother died in the year 1887, at her homestead in Polk county.

Hugh and Catherine McNary had seven children, namely: Mrs. Sarah A. Smith, of Vale, Ore.; Anna L. and Lillian M., who reside at Salem; Angelo P., a stock raiser in Wheeler county; Lawrence A., an attorney of Portland; Hugh P., engaged in the hardware business at Salem; and Wilson D., a physician in the State Insane Asylum.

The education of Lawrence A. McNary, who was born in Wasco county, in the year 1866, was obtained in the public schools of Salem, and later at the Willamette University, where he took a three years' course. In 1888 he took up the study of law with Richard and E. B. Williams, of Portland. In June, 1890, he was admitted to the bar and at once began the practice of his profession with ex-Governor W. W. Thayer, who at that time had just retired from the bench of the supreme court of the state, which continued until a short time before the death of Judge Thayer. In 1902 the Republicans of Portland nominated him for the office of city attorney. He was elected and entered upon his duties in July of that year for a term of three years. While the duties of that office naturally require close attention, and while in addition to these responsibilities he retains the oversight of his general practice, he still keeps in touch with all movements looking toward the welfare of the city.

He is a member of the Oregon State Bar, the Multnomah Club, the Commercial Club and Portland Lodge of Knights of Pythias. His capable, though brief, record as an office bearer has added prestige to the name of one of Oregon's oldest and most honored families.

CAPT. JOSEPH KELLOGG. Especial interest attaches to the records of those pioneers, who, during the earlier half of the nineteenth century, braved the dangers of the unknown west, the perils from wild animals and even more savage Indians, devoting their lives to the redemption of the Pacific coast region and counting no sacrifice too great that was made for the benefit of their home locality. Such an one was Capt. Joseph Kellogg of Portland, one of the founders of the People's Transportation Company of the Willamette, and a man widely known and universally honored.

The genealogy of the Kellogg family shows that they came from England to Massachusetts during the colonial period and numerous of their representatives were prominent in the old Bay state. The captain's grandfather, Joseph Kellogg, Sr., was born in Vermont and became owner of a large tract of land at St. Albans. During the Revolutionary war he served under General Putnam, and some years afterward removed to Longdale, Canada, where he was appointed a magistrate and, it is said, married the first couple in the town. Next in line of descent was his son, Orrin, who was born at St. Albans, Vt., in 1790, and who married Margaret Miller in Canada in 1811, taking her back with him to Vermont. The following year they visited Canada and, owing to the outbreak of the war, were compelled to remain there until hostilities ceased. Thus it happened that their son, Joseph, who was born June 24, 1812, first opened his eyes to the light upon foreign soil, but, by act of congress, all children born under such circumstances were regarded as native-born sons of our republic. After the war was ended the family crossed into the States and settled near the present site of Lockport, N. Y., but soon moved to a farm on the Maumee river in Ohio. There the son grew to manhood and, in 1844, married Estella Bushnell, who was born in Litchfield, N. Y., February 22, 1818, and was taken by her parents to Ohio at the age of two years.

The family started for Oregon in 1847, and here the parents remained until death, the father dying at eighty-five and the mother when seventy. Of their twelve children nine attained mature years and seven settled in Oregon, namely: Joseph; George, who built and ran a boat on the Columbia river and was also a graduate physician and active practitioner;

Elisha and Jason, chief engineers on boats owned by Joseph; Edward, a farmer in southern Oregon; Phoebe and Charlotte, who died in Oregon. While still a boy Joseph Kellogg learned the millwright's trade and at seventeen years of age built a frame bridge across the Ottawa river which at the time was pronounced the best bridge on the river. In Ohio his uncle had let a sub-contract to a millwright who built the mill, but the work was unsatisfactory, and the uncle asked his nephew to rebuild, which was done promptly and well. Inspired by this success, he took contracts to build mills in different parts of Ohio, but the country was low and swampy, causing him to suffer with fever and ague. Believing the west afforded better climatic and financial openings, he determined to seek a home there. November 24, 1847, he and his family started on the long journey. The following winter they spent at St. Joe, where they outfitted with an ox-train. As soon as the grass was long enough to provide feed for the oxen, they resumed their journey. When but a short distance out they met Joe Meek, who was hastening east with the news of the Whitman massacre and the Cayuse war. Undaunted, although saddened by this news, the party proceeded on their way.

Among the members of the company was P. B. Cornwall, who afterward became a wealthy citizen of California. Some time before this a few Masons in Oregon had sent to Missouri for a charter, which was granted by the grand lodge of that state October 19, 1846, authorizing the formation of Phoenix Lodge No. 123. It was entrusted to Mr. Cornwall to be delivered to his Masonic brethren in Oregon, but, while crossing the plains, he learned of the discovery of gold in California and decided to go there. Having found that the Kelloggs, father and son, were good Masons, he placed the charter in their care, to be delivered to Joseph Hull in Oregon. Joseph Kellogg accepted the responsibility and placed the charter in a small rawhide trunk, which he himself had made in Canada in 1834, and which was cylindrical, with a flat bottom, two feet long and one foot deep. This trunk he locked and put in the bottom of his wagon, and in due time the charter was delivered to Mr. Hull. Besides, he had the honor of assisting to establish Multnomah Lodge No. 1, the first Masonic lodge in Oregon, and of this he was the first secretary and treasurer.

Shortly after his arrival in Oregon a donation claim was secured by Orrin Kellogg between Milwaukee and Oregon City, and this in time he converted into one of the most profitable estates in the whole region. Though somewhat advanced in years, his energy and determination enabled him to cope with all the hardships of frontier life. One of the first tanneries there

was put up by him and he was also a pioneer in raising fruit. The subject of navigation on the lower Willamette and Columbia early engaged his attention, and he was the first of the family of river captains bearing the name of Kellogg. His interest in progressive movements was shown when he accompanied the expedition of his son, Dr. George Kellogg, in the opening of Yaquina bay to commerce. A man of superior ability and broad mind, he was qualified for the difficult task of opening a new region to settlement and adding a great commonwealth to our nation's galaxy of states.

While the father was thus engaged, his son, Joseph, was no less active and progressive. Locating a claim at Milwaukee, he laid out the town and built a sawmill, having with him as partners in the venture Lot Whitcomb and William Torrence. In the fall of 1848 he began building a schooner which was completed that winter and sent to San Francisco with a load of produce for the mines. On its arrival the vessel and cargo were sold, and a larger schooner purchased, which was used in carrying lumber from Portland to Sacramento. In a short time sufficient money had been made to enable the owners to secure the barque Lausanne and a pair of engines and boilers, also a complete outfit for a steamer. In the spring of 1850 they began to build the Lot Whitcomb, the first steambot of any size built in Oregon. The launching of this steamer on Christmas day of the same year was the occasion of general rejoicing, but the day had a sad ending in the explosion of a cannon and the death of a ship captain.

The business of the firm increased with gratifying rapidity. A flour mill was erected in Milwaukee and later Captain Kellogg built the Merchant mill in Portland. Two vessels made regular trips to Sacramento, laden with lumber, the selling of which brought large profits to the firm. When the original partnership was dissolved, the firm of Bradbury, Eddy & Kellogg was established, and the standard flour mills were erected, which for years were the most extensive in the state. In 1863 he built the steamer Senator, which was later sold to the People's Transportation Company, an organization formed in 1861 by a number of influential men whose object was to navigate both the Willamette and Columbia rivers. However, by reason of an agreement made with the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, they confined their work to the Willamette river. About 1867 the company built the basin above the falls to facilitate the portage. This work, which was superintended by Captain Kellogg, stands today a monument of his engineering skill. With the steamer Onward he began the navigation of the Tualatin, and built a canal between that river and Sucker lake, thereby mak-

ing it possible to bring freight to Oswego and thence to Willamette. About the same time he laid out the village of Oswego.

Shortly after the People's Transportation Company disposed of its interests in 1870, the Willamette Transportation Company was organized, with Captain Kellogg as vice-president and a director, and as superintendent of the building of the steamers, Governor Grover and Beaver. However, these interests were soon sold, and he formed a new company with his brother Jason and his two sons, placing his boats on the Columbia, on the line to Washougal and the Cowlitz. The two steamers, Joseph Kellogg and Toledo, were erected under his supervision, and his two sons were placed in command of them. They are still on the Cowlitz route and navigate that river into the heart of Washington. This corporation, known as the Joseph Kellogg Transportation Company, is one of the most popular in Oregon, and has proved a source of profit to its enterprising officers. In order to sail as far up the Cowlitz as possible, the company built the Chester, the lightest draught steamboat in the country, drawing only seven inches, and being used principally between Castle Rock and Toledo. Another boat owned by the company is the Northwest.

Possessing the characteristics of a public-spirited citizen, Captain Kellogg has done much to promote the welfare of the state and advance its interests. About 1857 he was actively connected with the telegraph line to be constructed between San Francisco and Portland and the first in the state of Oregon. At his mill were sawed the cedar posts for the section between Portland and Oregon City. Another public-spirited enterprise which he fostered by a generous contribution was the building of the old macadam road between Portland and the White House, the first road of its kind in the northwest and still the best drive out of Portland. In early days it was his hope that Milwaukee might prove the metropolis of the state, but he has since discerned that the growth of Portland is advantageous for the entire state, as thereby the commercial interests of the lower river are massed at one point, rather than divided between some point higher up on the same river and another place on the Columbia river. Old river men declare that Captain Kellogg is the most efficient pilot who ever guided boats on the lower Willamette, and he performed successfully the feat of taking vessels past Ross Island to her dock, which it seems impossible to do now. He was one of the first to receive a license and is now the oldest river pilot. Though now advanced in years he is still a first-class navigator, with a clear eye, a steady hand and a vigorous muscle, and were the necessity to arise he

could hold his own with the river men of the present generation.

In politics Captain Kellogg is a staunch Republican. One of the recollections of his Ohio experiences is connected with a rally in 1840, attended by thirty thousand people and addressed by General Harrison. It was the captain's privilege to meet the hero of Tippecanoe and he entertains a pleasant memory of the kindly pressure of his hand and cordial expression of interest. As might be expected of so influential a pioneer, he holds membership in the Oregon Historical and Pioneer Association, among whose membership none is more highly regarded than he. In Masonry he ranks high. June 27, 1872, he became a member of Portland Lodge No. 55, and in 1858 identified himself with Clackamas Chapter, R. A. M., but is now connected with Portland Chapter No. 3, R. A. M. He is also a Scottish Rite Mason of the thirty-second degree. September 11, 1891, on the occasion of the forty-third anniversary of the organization of the first lodge in Oregon, he was made an honorary member of the Masonic Veteran Association of the Pacific coast, in recognition of his services in bringing the charter safely through in the perilous journey over the plains. At Denver, Colo., August 11, 1890, he was elected a member of the Masonic Veteran Association of the United States and vice-president for Oregon. The lofty principles of Masonry have been inculcated into his life. It has been his aim to exemplify the teachings of the order, carrying out its precepts of kindness and brotherly love, which, indeed, may be said to be his religion.

Three sons were born to the union of Captain and Mrs. Kellogg, of whom the youngest, Harvey, died in infancy. The oldest, Orrin, is also represented in this volume, as is the second son, Charles H., whose death August 7, 1889, was recognized as a heavy loss to the river interests and the steamboat business.

CAPT. ORRIN KELLOGG, JR. The name of Kellogg has been indelibly impressed upon the navigation history of the northwest, any record of which would be incomplete without considerable mention of Capt. Joseph Kellogg, and his capable sons, Capt. Orrin and Capt. Charles H. Kellogg. The former of these sons, who is also the older, was born in Wood county, Ohio, October 16, 1845, and was two years of age when the family started for the far west. His earliest recollections, therefore, are associated with the Pacific coast regions, particularly with the village of Milwaukee, where he attended the common schools. Habits of industry and perseverance were early impressed upon him, and at an early age, when most boys are care-free, he

began to assist in the cultivation of the farm and the management of the sawmill. Upon removing to Portland he attended the Central school and still further enlarged his education by a course in the Portland Business College, of which he was among the first graduates.

Leaving school, he took up the occupation of steamboating on the Tualatin river, first as engineer and later as captain of the steamer Onward. Since then he has given his attention mainly to navigation interests, although for a time he owned and conducted a dry goods store in Hillsboro. Returning to Portland in 1874 he resumed steamboating, and has since operated on the Willamette and Columbia rivers. In 1878 he was placed in command of the steamer Toledo, owned by the Joseph Kellogg Transportation Company, of which corporation he is president. In the running of his steamer he has sought to accommodate ranchers all along the line of the boat, giving each a landing, taking their produce on his boat, selling it at market, and bringing back the money, or purchasing for the ranchers any farm machinery, household goods, etc., that they might need. His accommodating spirit has made him very popular, and he has a host of warm friends among the people of the Cowlitz country. In addition to accommodating farmers he has done much other important work. Through his influence government aid was secured for the Cowlitz river improvement, and the resources of the company were drawn upon to further the same. As a result of his broad and progressive policy his company gained control of the trade of the Cowlitz country, opened up a valuable region for settlement, developed thriving villages from pasture lands and gave the ranchers a market for their produce at reasonable freight rates, thus preventing railroad monopoly. Due credit must be given him for these satisfactory results.

While living at Hillsboro, Ore., Captain Kellogg married Margaret Ellen Westfall June 5, 1870. They have three children, Stella May, Ruby Ethel and Chester Orrin. Mrs. Kellogg was born in Des Moines county, Iowa, May 30, 1850, and came to Oregon with her father, Nathan Westfall, settling first at West Chehalum and later going to Hillsboro, where she remained until after her marriage.

CAPT. CHARLES H. KELLOGG. Through a close identification with the river interests of Oregon, dating from his early childhood until his lamented death, Captain Kellogg acquired a thorough knowledge of his chosen occupation and was recognized as the most efficient steamboat man in the northwest. Old and experienced navigators, such as Captain Couch, gave him un-

stinted praise, and even those unfamiliar with steamboating recognize him as an expert in the business. The native talents he possessed, coupled with his long experience, made him one of the most efficient and successful pilots that ever guided their crafts through the lower Willamette and the Columbia.

The second son of Capt. Joseph Kellogg, in whose sketch appears the family history, Capt. Charles H. Kellogg was born in Wood county, Ohio, October 1, 1846. His earliest recollections are of Oregon, to which state he was brought by his parents in infancy. As a boy he attended the district school at Milwaukie, Ore., and later was a student in the Central school and academy at Portland, completing his education in the Portland Business College, of which he was among the first graduates. His initial knowledge of the river business was gained under Captain Baughman. As soon as qualified to assume command of a vessel he was put in charge of the Senator, a steamer owned by the People's Transportation Company and plying between Portland and Oregon City. When the company's interests were sold to Ben Holladay, he relinquished his position and identified himself with other interests. On the completion of the locks at Oregon City, he had the honor of piloting the first steamer through the locks. For a time he was captain of the Governor Grover on the Willamette river, and later commanded various boats for the Oregon Steam Navigation Company. On the organization of the Joseph Kellogg Transportation Company he became a stockholder, and was first its vice-president and then its treasurer, and had command of the steamer Joseph Kellogg until his death.

The first marriage of Capt. C. H. Kellogg occurred February 2, 1870, and united him with Miss Emma E. Goode of Oregon City. His second marriage took place in January, 1882, his wife being Miss Mary Ellen Copeland, of Seapoope, Ore., by whom he had two children, Pearl and Earl Joseph. While he was still in the prime of life, with a hope of enjoying many years of usefulness and honor, death came to Captain Kellogg August 7, 1880, removing one whose death was a source of sincere mourning among all of his associates and whose memory is still cherished in the hearts of those to whom he was endeared.

CAPT. W. H. SMITH. A veteran of the Civil war and a representative of one of the oldest families of Clackamas county, Captain Smith is now spending his last years in ease and retirement at his beautiful home in Parkplace. Retiring in nature, he has never cared for the emoluments of public office, preferring rather to



James H McMillen

give his whole time and attention to his own business interests. A native of Ohio, his birth occurred in Washington county, December 14, 1840, a son of John A. Smith, who was born in Parkersburg, W. Va., where for a time he lived after reaching mature years, but later removed to Ohio. In 1855 he settled in the northern part of Missouri, and ten years later found him bound for Oregon with a large party who were also seeking a home in the undeveloped northwest. The journey across the plains was made with ox teams. The encounters with the Indians were many and thrilling. Indeed they were compelled to organize the band into a military train, of which Captain Knight was made the commander and F. M. Dodson orderly sergeant. Soon after reaching Oregon, Mr. Smith settled in Clackamas county, taking up a homestead from the government. Here he resided until 1878, when he sold out and removed to Pomeroy, Wash., where he purchased a tract of land and here he lived the balance of his life, passing away at the age of eighty-four years. His wife, Eliza B. Brewer, whose birth occurred in Ohio, was a daughter of Peter Brewer, a native of New York. His death took place in Lewis county, Mo., when he was about eighty years of age. He was a farmer and participated in the war of 1812.

In Washington county, Ohio, where his birth occurred, Captain Smith spent the first fifteen years of his life, attending the public schools and thus gaining a good foundation for the many busy and useful years before him. The five years previous to the breaking out of the Civil war were spent in Missouri on a farm. When the call for troops was made, Captain Smith was not slow to respond, and in May, 1861, he enlisted in the Home Guards of Colonel Moore. Later, however, he enlisted in the Eleventh Missouri Cavalry, the latter company being consolidated with the Second Missouri Cavalry, and was afterwards known as Company L. From private he advanced to orderly sergeant, and later was made first lieutenant, and finally was brevetted captain, commanding company L, Second Missouri Cavalry. During his service he was engaged in encounters at Cape Girardeau and Pilot Knob; was in Price's raid in Independence, Mo., in 1864, also in the battle of Mine Run. His experience with the James Boys and Quantrell's men was one that will always be remembered. After four years of noble service spent in defense of his country, he was mustered out, April 7, 1865.

Soon after the close of the war Captain Smith made the trip to Oregon via the plains. His first employment was found in a saw mill on the Clackamas river, near Oregon City. Here he remained for about twenty years, during

which time he assisted in changing the mill to a paper manufactory. Feeling convinced that the growing west offered a good field for investment, he purchased the Buck donation claim, which consisted of one hundred and seventy acres. At one time he owned fifteen acres in what is now Parkplace and laid out an addition which was called Smith's addition to Parkplace.

On May 7, 1871, occurred the marriage of Mr. Smith with Miss Louise Rivers, a native of Canada. Her father, Israel Rivers, was born in New York, of French descent, his parents going to Canada when he was a young man, and there he engaged in the lumber business. After rearing his family the father took his wife and children and started for the west, locating for a time in Illinois and Kansas, but finally settled in Clackamas county in 1806, and here they still reside. Captain and Mrs. Smith have three living children, as follows: Charles E., a resident of Parkplace; Fred W., graduated from the Parkplace high school, the Corvallis college and the Portland business college, and is now employed as a railway mail clerk; Katie, the wife of Paul Freytag, who is engaged in the grocery business in Oregon City.

In political belief Captain Smith is a Republican and for thirty years has served his district as school director. Fraternally he is a member of the Blue Lodge, A. F. & A. M., the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Union Veterans' Union.

While Captain Smith has led a life of retirement, he has nevertheless neglected none of the duties of good citizenship and at all times he has been found ready and willing to do his share. No movement calculated to be of benefit to his adopted state or county has went by without his firm and active support. He is a type of citizenship which stands for all that is good and pure. His record is an honorable one and with those who know him his word is as good as his bond.

CAPT. JAMES H. McMILLEN. The first member of the McMillen family of whom we have any record is the great-grandfather, James McMillan, a native of Scotland, who upon immigrating to America settled in Rhode Island. His eldest son, also named James McMillan, served valiantly in the Revolutionary war. The latter's eldest son, Joseph McMillen, it will be noted, changed the spelling of the family name, and this has been the style used by subsequent members of the family. The father was a native of Oneida county, N. Y., but in early life removed to Attica, where he learned the millwright's trade. At Pompey, N. Y., he erected a mill, and in 1826 he removed to Buffalo, where he erected the First



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which time he assisted in changing the mill to a paper manufactory. Feeling convinced that the growing west offered a good field for investment, he purchased the Buck donation claim, which consisted of one hundred and seventy acres. At one time he owned fifteen acres in what is now Parkplace and laid out an addition which was called Smith's addition to Parkplace.

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Presbyterian Church, besides many other structures, and also followed millwrighting to quite an extent. Going to Lodi, that state, in 1829, he continued at his trade there, building mills along Cattaraugus creek, and in the year 1836 he removed to Illinois, and on the banks of the Desplaines river also engaged in erecting mills. Working his way further west we next hear of his crossing the plains in 1852. In Oregon City he at once began to work at his trade, also assisting in the building of steamboats and similar work. In 1856 he went back to his home in the east, going by way of Panama, and upon returning to the west brought his wife with him. Settling in Forest Grove, he there spent the remainder of his life, dying in 1890. His wife, formerly Ruth Gannett, was a native of Springfield, Mass., and the daughter of Joseph Gannett, who participated in the Revolutionary war, taking part in the battle of Bunker Hill as a minute man. He was of English descent and came of good old Puritan stock. Mrs. Ruth McMillen died at her home in Forest Grove, when more than ninety years of age.

In the family of Joseph McMillen there were seven children, five of whom came to Oregon and three of whom are living at this writing, two sons and one daughter. In Attica, N. Y., where he was born May 10, 1823, James H. McMillen spent his childhood years, and in the schools of Ohio received his early knowledge of books. Going to Illinois with the family in 1836, he continued his studies there for a time, but, finally, wishing to begin his business career, at the age of fifteen years commenced to learn his father's trade, and this he found of inestimable value, as future years proved. March 14, 1845, he took up the weary march across the plains by ox-teams and did not arrive at Oregon City until October 25 of that year. Work at his trade, however, was waiting for him, and almost immediately he found employment in Governor Abernethy's mill. The massacre of the Whitman party in December, 1847, incensed the settlers and inaugurated what is known as the Cayuse Indian war. Mr. McMillen was one of the first to volunteer and was made first duty sergeant in the first company of Oregon riflemen, doing service in the vicinity of The Dalles. Here he found work at his trade and for a time was employed in building fortifications for the defense of the soldiers. After a service of sixty-eight days he was discharged, as his services were needed in repairing Governor Abernethy's mill, which furnished flour for the soldiers. After performing this task satisfactorily he was again ready to shoulder his gun, and wherever he could be of use in subduing the Indians, there he was found ever ready to perform his duty toward the settlers. In the spring of 1849 he was one of the argonauts that sought

the gold fields of California, but unlike the great majority of them his efforts were crowned with more than a modicum of success. From the American river and its tributaries, along which his labors lay principally, he took a large quantity of the yellow dust, and in the Oregon canyon, ten miles east of Coloma, he took out as much as \$700 in a single day.

Although he spent but a few months in the gold fields he returned in December of 1849 \$8,000 richer than when he started out in the spring. On the Tualatin plains in Washington county he bought a large farm, and to this he added until he had nine hundred acres in the tract. In the meantime he had been employed at his trade, and many mills all over the states of Oregon and Washington stand as monuments to his handiwork.

In 1865 Mr. McMillen sold his farm on the Tualatin plains and on the banks of the Willamette purchased a forty acre tract not far from the steel bridge. A few years later he laid out McMillen's addition to East Portland, but this has been almost entirely disposed of, although he still retains three blocks on the river front, where he has built up a fine residence property. Since taking up his residence in Portland he has built several mills, one of which was for Mr. Weidler, in whose employ he remained as millwright for twelve years.

A sketch of Mr. McMillen's life would be incomplete were no mention made of his identification with the North Pacific History Company, which published the History of the Pacific Northwest, known everywhere, and especially in the west, as the best work of the kind extant. He helped organize, was one of the incorporators of the company and was its president. To him should be given the credit for a large part of the historical matter contained in the work, especially the early history of Oregon, which his associations here in pioneer days made it possible for him to produce.

In Polk county, Ore., in December, 1845, Mr. McMillen was married to Miss Margaret Wise, a native of New York state. She died eleven months later, leaving a son, Frank, who died when he was twelve years old. In Portland occurred his second marriage, which united him with Miss Tirzah Barton, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio. She was the daughter of Capt. Edward Barton, who in 1851 came to Oregon with his family, and who still conducts a carriage manufactory in Portland. Of the second marriage the following children were born: Ernest, who died in 1891; Justus and Union, who died at the age of ten and six respectively; Myrtle, who died in her twelfth year and whose ability as a natural artist was very apparent; Constant, who was killed in an elevator accident when in

his twenty-second year; Right H., of Washington; June, the wife of Julius Ordway, engaged in the lumber business in Portland; and Ivy M., wife of William J. Glover, shipping clerk for Bell & Co., of Portland.

Aside from his private interests Mr. McMillen has served his fellow citizens in numerous capacities. For four years he was councilman in East Portland, and for twelve years was director and clerk of the school board. Educational matters have always claimed a goodly share of his attention and he materially assisted in building the schoolhouses in this vicinity. Fraternally he is a Mason, holding membership in Washington Lodge at East Portland. For a number of years he held the office of president in the First Spiritual Society of Portland, with which he still holds membership. He is also interested in the Monument Association and is now its efficient treasurer. This association erected, in 1903, in Lone Fir cemetery, a monument to the soldiers who participated in the Mexican, Cayuse Indian, Civil and Philippine wars. Mr. McMillen is a member of the Pioneer Society and the Historical Society, in both of which he takes an interested part. For seven years he held the office of captain of Multnomah Camp No. 2, Indian War Veterans, which comprises the soldiers who participated in the Cayuse Indian war, and is now serving as treasurer. Politically he is a Republican, upholding its principles upon every occasion.

PROF. REUBEN F. ROBINSON. Early representatives of the Robinson family in America identified themselves with the colonists of Virginia, and from that commonwealth sent forth of their bravest and best to fight for the patriot cause during the Revolution. Reuben Robinson, who was a nephew of Col. William Robinson of the Revolutionary army, left Virginia and settled in east Tennessee, and from there went to Missouri. He possessed the hardihood and dauntless courage of the frontiersman and it was but natural, when the tide of emigration turned toward the Pacific coast, that he should decide to seek a home beyond the Rocky mountains. With ox teams in 1852 he started across the plains. The long and eventful journey came to an end near Junction City, Lane county, Ore., where he took up a donation claim and made it his home the remainder of his life. He not only managed his farm but taught school for several terms during the early period of Oregon settlement.

Prior to the removal of Reuben Robinson to the west, his three sons, George D., Washington and William, in 1849 had crossed the plains toward the setting sun. Washington died in

California and afterward William settled at Jacksonville, Ore. The other son, George D., who was born in the Cumberland mountain region of east Tennessee, engaged in mining for a year in California, but in 1850 came on horseback to Oregon, swimming his horse across rivers and camping out at night wherever he happened to be. After arriving in Lane county he seized the opportunity of attending school for several short terms, but Oregon's school facilities in the early '50s were not such as to hold ambitious young men long. He afterwards engaged in farming and in hauling produce to the miners of Southern Oregon. About 1865 he, with his family, moved to Polk county and improved a farm near Dallas. In the spring and summer of '68 he drove a large band of cattle to Bitter Root Valley, Mont. Returning the same year, he bought land and continued his farming interests near Dallas, sending his older children to the Dallas school. Believing that a change of climate would prove beneficial to his wife, who was in ill health, in 1880 he removed to Washington and settled near Spokane, where he bought and brought under cultivation a desirable tract of land, on which he lived for a number of years. Being physically unable to continue the hard work of the farm, he sold it and returned to his home in Dallas. His wife died in the spring of 1900 and was buried in the Odd Fellows cemetery at Dallas. Since 1900 he has made his home with his children in Portland and Dallas, where he takes a lively interest in municipal affairs, favors educational improvements and reforms, believes thoroughly in the public school, the free library and other agencies for uplifting humanity, and casts a Republican vote at every general election.

The marriage of George D. Robinson in Lane county in 1854 united him with Sarah Richardson, a native of Iowa and the granddaughter of a Revolutionary soldier from Pennsylvania. Her father, William Richardson, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., of Scotch descent, and settled in Iowa during the early days. He served in the Black Hawk war. Accompanied by his family, he crossed the plains in 1852 and settled in Lane county, Ore., but later removed to Polk county, where he died in 1885.

In the family of George D. and Sarah Robinson there were the following-named children: John W., who is now a farmer in Polk county; George Washington, who died in infancy; Reuben F., county superintendent of schools of Multnomah county; S. Elvira, Mrs. C. M. Cahill, of Spokane, Wash.; Abraham L., who is engaged in the grain business at Waverly, Wash.; S. Grant, who is connected with the Union Market Company in Portland; Mary A., wife of J. Card, of Dallas; Georgia, who died in

infancy; and J. Curtis, who is with the Great Northern Railroad Company in Spokane.

While the family were living near Junction City, Ore., R. F. Robinson was born December 9, 1861. As a boy he attended district schools in Polk county and for four years (1880-84) was a student in La Creole Academy, the intervening vacations being devoted to teaching in Polk county. During the last two years of his academic course he not only kept up with his classes, but also acted as instructor in mathematics. After his graduation he was chosen first assistant teacher in the academy and in 1885 became principal. This position he resigned in 1886 in order to accept the office of county superintendent of schools of Polk county, to which he was elected on the Republican ticket. On the expiration of his term, in 1888, he was elected principal of Central school and the East Portland high school. On the consolidation of the city, the latter school was merged into the Portland high school, and he continued as principal of Central school until 1900, when he was elected superintendent of schools, on the Republican ticket, by a majority of about three thousand. The duties of the office he assumed, in August of 1900, for a term of four years.

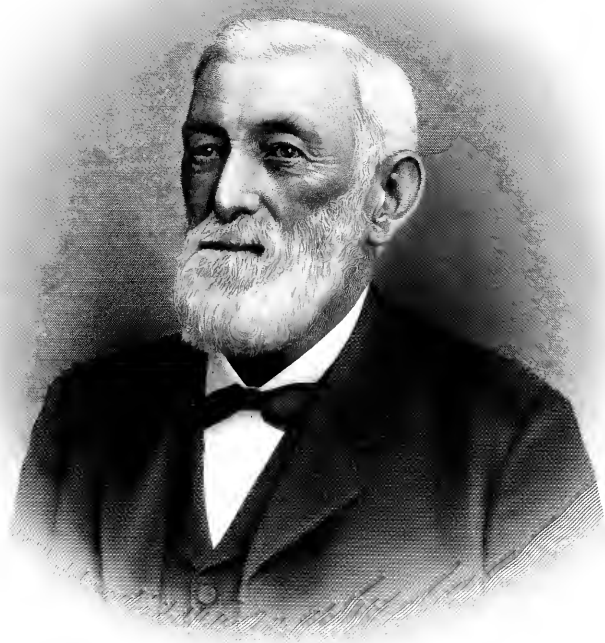
During the first year of Mr. Robinson's service as superintendent of schools of Polk county he continued to act as academy principal as well, but finding his new office required constant attention, he resigned his principalship, and then gave much attention to the organization of the school system there, re-writing the records of the school districts. Since then no county superintendent in Polk county has ever divided his time, but has devoted his attention exclusively to official duties. As a teacher his experience has been varied. He has taught in country schools, has been principal of an academy and principal of a high school, besides acting as superintendent of schools. In the latter capacity he made a special study of methods of instruction for institute work, and since 1900 he has acted as an instructor in a large number of institutes in Oregon and Washington. He has closely organized the schools of the county and carefully guards the educational interests wherever industry and close attention will avail. He is a member of the executive committee of the State Teachers' Association and is the regular instructor of the Multnomah Teachers' Progress Club, an organization of teachers formed for the study of methods and practical school problems.

Aside from his educational work, Professor Robinson has taken a course in law at the University of Oregon, from which he was graduated in 1898, with the degree of LL. B., and during the same year was admitted to the bar.

He has not practiced law, but studied it for the benefit that would accrue to his regular work. This knowledge of law he finds of importance to him in his chosen profession. Politically he is a Republican and always takes an active part in the county affairs. While at Dallas he was made a Mason in Jennings Lodge No. 9, but is now connected with Washington Lodge No. 46, of Portland; also Washington Chapter, R. A. M. In the Ancient Order of United Workmen he is connected with Fidelity Lodge No. 4, of which he has been a leading officer. For five years he was a member of the finance committee of the Grand Lodge of Oregon and is now connected with the board of arbitration. The Woodmen of the World also number him among their members. His marriage occurred at Dallas in 1885 and united him with Ella E. Hallock, who was born and educated in this state. Her father, Ezra Y. Hallock, a native of Long Island, came via the Horn to Oregon in 1852 and settled in Polk county, where he engaged in milling. The family of Professor and Mrs. Robinson consists of six children, namely: Carl H., Earl N., Frank L., Reubey Faye, Warde and Claude.

CAPT. RICHARD HOYT. Yet another of the pioneers of this state whose active life began upon the high seas, and who eventually sailed into Portland harbor to identify his activities with the upbuilding of the city, was Capt. Richard Hoyt, from whose life many useful and interesting lessons may be drawn. Although he died February 2, 1862, there are many still living who recall his genial and hospitable nature, his capacity for entertainment and his shrewd business ability. In fact the proverbial inability of mariners to either make or retain money never applied to him, for he possessed none of the tendencies which tempt seamen to extravagant expenditure, and left his family unusually well provided for.

Captain Hoyt came of a family represented among the very early settlers of New England. He was born in Albany, N. Y., August 7, 1816, his father, Richard, being an educator and farmer during his active life. As is usually the case, the seafaring life appealed to Richard Hoyt while he was still a lad, and when rebelling at a supposed want of opportunity in his immediate family circle. At the age of twelve he ran away from home and shipped before the mast on a sailing vessel, which seemed a calling for which he was best fitted. He liked the work, and under the inspiration of sea breezes advanced rapidly in nautical matters. Arriving at the age of twenty-one, he was given command of a vessel for Captain



J. H. Jones

Prince, and was delegated to sail from Portland, Me., to European ports. His adventures upon the deep were many and exciting, the present order and system upon the high seas not being in use at that time.

While in port in Albany, N. Y., in 1842, Mr. Hoyt married Mary Ann Middleton, who was born in Lincolnshire, England, August 9, 1818, and reared and educated in Albany, N. Y. Shortly after the marriage he set out on a whaling voyage in the north, and though intending to be absent but a few months was gone three years. He came to Oregon as master of a vessel in 1847, bringing missionaries for the Methodist Church, the voyage taking eight months. Among them were "Father" Wilbur, the founder of the "Old Portland Academy," and Rev. Mr. Roberts, equally well known, both accompanied by their families. Again in 1849 he brought another load of missionaries to carry on the work of the church, and this time he left his ship in Portland, secured his discharge papers, and went to the mines in California. His first practical experience on land proved disappointing and unprofitable, and the seasoned sailor naturally turned his thought to the water which he loved so well. Therefore, he began boating on the Sacramento river, but in this venture he failed to realize his expectations. In the meantime, in 1851, he sent east for his wife and son; his brother, George W. Hoyt, was delegated to bring them safely, via the Isthmus of Panama, to the coast.

Arriving in Portland in the fall of 1851, Captain Hoyt located his family in a house owned by Captain Irving on Second street, and five years later he purchased a quarter of a block on the corner of Sixth and Morrison streets, where his death occurred in 1862. As soon as he came here he interested himself in boating, and for his purpose bought a vessel, fitted it with new machinery, and christened it the Multnomah. The Multnomah certainly had a successful career, and while plying between Portland and Astoria, towed, freighted, and also carried the mails. About this time he bought an interest in the Eliza C. Anderson, a well known river boat of its day, but the Multnomah claimed his attention to the last, rewarding him handsomely for the investment. The mail contract which he had signed with the government did not expire until a year after his death, and his wife was obliged to fulfill the contract, which her experience with her husband amply fitted her to do. She continued to live in the home on the corner of Sixth and Morrison streets until 1878, and then went to make her home with her daughter, Mrs. Phillips, until her death, September 1, 1893. Mrs. Hoyt was a woman of large heart and practical ideas. She was well edu-

cated and well read, and kept pace with her family in their studies and interests. She had a brother, John Middleton, who was a wagon maker by trade, and who came to Portland at an early day, plying his trade when there was great need of mechanics and master workmen. Richard Hoyt, the oldest son of the captain, was born in Albany, N. Y., in 1847, and was educated in the Willamette University and the old Portland Academy. He was fourteen years old at the time of his father's death, but young as he was, he was thoroughly familiar with the river, and was able to take the Multnomah from Portland to Astoria. He married and had three children, Herbert H., Christina, who died aged eighteen years, and Lindley. Sarah M. was born in Portland in 1853, and was educated in the public schools and St. Helen's Hall. Her marriage with P. F. Phillips occurred in 1875, her husband being a native of St. Johns, New Brunswick. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, but John Richard, the oldest son, died at the age of six years, and Ralph died March 3, 1903, at the age of seventeen. The other children are: Minnie S.; Aimee W.; Maude M.; and Hazel and Harry, twins. Mary Frances Hoyt was born in 1856 and for her first husband married T. S. Carr, by whom she had two children, a son who died at the age of three years, and a daughter, Ethel, now the wife of Marcus Eddy Spaulding, of Tacoma, Wash. For her second husband Mrs. Carr married Loyal B. Stearns, and at present makes her home in Portland. Mrs. Hoyt was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, towards the support of which her husband liberally contributed, although he was not a member.

JOHN H. JONES. One of the most kindly and gracious, as well as substantial and forceful representatives of past and present commercial activity in Oregon, is John H. Jones, president of the Jones Lumber Company, and the oldest active lumber merchant in the state, if not in the northwest. This venerable, liberal and thoroughly successful manipulator of western opportunities was born on a farm near Carthage, N. Y., October 3, 1832, a son of Justus and a grandson of Elihu Jones, the former of whom lost his father when but fourteen years of age and was thus thrown upon his own resources at an early age. His mother afterward married a Mr. Halsey, and he himself was apprenticed to a blacksmith in New Jersey, from which condition, akin to servitude, he escaped and ran away to Canada. While in the Dominion he married and settled on a farm, and later removed to Carthage, N. Y., where he farmed and plied his trade for

many years. He died in 1847, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years.

Justus Jones was born in Ogdensburg, N. Y., March 14, 1807. In 1845 he removed to the vicinity of Keokuk, Iowa, where he engaged in farming until the fall of 1848. He then removed his family to Lakeview, Dane county, Wis., traveling with ox teams, where they made their home until the spring of 1852. Not content with the prospects in Wisconsin, he once more hitched up his ox teams, loaded his wagons and started on the long journey for Portland; and notwithstanding the many dangers and deprivations incident to such a trip in those days, arrived safely at Fort Laramie, July 4, 1852, after having traveled three months and three days. November 27 following the family reached Portland, and in the month of February, 1853, he and his two sons made the first settlement at Clatskanie, Columbia county. The pioneer family at once engaged in logging and lumbering with fair success, but at the end of three years the father returned to Portland, where the remainder of his life was spent. He died at the Jones sawmill in 1893, at the age of about eighty-five years. His wife, Lois Hastings, was a daughter of John Hastings, who went from Massachusetts, about 1800, and settled in Jefferson county, N. Y., where Mrs. Jones was born. The family came of Puritan stock and were related to the famous Bacon family. Mrs. Jones died in Oregon in 1879, leaving two children, of whom Elihu King, her youngest son, resides in Portland.

Upon removing with his family to Iowa in 1845, John H. Jones attended the district schools at intermittent intervals, and experienced the same unsatisfactory advantages after settling in Dane county, Wis., in 1848. When the family set out over the plains in 1852 he drove an ox team to Fort Boise, and was there attacked with bilious fever, from the ravages of which he was relieved by the incessant care of his mother. Arriving in Portland in the fall of 1852 he spent the winter in the city, and in the spring located on a farm in Clatskanie, in what is now Columbia county, which remained his home for three years. In 1855 he located at Cedar Mills, Washington county, Ore., seven miles from Portland, and there erected and operated the small water-wheel mill which marked the beginning of his career as a lumber merchant. This mill was entirely of his own construction, and in it he engaged in the manufacture of lumber until 1870, when he located in Portland. In the meantime, however, he had returned to the east in 1862, via Panama, and in 1864 married Jane Catherine Osborne, a native of New York, with whom he returned to his mill in Oregon, by way of the Panama route.

In 1871 Mr. Jones erected a steam mill on the Macadam road. This was burned in 1873, rebuilt at once, and again destroyed in a similar manner in July, 1889, through sparks from the railroad locomotives. Just prior to the last disaster he had dissolved partnership in the milling firm, but his brother rebuilt the property and he again took an interest and incorporated the firm of E. K. Jones & Co. in 1891. The Jones Lumber Company, incorporated in 1901, grew out of the latter-named concern, and Mr. Jones became its president, as he had been of its predecessor. The mill has a maximum capacity of fifty thousand feet per day, and its output is shipped to California and many eastern points.

During all these years Mr. Jones has extended his abilities into various lines of development. Several business and other structures in the city are due to his faith in the continued prosperity of his adopted state, and he owns besides several residences and some country property. Mr. Jones is at the present time the oldest active lumberman in this section, and though seventy years of age still retains the business ability and fine personal traits which have brought about his remarkable success in the west. He has given abundant evidence of his appreciation of the opportunities by which he was surrounded by investing heavily in town and country property, and has in many ways taken an active part in those affairs intended to contribute to the general development of his adopted home.

The wife of Mr. Jones died in 1875, leaving four children: Elizabeth Lois, wife of William Towne of Holyoke, Mass.; Lovina Dell, wife of W. H. Grindstaff of Portland; Birdie Lucy, wife of George D. Schalk of Portland; and Herman Halsey, manager of the Jones Lumber Company.

HERMAN HALSEY JONES. Among the younger business men of Portland, Herman Halsey Jones, secretary, treasurer and manager of the Jones Lumber Company, is securely fortified in a position whose responsibilities he has so successfully shouldered as to entitle him to a conspicuous place in the ranks of the most enterprising and sagacious representatives of the commercial world of the Pacific northwest. While it is true that opportunities of no mean nature were placed within his grasp when he stood upon the threshold of his business career, his record proves that, unlike many a young man similarly situated, he was possessed of powers of discernment and judgment sufficient to enable him to make the most of these opportunities from his first effort to the present time.

The family to which Mr. Jones belongs has a

record for enterprise, energy and initiative work extending through several generations. The history of the identification of the family with the industrial interests of Oregon began more than a half a century ago when, in 1852, Justus Jones, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came from his pioneer home in Wisconsin and established one of the earliest lumber industries of this state in the vicinity of Portland. His son, John H. Jones, took up this business where the pioneer left off, and the representative of the third generation is now energetically engaged in prosecuting the business developed by his father, whose advanced age renders him willing to allow the brunt of the great responsibilities attached to the conduct of the enterprise to fall upon the younger and more active man.

Herman Halsey Jones was born in Portland, March 17, 1870, and received his education in the public schools of that city. From his earliest youth he was more or less familiar with the business conducted by his father, and after entering the employ of the mill in 1890, beginning at the bottom of the ladder, he learned all the details of the business in its various departments. When the firm of E. K. Jones & Co. was incorporated in 1891 he was elected to the directorate, and filled the position of vice-president until assuming the positions of secretary and manager in 1898. Upon the organization of its successor, the Jones Lumber Co., in 1901, he became its secretary, treasurer and manager. The mill, located at No. 1280 Macadam street, has a capacity of fifty thousand feet per day of ten hours, and the yard, located at Fourth and Columbia streets, is the largest retail yard in Portland. The mill is operated by steam power, has double circular saws, lath mill, box shook plant and moulding plant, and its products are shipped to California and many eastern points.

In Portland Mr. Jones was united in marriage with Mamie C. Morris, a native of England, and a daughter of David A. Morris, foreman of the Willamette Steel & Iron Works. She came to the United States with her parents in 1876, and has resided in Portland since 1879. They are the parents of a son, named Morris Giesy. Mr. Jones is a member of the Native Sons of Oregon, and in political affiliation is a Republican, though not a seeker for public honors. He was one of the incorporators of the Portland City Retail Lumber Company, a clearing house association for the lumber merchants of this city. He is one of the energetic and typically western business men, possessing personal attributes which cannot fail to keep him among the foremost in business and social affairs.

ROCKEY PRESTON EARHART. During his public service, which lasted over a period of twenty-five years, Rockey Preston Earhart became a prominent and influential figure in the legislative life of the state of Oregon, serving almost constantly in some capacity during this time, and unlike many other public men every succeeding position lifted him higher in the estimation of the people whom he served. Always a careful, thorough business man, punctual in the discharge of duties, and always implicitly trusted, Mr. Earhart took a firm stand on every question which affected the people morally, socially or financially and they well knew that their interests were upheld by a representative in every way worthy of their trust and confidence. Personally he was a man who influenced all with whom he came in contact, through the possession of a courteous, kindly disposition and a forceful, speaking magnetism, winning many friends, for whom he entertained a frank, warm and loyal attachment, which could not but be reciprocated. His splendid optimism, from which fine quality the greatness of the world has grown, caused him to be sought for at every gathering, political or otherwise, for he was an eloquent and engaging conversationalist, describing with striking force whatever had come within his line of vision. Such a character as that of Mr. Earhart must stand for all time as one of the pillars in the magnificent statehood which has been erected in the northwest, and though gone from mortal sight, as all must go, he still lives in the hearts of those who knew him in the pioneer days of the country.

Mr. Earhart was born in Franklin county, Ohio, June 23, 1836, and received his education in the private schools of his native state, where he gained a practical business training. He left his home in 1855 and came to Oregon by way of the Isthmus of Panama, seeking a broader scope for his abilities. Upon his arrival in this section he came in contact with some of the public men of the day, and they, recognizing the ability which was needed in all departments of the growing west, secured for him an appointment as clerk in the quartermaster's department at Ft. Yamhill, then under the command of Capt. Robert McFeely, who later became a general in the United States Army, and quartermaster P. H. Sheridan, then an almost unknown soldier. Mr. Earhart remained in this department until 1861, this date being the signal for the departure of Sheridan, who went toward the states to offer his services in putting down the rebellion, during which time he served valiantly in the Yakima Indian war, rendering valuable assistance to the officials under whom he served. In 1861 he embarked in a merchandising enterprise in Yamhill and Polk counties, con-

tinuing so engaged for three years, during which time he was married, July 2, 1863, to Miss N. A. Burden, who was herself a young pioneer to the coast.

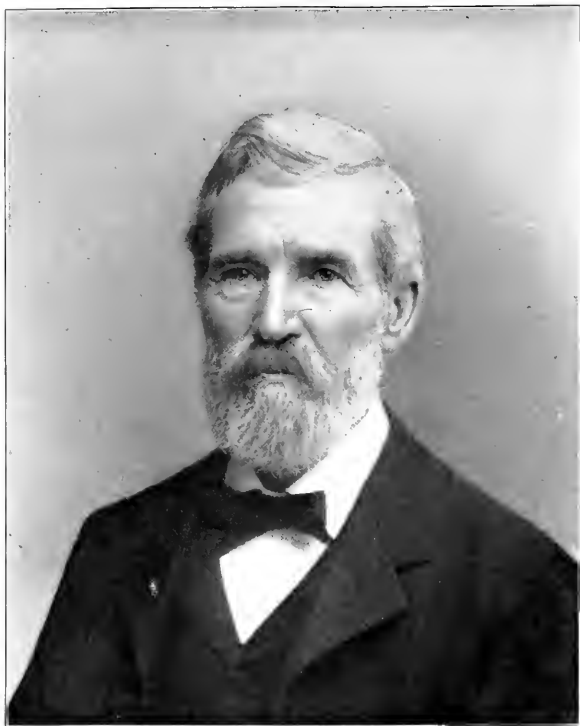
Judge Job Burden, the father of Mrs. Earhart, was one of the first judges appointed in that county, and was a pioneer of Oregon. His home was in Sangamon county, Ill., and from that state a party of emigrants, of whom the judge and his family were members, came in 1845, equipped with supplies, wagons and ox teams. The journey occupied six months, the close of which found them safely located in the western state. Judge Burden followed farming in Polk county and endured all the hardships and privations of the early settler, and by his earnest and persevering work proved his substantial qualities as a citizen of the county in which he made his home. He and his wife died there at advanced ages. Of their six children three daughters survive, Mrs. Earhart having been born in Illinois in 1844 and thus crossed the plains at the age of one year. Of the children which blessed her union with Mr. Earhart, Alice A. is the wife of H. F. Gibson, of Seattle, Wash.; Eva T. is the widow of F. H. Alliston, of Portland; Clara E. is the wife of Dr. George F. Koehler, of Portland; and Agnes L. is the wife of W. A. Holt, also of this city. They were all born in Oregon and were educated in the public and best private schools which the country afforded.

Mr. Earhart engaged in merchandising until he received an appointment as United States Indian Agent at the Warm Springs Agency, to succeed Colonel Logan, remaining for about a year, when he was followed by Capt. John Smith. For some time after this he served as chief clerk and special Indian agent under Superintendent Huntington, and was secretary of the board of commissioners appointed by the general government to treat with the Klamath and Modoc Indians. In 1868 he again engaged in the mercantile business at Salem, Ore., and continued there until 1872. In conjunction with other citizens Mr. Earhart was active in maintaining peace at the capital during the troublesome times when the Civil war was in progress and when an outbreak might have occurred but for the courage and coolness of a few citizens who were prepared for active service at any moment. In 1870 Mr. Earhart was called upon to represent Marion county in the legislature, as a Republican, and was there instrumental in securing the first appropriation for the erection of public buildings in the state. He moved to Portland at the close of the term and was engaged for some time in the business department of the *Daily Bulletin*. He was appointed chief clerk of the surveyor general's office in 1874 and success-

fully maintained this position until 1878, when he resigned to accept the office of secretary of state, to which he had been elected. He entered upon his duties and reorganized and systematized the business of the office, and so acceptably did he discharge his duties that he received the unanimous vote of the Republican state convention for renomination and secured a majority of twenty-five hundred votes in the June election, 1882. His second term was as eminently satisfactory as the first, and upon his retirement his administration was heartily endorsed by both parties. From 1885 to 1887 he served as adjutant general of the state, and in 1888 was elected member of the legislature from Multnomah county, and re-elected for a second term, which was never completed. In 1890 he was appointed collector of customs, a position which was also interrupted by the summons of death. During his last residence in Portland Mr. Earhart was instrumental in the organization and incorporation of the Northwest Insurance Company, taken up by the prominent men of the city of Portland, and in this company Mr. Earhart was appointed manager, which position he held for a number of years. His death occurred at his home in Portland, No. 365 Twelfth street, south, May 11, 1892.

In fraternal relations Mr. Earhart was very prominent, having been made a Mason in 1863 and had held every office in the gift of the fraternity. In 1872 he was elected grand secretary of the Grand Lodge, serving until 1878, when, in recognition of past services in that body, he was elected to the high and honorable position of grand master and re-elected in 1879. He was also sovereign grand inspector and attained the thirty-third degree in the Scottish Rite in Oregon. He assisted in the organization of the first commandery of Knights Templar established on the north Pacific coast, and served for four years as eminent commander, and upon his retirement he was presented with a handsome Masonic jewel. At the time of his death he was grand commander of Knights Templar of the state. Religiously he was a member of the Congregational Church.

CAPT. GEORGE H. FLANDERS. A little more than a decade ago the city of Portland was called upon to give up one of the men whose character has truly left an ineradicable impression upon the moral, social and commercial life of that city; whose purity of thought, word and action has placed him as one apart from the large number of those who gave their strength and manhood to the upbuilding of the west; who, though long passed away, is still remembered by the many friends who loved him and the many



John W. Meldrum

who knew his worth through the kindness which he had shown them in the day of their need. Captain Flanders lived a life of such usefulness, intelligent, practical and Christian, giving freely of all wherewith he was blessed, in every business enterprise earnest for the advancement of the growth of the city but ever guarding his own honor and that of the community, the word being the key note to the blamelessness of his entire life. A brief sketch of his life is herewith given, his participation in the early history of the city numbering him as one of the representative citizens.

George H. Flanders was born in Newburyport, Mass., December 25, 1821, the representative of an old New England family, the English ancestor having come to that state in 1640. There the father, John, was also born. From his earliest boyhood Captain Flanders followed the sea, engaging in manhood in foreign trade, and finally he turned his eyes toward the western states, a splendid faith in their future justifying the removal here. In the year 1848 he came with his brother-in-law, Captain Couch, in a vessel of his own named "Palos," around the Horn to San Francisco and a little later became a resident of our city, where he remained throughout the remaining years of a long and useful life, closely identified with the business interests of the city and the development of her resources. It is a fact worthy of note that Captain Flanders never revisited his home in the eastern states, so entirely content did he become in the life and interests which were his as a citizen of this section. He was first connected with Captain Couch in the building of the wharf which extended from Ankeny to Davis street and was known by the names of the two men, and Captain Flanders also built the Greenwich wharf. For several years he was engaged in the mercantile business here and in transportation between Portland and San Francisco, and also owned one-fourth of the Couch donation land claim, now known as Couch addition to the city. In connection with Captain Couch he built the first Masonic temple in the city, located at the corner of Front and Burnside streets, this being one of the first brick buildings here erected. One of the most important positions which the captain filled was that of United States hull inspector, succeeding to this upon the death of Captain Couch, and maintaining honorably and creditably the same for the period of ten years, at the expiration of that time resigning.

In fraternal relations Captain Flanders was a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Wilmette Lodge, and in religion he was a conscientious member of Trinity Episcopal Church, in which he officiated as vestryman until his death, which occurred November 22, 1892. He married

Maria L. Foster, born in Winthrop, Me., also blessed with the ancestry of a sturdy Puritan family, and she now makes her home in the old home in this city.

HON. JOHN W. MELDRUM. From an early period in the history of America the Meldrum family has been identified with its growth, and it is a noticeable fact that its members have been associated with the pioneer element. William Meldrum, who was of Scotch-Irish descent, settled in Kentucky as early as 1804, while that state was yet in its infancy and unredeemed from the wilderness. At a later date he became a pioneer of Illinois, settling near Carrollton, where he passed the remaining years of his busy life. John, a son of this pioneer, was born in Shelby county, Ky., in March, 1808, and became a stonemason and builder, following that occupation both in Illinois and Iowa.

As early as 1845 the Meldrum family started on the long and difficult journey across the plains. The family consisted of John Meldrum, his wife, Susanna Depew (Cox) Meldrum, and their four children. Starting from Council Bluffs, Iowa, in April, they followed the Platte and Green river route, and landed at Oregon City in October, 1845. The third in order of birth among the children was John W., who was born near Burlington, Iowa, December 17, 1839. From the age of six years he has been a resident of Oregon. Almost his earliest recollections are therefore of the far west, with its pioneer environment and sparsely-settled communities. The hardships and privations incident to opening up a home in the wilderness he experienced while yet a boy, and in his later years he has looked back upon the past with a keen appreciation of the changes which time has wrought in our population, improvements and well-being. His education was such as the early schools of the state afforded, but has been supplemented by self-culture and habits of reading and close observation. His father had a claim near Ilwaco, Wash., and for a time he remained there, assisting in clearing the land, but about 1856 he returned to Oregon City. The next few years witnessed a number of changes in his life. For a time he taught school, for two years read law, and for four years worked in the Florence and other mines.

About 1865 Mr. Meldrum's attention for the first time began to be turned to surveying. For a period of twenty consecutive years, excepting only one year, he was employed as United States deputy surveyor, and meantime worked in every part of Oregon, as well as in Idaho. In 1888 he was elected county surveyor of Clackamas county, and two years later was honored with

the office of county judge, which officer was at that time ex-officio chairman of the board of county commissioners. In this position his knowledge of engineering was brought into practical use in the betterment of the county roads, then everywhere in a deplorable condition during all except the summer months of the year. Realizing that no permanent improvement could ever come under the labor tax system of working the roads, then employed, he devoted his energies to the abolishment of that system, and the substitution of the money-tax system in his county. But it was not until the middle of his term, in 1892, when a new commissioner, R. Scott, of Milwaukee, whose ideas on road building coincided with those of the judge, came into the board, that it was possible to make the change. As soon as practicable thereafter the change of systems was made, and although considerable opposition was encountered at first, especially in the country districts, it soon became evident from the amount of actually permanent improvement already accomplished on the county roads that the new system of working the public highways was much better and it has been employed in the county since that time. The result has been greatly improved roads, the benefits of which the people, from actual experience, have learned to appreciate, and many who at first opposed the change now bless the judge who was instrumental in bringing it about.

The judge has a comfortable country home on the banks of the Willamette river, one-half mile below the mouth of the Clackamas river. On September 25, 1872, in Oregon City, the marriage of the judge and Miss Georgiana Pope was solemnized. Mrs. Meldrum is a native of Oregon City, and a niece of Governor Abernethy. They are the parents of three children, namely: Charles E., of Oregon City; Eva S., a teacher in the high school of the same place; and David T., a student at Cornell University.

During 1898 Mr. Meldrum was appointed special agent for the general land office, examining surveys in Nevada and Wyoming, where he remained for ten months, filling the duties of his office. In 1902 he was elected county surveyor of Clackamas county, which office he is now filling. The experience of his past surveying expeditions adapts him admirably for his present position, and he is filling it to the satisfaction of the people of the county. Since 1869 he has been associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is also a member of the Encampment, besides having filled the chairs in the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which he is still a member. For ten years he has been a member of the board of trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Oregon City, in the work of which he is warmly interested, as well as being

a generous contributor to its maintenance. From the time of casting his first vote he has been a staunch Republican, and was one of the four delegates-at-large from Oregon to the St. Louis convention which nominated McKinley and Hobart. He is a member of the Pioneer Society and the Oregon Historical Society, and is at all times interested in anything pertaining to pioneer days in Oregon.

ROBERT C. KINNEY was a son of Samuel Kinney and a nephew of Gov. William Kinney of Illinois. He was born in Belleville, St. Clair county, Ill., in 1813, of Kentucky parentage. He pre-empted a tract of land on the banks of the Mississippi river which he thought eligible as a site for a future city. Here he built a hotel and wharf and laid out a town, and ran a boat between this point and St. Louis. Thus he became the founder of Muscatine, and a pioneer of Iowa. For a time he engaged in the flouring and sawmilling business, and also read law with Judge Hastings, a prominent member of the early bar of San Francisco. In 1847, accompanied by his family he crossed the plains via the Platte route and Oregon trail, making the journey with ox teams. Near Lafayette he took up a donation claim under the territorial laws of Oregon.

Attracted by the news of wonderful gold mines in California he joined the throng of adventurous spirits, who have since rendered that state and epoch brilliant by their achievements in many fields, and during a part of 1848-49 shared their hardships and their fortunes. Returning to his farm in the latter year he devoted himself to its improvement for a time, but re-entered the milling business in 1859 by the purchase of the McAlimville mills, and finding the business profitable and to his taste, added the purchase of the flour mills at Salem in 1875 and removed thither with his family. This enlargement of his business called for branch offices in Portland, San Francisco and Liverpool, England. To this Salem milling company belongs the credit of chartering the first vessel for the shipment of flour from Portland to Liverpool, China, Hindoostan and elsewhere in the Orient, and to Montevideo in South America. In the management of this growing and profitable business Mr. Kinney found his sons to be capable and successful lieutenants, and hence the business which they pioneered has grown to its present importance. But these growing interests did not withdraw Mr. Kinney's attention from his duties as a citizen, and his sterling sense and sound judgment were called for by his fellow citizens to aid in the convention which framed the first constitution for Oregon.

Through his marriage to Eliza Bigelow, R. C.



Elizabeth A. Turner

Kinney became connected with the founder of the city of Milwaukee, Wis. Mrs. Kinney was born in Nova Scotia, and at an early age accompanied her father, Daniel Bigelow, to Illinois, thence to Wisconsin, where Mr. Bigelow engaged in sawmilling. The little mill which he operated became the nucleus of a village, which he called Mil-waukee.

In the family of R. C. Kinney there were eight children who attained mature years, and of these three sons and three daughters are now living. Mrs. Mary Jane Smith is a resident of Astoria, and her sons, Senator J. H. Smith and A. M. Smith, are prominent attorneys of the same place. Albert W. Kinney, who was in the milling business with his father, died in Salem in 1882. This son, together with William S. and M. J. Kinney, continued in the business projected by their father, and William S. Kinney was the president and manager of the Clatsop Sawmill Company until the time of his death in 1899. Augustus C. Kinney, the Astoria physician so well known as a specialist in tuberculosis, was among the first advocates of the germ theory of the origin of this disease, and had come to be recognized in this country as an authority in this field before the demonstrations of Koch of Germany removed all doubt by the discovery of the tubercular bacillus. His well considered articles in medical journals and before medical societies had before that attracted much attention from medical men and now a large practice in his special field is a part of his reward. Alfred Kinney, a younger brother and a physician and surgeon in general practice lives in Astoria, where he stands high in his profession. Mrs. Josephine Walker lives in San Francisco, and Mrs. Eliza Peyton, wife of Dr. J. E. Peyton, lives in Redlands, Cal.

MARSHALL J. KINNEY, the fourth son of R. C. Kinney, was an infant when the family came to Oregon in 1847. He was educated in the public schools of the state and in the Mc-Minnville Academy. After the completion of his education he entered into the employ of his father, where he soon mastered the details of the business. In 1868 he went to San Francisco to take charge of a branch office there. Though barely twenty-one years of age the business, running into many hundreds of thousands of dollars per annum, and extending across both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, was conducted with such good judgment as to command the confidence of his business associates of all classes in San Francisco, as well as the entire approval of his father in Oregon.

The death of his father, in 1875, and of his

older brother soon after, and the consequent sale of the Salem mills, recalled him to Oregon, where, in 1876, he became interested in the salmon packing business in Astoria. Through his enterprise there was built up what was at the time the largest salmon cannery in the world. Not satisfied with the methods of canning then in vogue, he introduced improved machinery and methods, and in this way brought the business up to a high plane of activity and success. About seventy-five thousand cases were packed annually, and the Kinney brand of salmon became known in every part of the world. In addition to his Astoria business, he established canneries at Chilcoot and Cape Fox, in Alaska, and started the cannery at Fairhaven, Wash., of which he is still president.

In addition to his canning interests, which continue to be large and valuable, for twenty years or more Mr. Kinney has engaged in the lumber manufacturing business with his brother, William, president of the Clatsop Mills Company. The mills have a large capacity, manufacturing lumber from the timber fields of Oregon. The company owns valuable tracts on the Columbia river and in the coast counties, which are especially adapted to the purpose of the concern. In 1899 Mr. Kinney removed his office to Portland, where he has since made his home and his business headquarters.

Mr. Kinney is a life member of the Occidental Lodge of Masons in San Francisco. Among the other organizations with which he is connected are the Oregon Pioneer Association, the Oregon Historical Society, and others of a similar nature. In San Francisco he married Margaret Morgan, who was born in that city and died there, leaving a daughter, Harriet M. His second marriage united him with Narcissa White of Pennsylvania, who gained a national reputation through her distinguished services in the cause of temperance. (An account of the life of Mrs. Kinney will be found in the following sketch.)

NARCISSA WHITE KINNEY. If we were asked to characterize Narcissa White Kinney we would write: The grand law of her being was to conclude whatsoever she undertook. No matter what its difficulties nor how small its worth, she held to it until she had mastered every detail, finished it, and made the result of it her own. Carefully she studied the matter in hand and with indomitable energy, perseverance and skill carried forward to completion the ideas she evolved and finally crystallized into living practical issues. Hence, whatever she did bore the ineffaceable impress of her personality.

Mrs. Kinney came of good stock. She was Scotch-Irish by inheritance, and for grit and

grace there seems to be no better combination. Her ancestors on both sides hail from "bonnie Scotland," but stopped on their way to America, for several generations, in the North of Ireland. Her mother's maiden name was Wallace, and family records show that she was a direct descendant of Adam Wallace, who was burned at the stake in Scotland for his religion. The thrilling account of his steadfast faith and triumphant death has been handed down to us through the sombre records of "Fox's Book of Martyrs." At his death his two sons, David and Moses Wallace, fled to the North of Ireland, whence Narcissa's grandfather, Hugh Wallace, emigrated to America in 1796 and located in the western part of Pennsylvania. Her father's ancestor, Walter White, suffered martyrdom for his religion during the reign of Queen Mary, and four of her far-away grandfathers—two on each side of the house—fought side by side at the battle of the Boyne.

Mrs. Kinney's father, George W. White, was a Christian gentleman of high moral character much respected by all who knew him. He was an intelligent man, a deep thinker, well posted in the literature of the day, in history, and especially in the sacred scriptures. He realized the advantages to be derived from a liberal education and labored hard to give his children the very best attainable in that early day. He spent the greater part of his life on a part of the old homestead taken up by his father. At seventy years of age he was suddenly killed in a railroad accident which occurred near his home in 1883.

The mother, Susanna Kerr Wallace, was born in Ireland and came to America with the family when eighteen years of age. She was a woman of strong personality, very energetic and full of resources, deeply pious, and carried her religion into her every-day life in such a way as early to impress her children with their need of spiritual guidance. She was the mother of eight children, one boy and seven girls, all of whom honored their father and their mother in their lives. The youngest daughter, Maria, from early girlhood longed to become a missionary to the foreign field, and finally gained the consent of her parents to study medicine and so prepare herself for the work of a medical missionary. After graduating from a medical school in New York City, she took up work in the slums of the city for one year as a preparation for the foreign field. In 1886 she sailed for India under the board of the United Presbyterian Church, and on reaching her destination began work in Sialkote. In a few years she formulated plans, raised funds, and founded a medical hospital there, which has proven an inestimable blessing to the afflicted and diseased women and children in that benighted land, and

is considered by the church as a powerful factor in civilizing and christianizing those depraved and ignorant heathen. After eight years of arduous labor, Dr. White returned to America broken in health, with but little hope of ever being able to return; but after several years her health was restored, and in 1902 she again sailed for India to devote the remaining years of her life to her chosen work.

Narcissa White, the subject of this sketch, was born in Grove City, Pa., in 1854. She was the sixth daughter, the youngest of the family but one. She received her primary education in the Grove City public schools, and was later graduated from the State Normal School of Pennsylvania, with high honors, distinguishing herself as a writer and speaker and showing such marked ability as a teacher that she was immediately elected principal of the training school in Edinboro, Pa. She labored here for some time and was sent out through the state to organize county institutes, where she gave instruction in chart work and elocution. So energetically did she prosecute her work that her health gave way and she was laid aside for two years.

During these years the great temperance crusade was in progress, and its outgrowth, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union—which has now become such a powerful organization—was in its incipency, but was claiming public attention. Miss White, among others, became interested in the movement, and after studying carefully its aims and methods, became profoundly impressed with the need and importance of its work and felt it her duty to work under the auspices of that organization. With her, a duty known was a duty performed. She at once joined the white ribbon ranks, was elected president of the Grove City Union, and in a short time county president, then state superintendent of scientific temperance instruction, and in that position did an immense amount of work. She visited county institutes and gave instruction in the scientific teaching of the effects of alcoholics and narcotics upon the human system, in such a logical way as to elicit warm commendations from educators generally. All this work was gradually preparing her for the larger field she was soon to occupy. In 1880 she was called to the platform exclusively. She was made a national lecturer and organizer, and in that capacity visited every state and territory in the Union, also Canada and British Columbia.

During these years Narcissa White had developed wonderfully. Naturally she possessed a keen, logical mind, a most persuasive manner, a quick, sparkling wit and a charming personality. Her face was handsome and expressive, one that would attract attention among the



J. B. Hunter

crowds. She had a lofty, graceful bearing and a fine physique. Her address was dignified, without a suggestion of haughtiness. She was gracious to everyone, yet without a trace of superiority. Her success as a platform orator was remarkable. She had developed into one of the most brilliant speakers in the entire coterie engaged in reform and educational work and was sought far and near and everywhere hailed with delight. Her presence was magnetic; her voice, which she had carefully cultivated, was clear and penetrating, so flexible and sympathetic that she swayed her audience at her will. She brought to the platform such intense enthusiasm that it was contagious, and impelled her hearers to give assent to her earnest pleadings.

As a champion of truth and righteousness and in shaping and carrying forward the great reforms of her day, she had no mean part. Her great heart was stirred to its very depths by the wrongs inflicted upon defenseless women and children by the liquor traffic, and her deep sense of right and justice was outraged by the protection the traffic received from our national and civic government, so she threw her whole soul into the battle for prohibition and her strong personality and burning eloquence left their impress upon every community she visited in our great commonwealth.

Miss White twice visited the Pacific coast in the interest of temperance and did most effective work in Oregon and Washington, particularly in securing temperance legislation. During these tours she met and formed the acquaintance of Marshall J. Kinney, at that time the proprietor of several of the largest fish canneries on the Columbia river. Mr. Kinney's family was among the pioneers of Oregon, known all over the coast. The father and five stalwart sons have been identified with many of the large industries which have attracted immigration to the northwest. In 1888 Miss White left the lecture field to become the wife of Mr. Kinney, and came to Astoria, "the city by the sea," to make her home. Here she soon found many avenues for work, and her fertile brain, ever active, among other things developed plans for elevating and christianizing the hundreds of fishermen in the employ of her husband. Mr. Kinney, being in full sympathy with all her work, gave her free rein, and she opened a mission and taught those ignorant men and women—many of them Russian Finns—new ideas of life. She opened to them the Scriptures and led many of them to the feet of the Master.

Mrs. Kinney was a devoted Christian, reared in the United Presbyterian Church, and after her removal to Oregon a member of the Presbyterian Church. She was identified with all the

activities of the church, and was especially interested in the foreign mission work in India, where her sister labored. In her will she left her wedding ring, a valuable diamond, to the India mission. It was to be sold and the money used for furthering the work there.

Mrs. Kinney was also a philanthropist. She planned largely to promote education in Oregon by assisting in establishing libraries, organizing Chautauquas and summer schools, and repeatedly lectured before such assemblies and before the state universities and colleges. She was also the center of a large social circle of cultured and refined people. Her sparkling wit, quick repartee and winning manner made her a general favorite at all social gatherings.

In 1894 she was elected president of the Oregon W. C. T. U., which position she held until about one year before her death, when her failing health compelled her to resign. She was a most efficient president, a model presiding officer, and possessed great executive ability. She was a careful financier, and had the faculty of imparting to her followers a measure of her own earnestness and enthusiasm. By her unselfish devotion to the cause she represented she inspired all with whom she labored to do their very best. She knew no such word as failure, so her administration was one of progression and wide influence.

In the autumn of 1899 Mr. and Mrs. Kinney left Astoria and went to Portland to reside. She was not robust, but was not an invalid by any means, and in her new home was entering into such work as presented itself. She was apparently as well as usual when, without warning, she was stricken and yielded up her life forty-eight hours after she was taken ill. It seemed a strange dispensation of Providence that had called her away in the midst of her usefulness and at the very zenith of her mental power. These things we cannot fathom and may not question.

We will not say, "God's ordinance
Of death is blown in every wind;"
For that is not a common chance
That takes away a noble mind.

We know only that God called her, and she obeyed. We know, too, that her consecrated life—single-hearted, generous, pure and noble—has left an influence which will rest like a benediction upon her adopted state and upon all who came in touch with her, and that it will go on and on, spreading and growing and blessing even generations yet to come.

HON. SAMUEL BRUCE HUSTON. The ancestral history of Samuel Bruce Huston has been one of close connection with America and

her development from the early colonial epoch of the nation. James Huston, the great-great-grandfather of our subject, was born in the little rock-ribbed country of Wales, whence he crossed the Atlantic to the new world, braving the dangers incident to an ocean voyage at that time. He lived first in Delaware and afterward in Mifflin county, Pa., and his spirit of loyalty and bravery was manifest in the early times when the French and Indian war was in progress, for during that contest he served as an officer. When the yoke of British oppression became so intolerable that the colonists resolved to sever all allegiance to the British crown he joined the Continental army and fought for the independence of the nation. Hon. Alexander Huston, the great-grandfather of our subject, was born in Mifflin county, Pa., and immigrating to pioneer districts took up his abode in Nelson county, Ky., whence in 1809 he removed to Indiana, and in both states he visited Indian camps. He was a member of the first constitutional convention of Indiana, and he aided in laying broad and deep the foundation upon which was reared the superstructure of the commonwealth. His son, Samuel M. Huston, the grandfather, was born in Nelson county, Ky., ere the removal of the family to Indiana. In the latter state he engaged in farming, and in Salem, Ind., Oliver Huston, the father of our subject, was born and reared. He, too, followed farming in the vicinity of Salem and of New Philadelphia, and when the Civil war broke out he responded to his country's call for troops, enlisting in Company G, Eighteenth Indiana Infantry, with which he went to the front, and in the battle of Stone River, in 1862, he was killed, thus laying down his life upon the altar of his country. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Lucretia Naugle, was born in Washington county, Ind., a daughter of Jacob Naugle, who was born near Washington, Pa., and became a pioneer farmer of Indiana, whence in 1842 he removed to Texas, where he was engaged in raising cattle. His son, Benjamin Naugle, served in the war for the independence of Texas, and during the Civil war fought with the Texas Rangers. He died in the Lone Star state. Tradition says that the great-grandfather Naugle was a soldier of the Revolution. The mother of our subject died in Illinois and of her three children but one is now living.

Samuel Bruce Huston of this review was born in Salem, Ind., March 16, 1858, and spent the first eight years of his life in that state, but after his father's death he became a resident of Crawford county, Ill., where he was reared upon a farm, while in the district schools he acquired his education until he had prepared for entrance into the Northern Indiana Normal School, where

he spent three years. He was enabled to acquire his more advanced mental training because of the money which he had previously earned in teaching, and his determination to secure an education, even in the face of difficulties, showed forth the elemental strength of his character, which has been developed with the passing years, making him a strong man in those qualities and characteristics which are essential to a successful career.

Entering upon the study of law Mr. Huston spent one year as a student in Robinson, Ill., his reading directed by George N. Parker, after which he entered the law office of the firm of Heffron & Zaring, in Salem, Ind., being admitted to the bar in 1879. For four years thereafter he occupied a clerical position in the employ of the Santa Fe Railroad Company, between Trinidad and Santa Fe, and in 1883 he came to Oregon, settling in Forest Grove, where he remained for a year. In February, 1884, he located in Hillsboro for the practice of law and soon gained a distinctively representative clientele, his practice being not confined within the limits of this county but extending throughout the state and embracing much important litigation. The zeal with which he has devoted his energies to the profession, the careful regard evinced for the interests of his clients, and an assiduous and unrelaxing attention to all the details of his cases have brought him a large business and made him successful in its conduct. As his financial resources have increased he has made judicious investments in real estate and is now the owner of farm property in Washington county and business property in Portland.

In Forest Grove occurred the marriage of Mr. Huston and Miss Ella Geiger, a daughter of Dr. William Geiger, who came to Oregon across the plains in 1839, and for many years was a successful and prominent physician of this part of the country, his death occurring in 1901, when he was eighty-five years of age. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Huston: Blanche, Oliver and Carl.

The qualities of leadership are dominant in Mr. Huston, and his fellow citizens, recognizing his worth and ability, have frequently called him to office. He has served and at the present time is filling the position of councilman, has been city attorney and mayor of the city and for nine years he was a school director, acting as president of the board for a part of that time. Still higher political honors awaited him, for in 1892, on the Democratic ticket, he was elected to the state senate, serving in the sessions of 1893 and 1895, during which time he secured the passage of a number of important bills, including the one to stop the sale of school

lands or indemnity lands and providing for the appointment, by the governor, of a commissioner to select and list all of the lands the state had lost by reason of donation claims, homestead claims and forest reserves, where the same covered school sections. This became a law and has proved of great value to the state and materially increased the school fund. It was also due to Mr. Huston that there was a bill passed making it a criminal offense to point firearms, either loaded or unloaded, at any human being. In 1896 Mr. Huston became a gold-standard Democrat and is now a Republican. The step which he thus took is indicative of his faithfulness to his honest convictions. He is ever fearless in what he believes to be right and never weighs his actions in this regard in the scale of policy. He is a member of the State Bar Association, of which he is now (1903) president, and holds a position of prestige at the bar as well as in political circles, for his comprehensive knowledge of jurisprudence and his forceful presentation of a case before court or jury have secured him high honors and gratifying successes at the Oregon bar.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS WORTH. Enshrined in the hearts of all true Oregonians are the pioneers who blazed the way for progress and enlightenment on the coast, and though many of them have long since passed beyond the ken of those comprising the teeming present, their names, if not their faces and voices, are familiar to the student of state history. Such an one was John Quincy Adams Worth, an early merchant of California and Oregon, a pioneer of 1855, and a member of the state legislature on the Democratic ticket for two terms. At the time of his birth, February 2, 1824, Mr. Worth's parents, Joseph and Charlotte (Ellison) Worth, were living in Starksborough, Vt., where the father was conducting quite a millwright business. From Vermont the family removed to New York, and from there to Ohio, later locating in Wrightstown, Wis., where the elder Worth died at the age of eighty-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Worth, Sr., lived together in harmony, rearing their large family of ten children in comparative comfort, and training all in ways of industry and strict morality. Two children died in infancy, and the majority of the others lived to an advanced age. Lionel died in Illinois; Guy C. died in Alton, Iowa; William E. died in San Francisco, of which town he was a pioneer, and where he was superintendent of the Union Iron Works for many years; Richard K. died on the way to the gold mines of California in 1849; Eliza Ann, Mrs. Turnbull, died in Ohio; George W. died in infancy; Samuel M. died in May, 1901, in San-

dusky, Ohio, where he was engaged in a mercantile business; Arthur W. came from California to Oregon in 1855, was an architect and builder, and died a bachelor, November 13, 1866; Martha J. married Philip DeWalt, lived in Ohio for many years and died in Florida; Harriet A., Mrs. Morrison, died in Wisconsin; John Q. A. died in Oregon, February 26, 1867; and Vincent died at the age of five years.

The Worth family was established in America by very early emigrants who settled in Nantucket off the Massachusetts coast, and whose children subsequently dispersed and founded families of their own in various eastern states. The solid and reliable English traits of character were shared by all of the brothers and sisters of John Quincy Adams Worth, and were trained into usefulness by a common school education, and practical lessons taught at home. After completing his education at Newark, Ohio, John applied himself to learning the tailor's trade, and then returned to Sandusky, and entered into a dry goods business with his brothers, later being taken in as a partner. They were successful, accumulating considerable money, and with this the brothers came to California via Cape Horn in 1852, making their way to Mokelumne Hill, Calaveras county, where they started a general store, and operated a pack train, teaming to Sacramento. At the same time Mr. Worth had interests in several mines thereabouts, but his combinations proved trying for his health and he was obliged to abandon them at the end of three years. After selling out the brothers went to Albany, Ore., and spent the winter, going later to Orleans, where they engaged in business for one year. Mr. Worth founded the little town of Peoria, and with his brother operated a store in connection with the growing of its industries. He was successful and prominent in his locality, was regarded as a benefactor, and very progressive man, and his death in 1867 left a void difficult to fill. He was a Democrat from his first voting days, and aside from two terms in the legislature, filled various positions of trust in his respective communities. He was fraternally connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was a sociable, genial man, interested in churches and schools and all that had to do with the fundamental well being of his district.

In 1862 Mr. Worth was united in marriage in Brownsville, Ore., with Miss Geary, who was born in Ohio in 1842, and who, since his death, has reared her children on the farm in Linn county, although she permanently located in Portland in 1880. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Worth, Edward Geary, the oldest, having been born April 13, 1863. Mr. Worth is a man of education and ability, and was trained at the University of Eugene, eventually succeeding

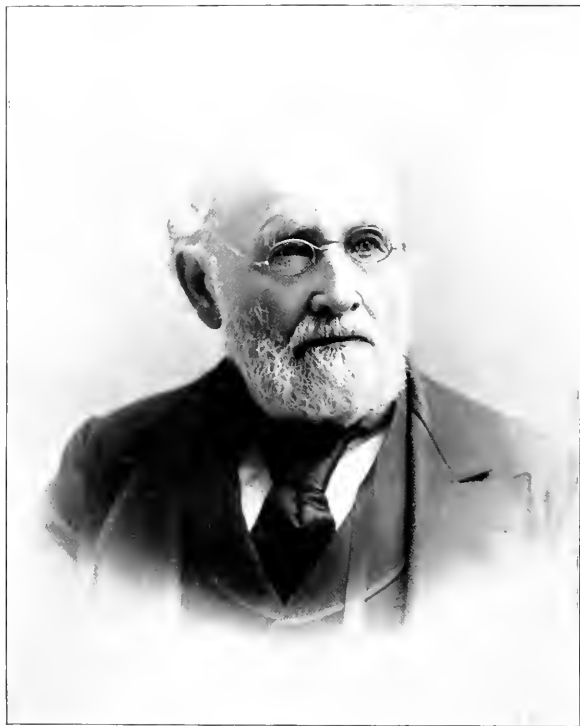
to the position of superintendent of lighthouse construction for the government, located in Portland. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Joseph E., the second son in the family, was born October 14, 1864, and in 1901 married Leona Henderson. He was a civil engineer during the first years of his business life, taking up that profession after leaving the University of Eugene. November 5, 1890, he engaged in the drug business with Dr. J. H. Irvine, after three years assuming his present position as sole manager of the drug enterprise. Mr. Worth is a public spirited and popular man, is fraternally widely known, and is identified with the Knights of Pythias, of which he has passed all of the chairs; the Anchor Lodge No. 45, A. O. U. W.; the Artisans, Golden Rod Assembly No. 108; and the Multnomah Camp, W. O. W. Ada Lillian, the only daughter of the family, was born April 6, 1867, and married Alva O. Condit, in March, 1891. Mrs. Condit is a graduate of the Monmouth Normal School, and her husband is a practicing attorney of Salem.

EDWARD RACHFORD GEARY. A brave, patient and richly endowed nature was called from various fields of activity through the death of Edward Rachford Geary, September 3, 1886, but though so long a time has elapsed, months, years nor great changes will place a limit on the extent and usefulness of his ministerial, educational and general accomplishments. While giving all praise to this pioneer of 1851 for his successful manipulation of resources, it is but fair to say that certain advantages aided in his rise to prominence, not the least being a more than ordinarily strong constitution, a stature developed to six feet, and inherited traits which have always been associated with the best and most virile blood of England. These same ancestors were peculiar in one particular, in that all were devoted to a seafaring life, only one son being left to perpetuate the Geary name of nine generations, the others were killed in the British navy.

Born in Hagerstown, Washington county, Md., April 30, 1811, Mr. Geary was one of four sons (two reaching maturity), born to his parents, Richard and Margaret (White) Geary, the former of whom was an educator, and removed with his family to Pennsylvania in 1823. Edward was six years older than his brother, John, the latter of whom was equally impressed with the importance of life, and moulded his tendencies into broad and liberal channels. John Geary won the rank of captain in the Mexican war, and that of general in the Civil war, and he became the first mayor of San Francisco, having removed to California at an early day. He carried scars from

wounds in both wars, and aside from this distinction, won more than local prominence as a politician. At the time of his death in Harrisburg, Pa., at the age of sixty, he had just completed his second term as governor of Pennsylvania. Edward Geary early turned his thoughts to the ministry, and after graduating from the Jefferson College, Pa., entered the Allegheny Theological Seminary. Afterward he went to Alabama, organized and conducted an academy for three years, and soon after his return to Pennsylvania, in 1838, married Harriet Rebecca Reed, whom he had known as a child. Miss Reed was born in New Berlin, Pa., May 24, 1814, and received an excellent education in her native state. Soon after the marriage the young people removed to Wayne county, Ohio, where Mr. Geary had charge of a Presbyterian church at Fredericksburg for twelve years, during this time having other church responsibilities in the state. His first wife died February 17, 1844, leaving two children, Mrs. Martha L. Perham, of Butte, Mont., and Mrs. Worth. For a second wife Mr Geary married Nancy Merrick Woodbridge, a native of New York, who was born near Owego, Tioga county, January 17, 1818. Mrs. Geary died in Oregon in 1889, having borne eight children, two of whom died in infancy. Of the other children, John White Geary is a physician of Burns, Ore.; Elizabeth W. died in Eugene in 1885; Ellen E. lives in Astoria; Woodbridge, a graduate of West Point, was stationed first in Texas, and then at Fort Parker, N. Y., later at Mackinac, Mich. and Sault Ste. Marie; becoming an instructor in tactics in the Agricultural College in Corvallis, Ore., and from there enlisting in the Spanish-American war, his death occurring as major and acting captain at the battle of Mallowan, Philippine Islands; Dr. Edward P. Geary, of Portland, Ore.; and May L., who died in early childhood.

Mr. Geary came to Oregon in the year 1851 as representative of the Board of Foreign Missions, to look after the church and school work. By way of the Isthmus of Panama he reached San Francisco, and from there embarked on a sailing vessel for Astoria, coming from there up the river to Oregon City, and thence on the upper river aboard the first boat to make the trip, known as the Little Hoosier. Upon arriving in Oregon he found work much less advanced than he anticipated, and instead of a ready means of livelihood in his chosen occupation he was obliged to turn his attention to secular work. He organized a school and in connection preached as opportunity offered, and about this time was appointed secretary to General Palmer, superintendent of Indian affairs. Later he succeeded General Palmer in this important responsibility, in April, 1850. In 1856 he had removed to Linn county from his



A. E. Waite

former home near Lafayette, settling upon a claim which continued to be his home for some years. For a time he was interested in a general merchandise business, and on one occasion was sent east to purchase machinery for the woolen mills at Brownsville, the second enterprise of the kind in the state of Oregon. The burning of this mill entailed great loss to its promoters, Mr. Geary sustaining a portion of it himself. He afterward became interested in another general store, but sold out the same upon becoming one of the organizers of the Albany college, of which he served as president. For some time he served as county judge, although he never aspired to political recognition; in the meantime he had purchased a farm near Albany, making this his headquarters while associated with the college and judiciary. In 1873 he removed to Eugene, where he built a home and was instrumental in locating the university at that place. This college enlisted his sympathy and co-operation, and up to the time of his death he was a member of the board of regents, and a substantial contributor to its financial welfare.

In the meantime Mr. Geary had preached in many churches, most of which he himself organized and started upon their self-supporting careers. The gospel was to him a living force in the every day affairs of men, and after its application, came all else that made living desirable. No call was too remote, or entailed too arduous toil for his ready response, and at one time he rode one hundred and thirty miles on horseback to Portland to converse with a member of the board of missions for a couple of hours. He possessed a magnetic and forceful personality, impressing all with his sincerity and truth, facts observable especially in his intercourse with the Indians in the very early times, when he used to secure treaties, thus averting disaster on many occasions. Many experiences of a startling nature came his way while intent upon his errands of mercy, and on one occasion while going through the almost impenetrable woods he was attacked by bears and succeeded in killing one with the butt of his gun. He had the faculty of adapting himself to all conditions and circumstances, and was equally at home in the tents and huts of the early settlers, as in the ministerial halls of the assembly. He was a member of the general assembly in 1884, having served in a similar capacity on a prior occasion. Thus was the life of Mr. Geary cast in useful and distinguished mould, and whether as a preacher, merchant, educator or agriculturist, he maintained a settled faith in goodness and success, as understood by the larger minds of the world, never losing track of the gospel of humanity, which smoothed his way in times of dis-

stress and seeming failure, and encouraged his progress in the way to which nature and inclination had called him.

CHARLES N. WAIT, attorney at law and agriculturist of Clackamas county, was born in Oregon City, this county, February 10, 1856, and bears a name prominently identified with the jurisprudence of the state of Oregon. His American ancestors were connected with the early history of the extreme eastern states, his paternal great-great-grandfather, Benjamin, having been born in Connecticut, from which state he emigrated to Hatfield, Mass. This remote forefather was never wanting in physical or moral prowess, and because of his bold frontier experiences was known as an Indian annihilator. His fighting ability seems to have been inherited by his son, John, who was a soldier in the Whately Company, under Capt. Henry Stiles, and afterward a sergeant in Capt. Russell Kellogg's company, on the Bennington alarm. Joel, the son of John, followed the martial fortunes of Washington during the Revolutionary war, and was in both the Hatfield Company, commanded by Captain Graves, and the company of Captain Murry.

Judge Aaron E. Wait, father of Charles N., and first chief justice of the state of Oregon, was born in Whately, Franklin county, Mass., December 26, 1813, a son of Aaron Wait, also a native of Massachusetts, and a soldier during the war of 1812. Aaron Wait married Sarah Morton, a native of Whately, and daughter of Solomon Morton, representative of a prominent Massachusetts family. Four children were born of this union, Eunice, Clementine, Charles G., and Aaron E., the latter the youngest of the family. Aaron Wait died when his namesake son was an infant, and his wife afterward married again, in consequence of which the lad lived with his grandfather until his fourth year, and then with his uncle until he was eight years old. His education was difficult of attainment owing to the lack of necessary funds, and was chiefly acquired while serving an apprenticeship of four years at the broom maker's trade in Hatfield, Mass., his spare money defraying the expenses attached to his schooling. For some time he subsequently engaged in teaching in New York, and in 1837 removed to the state of Michigan, where he studied law in Centerville, St. Joseph county, and was admitted to the bar of Michigan in 1842. Before leaving the state he was the military secretary to Governor John S. Barry.

Accompanied by Judge Lancaster, Mr. Wait made preparations to cross the plains in 1847, there being forty wagons in the train and a large number of stock. The journey was not attended

by any disastrous occurrences, although terrific storms made progress difficult at times. It is recorded that Judge Wait made a deep impression upon the Indians with his glasses, which he wore for near-sightedness, and which the red men believed to endow him with almost supernatural powers, permitting him to see enormous distances and through practically everything. The judge persisted in watching the cattle and horses at night, and came near dealing out the death penalty to a would-be horse thief, who, however, dropped into the tall grass when he found he was discovered, and managed to sneak away to safety. Arriving in Oregon, Mr. Wait settled in Oregon City, and here he entered upon the practice of law with ex-Senator James K. Kelley, with whom he remained for a number of years. In 1849 he varied his practice by going down into California on a little seventeen ton vessel, intent upon claiming a share of the gold for which thousands were striving. He was fairly successful as a miner, his largest find in one place during the course of a day being \$60, and his largest all around find in a day was \$100.

Upon returning to Oregon Judge Wait became connected with the Cayuse War Commission, which up to that time had accomplished practically nothing. His service was marked by extreme fairness to all concerned, and he audited nearly all of the war claims, and every claim he allowed was met precisely as he had made it. The judge practiced under the provisional and territorial laws of Oregon, and was elected to the circuit bench in the fourth judicial district and later served as the first chief justice of Oregon, immediately after the admission of Oregon as a state in 1859. He held many important offices within the gift of his fellow townsmen, practically his only defeat taking place after his nomination to the senate in 1862. From a large legal practice Judge Wait gradually drifted into real estate speculations, and, as seems natural with so many active men, chose to spend his later life amid the peace and quiet of farming enterprises. In 1876 he removed onto his six hundred acre farm near Canby, remained there for eight years, and then went back to Portland, where he lived until 1897. The same year he returned to the Canby farm, where his death occurred December 13, 1898. He was a very large land owner, had two thousand acres in Jackson county, Ore., his Canby farm of six hundred acres, and enough other Oregon land to make up five thousand acres. In Washington he owned one thousand acres. No finer type of the gifted and substantial citizen has invaded the ranks of law and agriculture in Oregon, and to none has been accorded more universal esteem, or generous appreciation of splendid personal

characteristics. Judge Wait married Mary Ann Sprenger, who was born in McConnelville, Ohio, a daughter of a merchant who was born in Germany and came to the United States as a young man, settling in Pennsylvania. From the latter state Mr. Sprenger removed to McConnelville, Ohio, from where he emigrated to Linn county, Ore., his death eventually occurring on his donation claim at an advanced age. Of the first marriage of Judge Wait three children were born, of whom Charles N. is the only one living. Of the second marriage contracted by the judge three children were born, but only one matured, Anna Evelyn, the deceased wife of Frank Harford, of Seattle, Wash.

The education of Charles N. Wait was acquired in the public schools of Portland, which training was supplemented by a course at the Bishop Scott grammar school. His first business experience was as general timekeeper on construction with the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, whose employ he entered in 1880, and with whom he remained for eight years. In 1888 he became chief clerk of the money order department of the Portland post-office, and, owing to close confinement and consequent effect upon his health, resigned at the end of two years. For the following two years he acted in the capacity of deputy United States marshal under John Myers, after which he entered the law department of the Oregon State University, from which he was duly graduated with honors. In June, 1891, Mr. Wait began to practice in Portland, and in 1897 removed to the old homestead in Canby, since which time he has combined the management of the large estate with the general practice of law. He is a Democrat in political affiliation, and has taken a prominent part in the affairs of his party in Oregon. For one term he was deputy city attorney of Portland, and he was secretary of the state central committee when Cleveland was last elected. Also Mr. Wait has been mayor of Canby for one term. He is fraternally associated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which he is past master; the Warner Grange, of which he is past master; the Elks; the Red Men; and the Knights of Pythias.

The first marriage of Mr. Wait was contracted in Clackamas county with Laurena J. Marks, who died July 20, 1891, leaving one son and two daughters. October 2, 1895, Mr. Wait married, in Washington, Wilhelmina Woicka, who was born in Portland, and whose father, William, a jeweler by trade, was born in Germany. Mr. Woicka came to America as a young man, and died in San Francisco, Cal. Of this union there have been born two sons, Aaron E. and George N.

JOHN COLGATE BELL. With nearly ninety years behind him the memory of John Colgate Bell goes back over the better part of the nineteenth century and recalls the changes which the years have brought to the nation and to the individual. As a mere lad his hand was shaken by La Fayette on his tour of the country in 1824, and he has listened to the retelling of happenings of the two wars with Great Britain, by his grandfather, William Bell, who served as a soldier under Washington at Brandywine and other battles of note, fighting valiantly for his adopted country, for he was a Scotchman by birth, and by his father, also William Bell, who served as major of cavalry in the war of 1812. The father was a pioneer of the state of Kentucky and he himself has put the greater part of the continent between him and the scene of his birth, enduring the hardships and dangers of the early days and now enjoying the affluence and prosperity which a wise use of opportunities entail.

The birth of Mr. Bell occurred in Mount Sterling, Montgomery county, Ky., February 24, 1814. The father was a native of Philadelphia, and early removed to Kentucky, where he engaged as a wholesale hat merchant. In 1834 he went to Missouri, where his death occurred at the age of eighty-eight years. His wife, formerly Virilinda Grimes, was born in Bourbon county, Ky., and died in Missouri at the age of fifty years. Of their four children the only one now living is J. C. Bell, of this review. He received his education at the academy of his native town, his first employment being as a clerk in a store there. When his parents removed to the state of Missouri, Mr. Bell, then twenty years old, accompanied them, and there bought a farm and engaged in raising tobacco, in which employment he remained for two years, in 1837 entering the mercantile world as a wholesale and retail grocer of Clarksville, Pike county, Mo. This business was successfully conducted for about three years, when he went to New Orleans for eighteen months and then to Platte county, Mo., where he passed the ensuing ten years. While in that location he was married in Weston, in 1845, to Sarah E. Ward, who was born in Greenup county, Ky., in 1829, afterward becoming a resident of Fleming county, where she was reared and educated. She was the daughter of Gen. Thompson Ward, a commander in the war of 1812, and an attorney and politician, representing his district in the Kentucky legislature for sixteen years. He moved to Weston, Mo., and in 1854 came to Oregon, crossing the plains with ox teams in a journey of five months. He settled in Salem, where he followed farming and stock raising until his death, which occurred at the age of eighty-five

years. His wife, who before her marriage was Sarah Kountz, died in Salem, at the age of sixty-seven years. Besides Mrs. Bell the other daughter of this family now living is Mrs. Nancy Belt, the wife of Dr. Belt, of Salem.

In 1850 Dr. Belt brought his family to Oregon and Mr. Bell accompanied them, leaving his own wife in their Missouri home until he had first tried the western life. They set out primarily for the gold fields of California, leaving May 1 of that year, but through delays they changed their intentions and came instead to Oregon. On the way they fell in with Major Davis and came to Portland, but left Mr. Davis here while they journeyed on to Salem, which city was the scene of about twenty years of the practical business life of Mr. Bell. In the same year he was appointed manager of a store at The Dalles, where he was employed in hauling supplies to the soldiers as well as carrying on a large trade with the Indians. Major Tucker was the commanding officer and Mr. Bell had been appointed by Colonel Loring. He built the first house and occupied it at The Dalles before the officers were in their own quarters. Until 1851 Mr. Bell remained there, then sold out, and purchasing thirty-two pack mules, conducted a pack train from Salem to Yreka, Cal., a distance of two hundred and fifty miles, which occupation was continued for a year. The year following he returned to Missouri and in 1854 came back across the plains with his family. During this trip they experienced the horror, while camping on the banks of the Oyhce river, of witnessing a massacre of a party of emigrants by Indians, which would probably have been their own fate had not Mr. Bell performed a strategic movement which averted the danger. In Salem Mr. Bell opened a general merchandise establishment and continued the same for many years, also buying a farm near that city, where he engaged in stock raising and cultivation of wheat, this latter, however, occupying his attention for only three years. After selling his business in Salem in 1870 and also his farming interests he retired from active duties until his appointment by Cleveland as postmaster of Astoria, at which time he moved his family there and served in that capacity for four and a half years. In 1890 he removed to Portland, which has since remained his home, conducting until his retirement a real estate business here, in which he met with the uniform success which had characterized the efforts of his life.

Throughout his entire residence in this state Mr. Bell has been associated with the enterprises calculated to advance the interests of the community, taking an active part in all affairs that have come within his range of influence, which has, fortunately, been wide and far-reaching

through his business contact with the people of the state. In 1861 he was one of the stockholders of *The Arena*, in Salem, the first Democratic paper of the city, and the same year assisted very materially in the election of Colonel Baker to Congress, his tragic death at Ball's Bluff, in 1861, being especially felt by those who had sent him as their representative. In 1864, while Mr. Bell was in San Francisco, the Democratic party nominated him for state treasurer, but he was defeated at the election. He has been very active in the Democratic conventions, acting as delegate to the state, county and local meetings. While living in Weston, Mo., he gave much aid in the time of the Mexican war, assisting in recruiting the regiments of Colonel Donovan and General Price, both being organized at Fort Leavenworth. Mr. Bell then ranked as lieutenant-colonel.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bell were born ten children, of whom two died in infancy in Missouri and one at the age of two years in Salem; Nancy Garnett, born in Missouri, married Walter Jackson and died in Portland, leaving two children, Alice Bell and Harold, who now make their home in that city; Laura W., born in Missouri, married J. H. D. Gray, formerly county judge of Astoria, Ore., but who is now deceased; they became the parents of eight children; William T. is engaged in the mercantile business in Enterprise, Ore., and has three children, two sons and one daughter, namely: Memory, Burnett and Helen; Alice is the wife of S. Z. Mitchell, of Tacoma, Wash., the manager of the General Electric and Improvement Company, and they have one son, Sidney A.; Sarah Blanche is the wife of Capt. R. E. Davis, who is connected with the Willamette Iron Works, and they have one son, Robert Bell; Genevieve is the wife of C. M. Maxwell, an electrician of Seattle, Wash., and they have two sons, Allyne and John C.; Robert Edward is married and engaged as an electrician in Tacoma, Wash. The sons were all educated in Salem University, and the daughters in the parochial school, Sisters of the Sacred Heart, all making their home with their parents until marriage, trained to domesticity by the father, who has always cared more for his home than anything else in the world. Mr. Bell is a member of the Pioneer Association of Oregon, and fraternally is a member of the Masonic order, having been made a Mason in Clarksville, Mo., in 1837. He is a charter member of Multnomah Chapter, R. A. M., at Salem.

FRANK S. FIELDS, County Clerk of Multnomah county, has been prominently identified with Portland and its vicinity for a period of more than a quarter of a century.

During that time his career has caused him to become recognized as a man of most estimable personal qualities, who is unselfishly devoted to the promotion of those movements calculated to enhance the numerous advantages of the city and the state as a desirable place of residence, as well as to educate the rest of the world in the many material advantages offered by the commonwealth to men of energy and enterprise.

His father, Samuel H. Fields, was born near Lexington, Ky., in 1821, and at an early age was made an orphan. In his youth he went to Missouri with the intention of assisting in the pioneer development of that state. There he learned his trade, that of mason, and about 1854 removed to Milwaukee, Wis., where he established himself in business as a contractor and builder. Subsequently he carried on operations in the same calling in Kibbourn City and New Lisbon, in that state. In 1875 he came to Oregon and purchased a tract of twelve and one-fourth acres in Mount Tabor, which he converted into a fine fruit farm. The remainder of his life was spent at Mount Tabor, where his death occurred in 1896. During the Civil war he served as a member of the Eighth Wisconsin Infantry. His widow, who before her marriage was Luconda Hamilton, now makes her home in Mount Tabor. In their family are four children, namely; Eliza J., wife of E. J. Brubaker, postmaster of and merchant in Mount Tabor; Louis R., superintendent of the Oregon division of the Southern Pacific Railroad; Charles E., who is engaged in the real estate business in Portland; and Frank S., the youngest child in the family.

Frank S. Fields was born April 13, 1862, in New Lisbon, Juneau county, Wis., where the first thirteen years of his life were spent. With his parents he came to Oregon in 1875, attending school at Mount Tabor until he reached the age of sixteen. In young manhood he began his business career by becoming a telegraph operator in Oregon. For eight years he was stationed at Halsey, Ore., as telegraph operator and agent for the Oregon & California Railroad Company. His entry into public life occurred in 1887, when he began a two years' term as city recorder of Halsey. He also served one term as mayor. In 1890 he engaged with his brother, Charles E., in the real estate business in Portland, the firm name being C. E. & F. S. Fields. They laid out an addition of eight acres northwest of Mount Tabor, Summit Addition to Mount Tabor (comprising sixteen acres), Summit Annex to the same place (ten acres), and Mount Tabor Central Tract Addition (eight acres). They also laid out Mount Tabor Commercial Block, a tract of one acre where the postoffice now stands, and a five-acre addition



WILLIAM BARLOW.

known as East Paradise Springs, besides other plots. Frank S. Fields is now retired from the firm, which is known as Fields & Co., with offices in the Alisky building.

In 1895 Mr. Fields was appointed deputy clerk of the county court, under H. C. Smith, and this post he filled for two and one-half years, or until the expiration of his term. In 1902 the Republicans of Multnomah county nominated him for the office of county clerk, and he was elected, assuming the duties of that office July 7 of that year. At the time he entered the office, the law passed in 1901 consolidating the offices of clerk of the county court, recorder of conveyances and clerk of the circuit court into one office, to be known as county clerk, took effect. The enactment of this law resulted in the saving to Multnomah county of thousands of dollars annually, as under the old regime from twenty to twenty-five deputies were employed in the three departments, whereas the work is now done by a reduced force under the direct supervision of Mr. Fields. He has always exhibited a keen interest in educational matters, and for some time served on the Mount Tabor school board in the capacity of clerk, holding this position until his election to the office of county clerk. Although not identified by membership with any religious body, he does all in his power for the promotion of good along all avenues, and aids all worthy measures by material support. His wife is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Fraternally he is connected with Mount Tabor Lodge No. 42, A. F. & A. M., Mount Tabor Camp, Woodmen of the World, holding the office of council commander in the lodge at Mount Tabor, with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Artisans and the United Brotherhood of Railroad Employees. He is also a member of the Board of Trade.

In Salem, Ore., April 24, 1883, Mr. Fields was married to Bessie E. Lindsay. She was born in Bucyrus, Ohio, but reared in Salem, where she removed with her parents in girlhood. Her training in the public schools of that city was supplemented by the full course in Willamette University, from which she was graduated. They are the parents of three children, Vera M., a graduate of the Portland high school; Frank H. and Grace G.

WILLIAM BARLOW. In this great north-western country, with its boundless possibilities, and but imperfectly developed resources, its remoteness from the cradle influences of New England, and its diversified interests beckoning the traveler from afar, the large hearted, courageous and far-sighted pioneer is revered for

what he has accomplished, and for the strength and hope which his sterling characteristics have infused into all departments of activity. At the present time there is in process of writing a history of the Barlow family, different members of which have made perceptible inroads into the opening of Oregon, and who, in their attainments and characters, are representative of the most far-reaching and helpful pioneership. Pending the completion of this interesting narrative, it is a pleasure to enumerate the salient points in the careers of the best known members of the family, with reference especially to their association with the state of Oregon.

Very early records credit the Barlows with emigration from Scotland, and with settlement near Plymouth Rock, Mass. Virginia became the home of the later members of the family, in which state the paternal great-grandfather, John, was born, and where he enlisted for service in the Revolutionary war, in time attaining to the rank of captain. His son, William, the paternal grandfather, was also born in Virginia, and after going into Kentucky with Daniel Boone to fight the Indians, liked the state so well that he forthwith settled therein. In Nicholas county he owned a large farm, and reared a large family, his death occurring at the age of sixty-five years.

Samuel K. Barlow, the father of William, and son of William, was born in Nicholas county, Ky., and in his youth learned the tailor's trade. When twenty-eight years old he removed to Indiana, but later took up his residence near Peoria, Fulton county, Ill., just at the close of the Black Hawk war. Subsequently he pioneered where Chicago now stands, but because there was no prophet to advise him, refused to pay \$400 for the property upon which now towers one of the greatest centers of activity in the world. At that time the prairie around and bordering on Lake Michigan was unbroken by farm houses or barns, and in the woods there roamed game of various kinds, as yet unfrightened by the gun or wily scheme of the pale faced hunter. Ignoring the chance to buy up the future site of Chicago, Mr. Barlow started from Fulton county to cross the plains, March 30, 1845, his means of transportation consisting of four teams of three yoke of oxen each. With his family he traveled alone to Independence, Mo., where the band was increased to one thousand wagons, and divided up into different companies. Mr. Barlow was captain of the company bearing his name, and faithfully guarded the interests of his charges through all the dreary months on the trail. The way was via the Platte and the Sweet Water rivers, the journey being rather a pleasant one, and singularly free from annoyances of Indians or the ravages of disease.

Slowly the cavalcade moved into the Willamette valley, travel stained but hopeful, and ready to do and dare to an extent unappreciated by people under any other circumstances.

William Barlow helped very materially to build the first wagon road over the Cascade mountains. Previous to 1845, all immigrants coming to western Oregon came to The Dalles and were conveyed by bateaux down the Columbia to the Willamette valley. Mr. Barlow's father determined to make the route one continuous journey by land. He and William Rector blazed the route and S. K. Barlow's family and a few helpers followed. Upon William Barlow, the oldest son, devolved much of the responsibility and work of the undertaking. He and John M. Bacon were the first men to test the road. Following the blazed trees made by the pathfinders, they made the trip on foot to the Foster settlement, where provisions were procured to take back to the hungry women and children who were struggling with the difficulties of the new mountain road. The road was eighty miles long; sixty-five miles of it were cut through the primeval forests and canyons of the mountain slopes. The late Judge Matthew P. Deady, of the United State supreme court, said of it: "The construction of the Barlow road contributed more toward the prosperity of the Willamette Valley and the future state of Oregon than any other achievement prior to the building of the railways in 1870."

Christmas eve, 1845, Mr. Barlow arrived with his family in Oregon City. He had been successful in Illinois, and had money with which to start life in the west. He bought a hotel for which he paid \$2,000, later sold to his son, William, and also took up a claim of six hundred and forty acres near the city, which he eventually sold for \$5,000. Later he bought six hundred and forty acres, upon a portion of which the town of Barlow has since been built and named in his honor, and this land he sold for \$6,000. In the meantime he had purchased land in Canemah, and thither he repaired to spend his last years, his death occurring there at the age of seventy-two years. Mr. Barlow was one of the splendid personalities which illuminated the pioneer days of Oregon, and who, by his fine grasp of existing opportunities, furnished a worthy example to all would-be promoters of western interests. He was fashioned somewhat on the Cromwellian order, was of Scotch ancestry, and fearless almost to audacity. He despised lies and soft people, and never stooped to a small meanness during the course of his long and well ordered life.

While living among the crude conditions of Indiana S. K. Barlow married Susanna Lee, who was born in South Carolina, and whose

father, William Lee, was born in Ireland. Mr. Lee's father was a colonel in the British army, and fought for the crown for seven years. In time he changed his tactics and fought against rather than for England, for which evidence of insubordination he was captured and imprisoned in a dungeon for a year. After his release he sent his two boys, William and Frank, to America, and William settled in Charleston, S. C., where he enlisted for service in the Revolutionary war. He was a lieutenant of artillery and during the first engagement at Charleston a shell burst, causing him to be crippled for life, and cutting short his military service. Nevertheless, he lived to a good age, for he was sixty at the time of his death in South Carolina. His widow and her children removed to Kentucky, and later to Indiana, settling near Vincennes, but the mother finally removed to the vicinity of Indianapolis, and died there.

William Barlow, son of the pioneer, was born ten miles west of Indianapolis, Ind., October 26, 1822, and was reared in Indiana and Illinois. He was the second oldest of the five sons and two daughters born to his parents, and like the rest of the family availed himself of such education as was procurable at the little log subscription school-house. He came across the plains with his father, and bought six hundred and forty acres of land near the Clackamas river, and within six miles of Oregon City. After disposing of this land at a profit he went on the Molalla river and bought a section of land upon which he planted fifty acres in wheat. In 1848 he sold his property to Matthias Sweagle, a friend of the old days in Indiana and Illinois, who paid him \$2,000 in gold. What this amount of money meant may be best judged when it is known that it was very scarce at that time, and that what little currency was to be had included English, Canadian, Mexican and various other kinds. Later Mr. Barlow brought up in Oregon City, where he bought wheat, made it into flour, and after getting in a supply of one thousand barrels of the latter commodity talked it over with his partner and decided that one ought to buy the other out. As no Barlow ever thought of backing down, the flour was soon under the exclusive ownership of the Barlow side of the house, and a rise in the price of flour enabled him to sell at an enormous profit. This happy chance proved the beginning of the success of Mr. Barlow, and placed to his credit what was then a comfortable competence.

In 1849 Mr. Barlow left his flouring business and went down to the mines of California on horseback, and during his absence from home collected a varied assortment of experience, albeit his success as a miner did not reach large proportions. The Indians showed him a great

deal of unsolicited attention, and while endeavoring to turn them from the error of their ways he was compelled to acknowledge their superiority of numbers and fighting prowess, and retreat to a safe haven. His object par excellence was to regain possession of a fine riding horse of which the red men had relieved him, but it is feared the horse had henceforth a much bedecked and savage master. After his flour sale Mr. Barlow bought the Lovejoy donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres on the hills back of where Canemah now stands, and afterward he went into partnership with A. F. Hedges in laying out the town of Canemah. The partner went to New Orleans in 1850, bought an engine for a steamboat and saw mill, and a fine stock of general merchandise, and when he returned Mr. Barlow took the stock of goods and saw mill, and the partner took the boat, and all went merrily and successfully to the advantage of all concerned. The land back of Canemah increased in value and sold at a large profit, and the way of the pioneers was brightened by more than anticipated success.

Upon purchasing his father's place at Barlow Prairie in 1852, Mr. Barlow was practically free from other business obligations, and in a position to devote all of his time to the cultivation of his fine property. A modern residence was unfortunately burned in 1884, but Mr. Barlow at once arranged for a larger and more commodious residence. No more beautiful rural residence contributes by its harmony and appropriateness to the agricultural well being of Clackamas county, nor is any farm more admirably managed or finely cultivated. Located on the Southern Pacific railroad, it has its own way station and warehouse, and while essentially a country home, is in close proximity to town interests. At one time Mr. Barlow was asked to put up \$2,500 and thus become half owner of the land upon which Portland has since been built, the other man in the case, Dan Lonsdale, having paid \$5,000 for it in leather. He afterwards traded a portion of the same land for the leather with which he had bought it to a tannery located on the property. Mr. Barlow was deterred from entering into this transaction through the advice of his father, to whom he went for counsel, and whose opinion he valued more than that of anyone else in the world. Mr. Barlow has been foremost in all public enterprises in his locality, his force of character, akin to that of his father, forcing him unwittingly into all that has called for strength and concerted action.

He early saw that the climatic conditions of his adopted state were suitable for orchard culture and next to Mr. Llewellyn of Milwaukee, was the first to establish an apple nursery. In 1852 he imported from Illinois, by way of the

Horn, a bushel of black walnuts, and a fine grove of bearing trees attest the success of this experiment. In public enterprises, Mr. Barlow's name was among the originators of the Oregon State Fair, the first woolen mill in Oregon, the building of the first telegraph line, and in 1860 he gave up his residence and part of his farm for the establishment of barracks for the First Oregon Volunteers. In 1861 he moved to Oregon City and was enthusiastic in sanitary organizations for the Union boys. Mr. Barlow was engaged in mercantile pursuits in the county seat for ten years, when he returned to the Barlow farm, where he has resided continuously for thirty-two years.

He is a Republican in political affiliation, and has served as county commissioner and assessor, and was nominated representative from Clackamas, but resigned on account of sickness. His political enthusiasm led him to give an inaugural ball and dinner in honor of Lincoln's first inauguration. When Col. E. D. Baker arrived in Oregon, Mr. Barlow drove him to Salem in his family carriage. This carriage is now a historical relic, having been shipped to Governor Abernethy via the Horn in 1859. Mr. Barlow purchased it on its transit and has owned and used it ever since.

Mr. Barlow often expresses his sentiments in regard to two great political movements of the last decade in these words: "There is just as good material in a woman to make an honest and intelligent voter as there is in a man, and there is just as good material in silver to make an honest dollar as there is in gold." He is fraternally associated with the Masons, and bears the distinction of being the oldest living member in Multnomah Lodge No. 1, the first lodge organized on the coast.

In 1852 Mr. Barlow married Mrs. Martha Ann Partlow Allen, of which union there have been born three children, of whom Mary is one of the well known educators of the state, and is possessed of great natural talent for her chosen occupation. Jennie, the second daughter, is deceased; and Cassius U. is managing his father's farm, and is an exceedingly capable and popular member of the younger generation of Oregon promoters. Mr. Barlow is now eighty-one years old, but possesses a keen memory of all his pioneer exploits. A habit of reading formed in youth is a great solace to him in his old age. His wife died in 1901, and his two children are now administering to the comfort of his declining years.

ROBERT ARMINGTON IRVINE. A family of exceptionally substantial standing in the annals of this state is that of which Dr. E. L.

Irvine, a well known medical practitioner of Portland, represents the third generation. His father, Robert Arrington Irvine, and his grandfather, Jesse Irvine, were born in Kentucky, the former in 1824, and the youth of both was characterized by a hard struggle for existence. Both of these men had strong and leading traits of character, and came of a long lived and vigorous family, longevity being particularly marked on the maternal side, which was English, the paternal side furnishing the Scotch perseverance and conservatism so much needed and appreciated in pioneer localities.

In his young manhood Robert Irvine married Miss Berry, presumably of Kentucky, and in 1852, accompanied by his wife and two children, his mother, and several brothers and sisters, crossed the plains to Oregon, accomplishing the long distance between his old and adopted home with ox and horse-teams in six months. The hope of his emigration was dimmed ere he had tested its wisdom or value, for his daughter died en route and was buried in the bottoms on the Platte river, his wife later succumbing to the rigors of the overland trail at the Cascades. John, the son of the family, alone remains of his first marriage, and at the age of fifty-four is engaged in farming in Linn county. Mr. Irvine started out with more than the usual equipment for travel, having one hundred head of cattle and fifty horses. Even this number proved insufficient, owing to disease and the depredations of the Indians, and in order to complete his journey in comfort he was obliged to purchase a horse on the way. His mother located in the little town of Salem, and her own was the first grave to be dug in the desolate Lee Mission cemetery, since so thickly populated. Her son, Samuel, died on the farm near Salem; James died on a farm adjoining his brother Robert's in Linn county; Benjamin is living retired in Lebanon; Jesse is a resident of Corvallis and his son is editor of the *Times*; Mary E. and her husband, Charles Claggett, lived in Salem, but both are now deceased; Margaret J., deceased, was the wife of Robert Miller, and died in Lebanon in 1902; and Elizabeth, deceased, became the wife of James Claggett, brother of her sister's husband. Of this large family which started out so bravely and formulated their plans over brightly burning camp fires, tramping ceaselessly from morning till night over rough roads, and in many ways enduring great hardships, Elizabeth and her husband stopped in Portland; Mary and her husband left the train at Salem; and the others went on to Linn county, taking up such claims as their means permitted or their requirements demanded. Thus was established in the western wilds, and in touch with the enormous fertility and resource of a great state, as

large a family as reached Oregon in the aggregate, in 1852.

Recovering somewhat from the disaster which visited him on the plains, Robert Irvine married, in 1853, Sarah Jane Smith, who was born in Ohio in 1834, and with her parents, who were natives of Kentucky, and had previously lived in Ohio, came to Oregon in 1852. Her father, Elijah Smith, was a man of means, and after arriving in the far west was able to avert much of the discomfort which rendered hard and discouraging the lives of the early settlers. He located first in Linn and afterward in Marion county, his death occurring at the home of his daughter, Amanda Bossler, in the Waldo Hills, at the age of ninety three years. He was a doctor by profession, and a man of leading traits of character, taking a prominent part in the political and other advancements, by which he was surrounded in Oregon, and wielding an influence in financial and general circles. Besides his youngest child, Mrs. Irvine, he had ten other children, the order of their birth being as follows: John, the postmaster of Lebanon; Hiram, a retired farmer living in Salem; William, a graduate of the medical department of the Willamette University, who died at Turner, Ore.; Elijah, a capitalist of Medical Lake, Wash.; Abner, living in Marion county; Taylor, a resident of Salem, Ore.; Susan, the deceased wife of William Pecbler, of Lebanon; Mary, the wife of George Matleer, of Heppner; and Amanda, the wife of John Bossler, of Macleay, Marion county.

Robert Irvine settled on a farm near Scio, Linn county, and through the exercise of business judgment accumulated six hundred and twenty acres of land before his death. He lived on his farm until 1868, in which year he was elected sheriff of Linn county, and removed to Albany to better attend to his duties, and because of the superior educational facilities. He was re-elected sheriff in 1870, and after completing his term, in 1872 purchased a farm on the prairie near Albany, which continued to be his home for several years. After retiring from active business life in Albany, he continued to take an interest in politics, and in 1886 was elected state senator, finishing the term, and also the second term to which he was re-elected. His political service was characterized by wise and conservative methods, and with due regard for the best interests of those who placed him in power. His name was a household one throughout the county and state, and carried with it both influence and power. Attending all state and county conventions, his acquaintance with the prominent men of the state was naturally large, and his large estates, both in the county and city of Albany, gave him an unquestioned financial standing. He was a promoter of education, morality, and good government, and whenever called



Wesley Jackson

upon in any popular cause, fulfilled the expectation for a large and generous contribution. Many years ago he became a member of the Masonic lodge of Albany, in which his genial personality and good fellowship were greatly appreciated. The Cumberland Presbyterian Church profited by his membership and support, and it is said of him that he was consistent in his attendance, harmonizing his Sunday and everyday life, and applying the beneficent Golden Rule in all of his departments of activity. The widow who survives him lives at the old home in Albany. His oldest daughter, Margaret Ellen, is the wife of Lark Bilyeu, an attorney of Eugene; E. L. is a resident of Portland; Mary is the wife of A. B. Slauson, assistant librarian of Washington, D. C.; and Amanda is the wife of E. L. Thompson of Portland.

E. L. Irvine, one of the well known medical practitioners of Portland, was born on his father's farm near Albany, April 12, 1858, and was educated primarily in the public schools, afterward attending the Albany College and the Willamette University, completing the English course in the latter institution. After spending two more years on his father's farm he began the study of medicine under Dr. J. L. Mill, of Albany, at the same time taking a course of lectures in the medical department of the Willamette University, from which he was duly graduated in 1883. After a medical practice of three years in Portland he was appointed assistant superintendent of the Oregon State Insane Asylum under Harry Lane, maintaining the position four years. Dr. Irvine possesses the broad and liberal tendencies of his father, and his participation in public affairs is a foregone conclusion. Maintaining the best tenets of his profession of infinite possibilities, he leaves no stone unturned to keep abreast of the times, and in his diagnosis and treatment discloses individual theories based on profound research and of demonstrated merit. Dr. Irvine is a member of the Oregon State Medical Society, a member and medical examiner of the Knights of Pythias, the Degree of Honor and the United Artisans. Politically he supports the man best qualified to serve the public interests. In Albany, in 1882, Dr. Irvine married Laura Robertson, a native of The Dalles, Ore., and daughter of W. H. Robertson, deceased. After the death of Mr. Robertson, his widow married Christopher Honk and made her home in Albany. E. Lloyd, the only child of Dr. Irvine, who was born in Albany, August 7, 1883, was educated in the high school of Portland, and is now in the second year of his medical studies. After severing his association with the Oregon State Insane Asylum, Dr. Irvine located in Albany, in 1891, and in 1900 came to a large field of activity in Portland. Already his

former success is being duplicated, and it is the wish of all who have watched his meritorious career that substantial appreciation and encouragement may reward his scholarly attainments and unquestioned allegiance to science.

WESLEY JACKSON. To the pioneers of Oregon the present generation owes a debt of gratitude that will never be paid. They were men who were truly cast in heroic mold. Few had money, and it certainly required a sturdy nature and a perseverance that today is rarely found in men. Men in 1850 were known for their true worth. All were animated by a common hope. The confidence in the future of Oregon was great. They were noble men and too much cannot be said or done in their honor. To this class of men belonged the gentleman whose name forms the caption of this review. A native of New York, his birth occurred in the village of Medina, and here the days of his boyhood and youth were passed. A few weeks of the year were spent in the school-room, but in those days the services of the youth were of too much value to be wasted in school. He was needed to assist in the work of the farm. Attracted by the discovery of gold in California, Mr. Jackson left his home in 1849 and joined the thousands who were emigrating westward. San Francisco was reached after a long and tedious voyage around the Horn, and the following year was spent in mining on McCamel Hill. At the end of this time, with the capital he had accumulated, Mr. Jackson came to Portland on the vessel Ajax, and soon after his arrival he opened a crockery store. From a very small beginning he gradually built up a business that was not only the largest in the city of Portland, but was one of the most important of its kind in the Pacific northwest. Each year for a considerable period he would go east and purchase his supply of goods and at the same time he would also buy in large quantities for other firms in different lines of business. Mr. Jackson continued in this line of business until 1883 and during that time he became one of the best known business men in the west. His reputation was an enviable one and the success that crowned his efforts was but the natural results of diligence, enterprise and honesty. On disposing of his crockery business in 1883, he organized and established the North Pacific Manufacturing Company, which under his judicious and efficient oversight became one of the most important industries in the city of Portland. The plant was constructed under his personal supervision and the company engaged in the manufacture of buggies, carriages and wagons, transacting a business that aggregated

\$100,000 per annum. From the plant the Jackson vehicles were shipped to all parts of the country, particularly through Oregon, Idaho and Washington. It is worthy of note that here were manufactured the first street cars used on the Pacific coast which were run on the streets of Portland. To assist them in the production of their high-grade vehicles, hardwood lumber was ordered from the east and reached here via the Horn. However, the establishment and oversight of so large a business overtaxed the physical powers of the founder and owner, and his sudden death, May 10, 1891, was a direct result of overwork.

While Mr. Jackson was at all times a man who had many business matters to occupy his attention, he nevertheless was one of the most public spirited citizens of Portland. No movement that was calculated to be of material benefit to the city went by without his support. His time and means were always at the disposal of any interest deserving the support of good citizens. Among the many enterprises with which he was connected was the Portland Telephone Exchange which he aided in starting. He was also actively identified with the Transcontinental Line. Fraternally he was a Mason and politically he supported the men and measures of the Republican party, but he never had the time nor the inclination to take an active part in the political struggles of his party. He was ever on the side of right and when called upon he always responded.

While still a resident of Medina, N. Y., Mr. Jackson was united in marriage with Frances Moore, a native of that city and now a resident of Portland. Three children were born of this union, as follows: Wesley James, who died in 1876, while attending school at Andover, Mass.; Annie G., now Mrs. Shofner of Portland; and Carl H., a sketch of whom follows.

CARL H. JACKSON. A native son of Oregon. Mr. Jackson has established an enviable reputation among the business men of Portland. A son of Wesley Jackson, he was born in the city of Portland on January 26, 1870. When old enough he entered the public schools, which he continued to attend until his graduation in 1886. Soon after he entered the office of his father, who was then engaged in the manufacture of buggies, carriages, etc., and here he acquired a thorough knowledge of the manufacturing business. In 1892, one year after the death of his father, he succeeded to the management of the business and immediately closed out the same. The plant was remodeled as a planing-mill and handed back its charter. The Northern

Pacific Planing Mill Company was formed with Mr. Jackson as president and manager. The dimensions of the mill are sixty-five by one hundred and fifty feet, being three stories in height, with large warehouses and sheds. Two blocks bounded by Twenty-second and Thurman streets are utilized for the mill, which in addition to its planing business is engaged in the manufacture of sash, doors and building materials. As time has passed the output of the concern has been enlarged until at the present time it is one of the most important industries of the city.

Much credit is due Mr. Jackson for what he has accomplished. In all of his transactions he has shown a conservative spirit which is usually the accompaniment of old age, but when found in youth or middle age, with qualities of energy, enthusiasm and determination, produce almost invariably gratifying results.

Though not active in politics, Mr. Jackson is a firm believer in the principles of the Republican party. He has never had the time nor the inclination to seek public office, preferring rather to devote his whole time and attention to the management of his business. Fraternally he is identified with the Hoo Hoos; the Ancient Order of United Workmen; the Woodmen of the World; Modern Woodmen of America; and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Aside from his connection with the planing mill company he took an active part in the organizing of the Oregon Sash and Door Company, and for a time served as its vice-president and secretary.

RICHARD B. KNAPP, who for thirty-five years has been identified with the business of Knapp, Burrell & Company, agricultural implement dealers, and also president of the Baggage and Omnibus Transfer Company, the largest concern of its kind north of San Francisco, is one of the very early settlers in Portland, his residence in this city dating from July, 1859. He has lived to witness the growth of the metropolis of Oregon from a city of a little less than three thousand inhabitants to one of the largest and most prosperous in the territory west of the Mississippi. And in this wonderful development Mr. Knapp has been a factor of more than ordinary strength, his influence always having been cheerfully extended in behalf of all those movements having for an end the establishment of a firm foundation for a future city which might properly be accorded a rank among the most progressive municipalities of the country, and a commercial and industrial community known as worthy of more than passing consideration on the part of foreign countries. Though he has not yet reached the age when his life work may be



R. D. Luman

said to be complete, he is able to see, in the status of Portland at the beginning of the twentieth century, a most optimistic outlook for her future greatness among the newer cities of the world.

Mr. Knapp was born in Geneva, Ashtabula county, Ohio, July 28, 1839. His father, Auren Knapp, and his grandfather, Caleb Knapp, the latter the founder of the family in Ohio, were natives of Sheffield, Conn. Auren Knapp was engaged in farming near Geneva for many years, but his death occurred in Clatsop county, Ore., in 1884, in which county he spent the latter years of his life in retirement. His wife, whose maiden name was Sarah M. Burrell, was born in Massachusetts, and of her four sons and three daughters all but one daughter attained maturity. Of the children two of the daughters never came west, and one of them, Mrs. Mary R. Higley, is still living in Ohio. Jabez B. Knapp, another son, who was born in Ohio, became a teacher in the south, crossed the plains in 1852, and engaged in general merchandise business in Portland in 1855. In 1870 he disposed of his mercantile interests here, and engaged in the lumber business at Knappton, at the mouth of the Columbia river. He finally retired to his dairy farm on the banks of that river, where his death occurred April 17, 1900, at the age of seventy-eight years and eight months. Fraternally he was a Mason. Kirk Knapp, the second oldest son, died in Ohio at the age of twenty years; while Auren, Jr., came to Oregon, via Panama, about 1868, and died while engaged in logging on the Columbia river.

After completing the course at the academy at Kingsville, Ohio, Richard B. Knapp removed to Grand Rapids, Wis., in 1858, and spent the winter of that year in the pines of that state. In the spring of 1859 he started for Oregon, going by way of New York City, Panama and San Francisco. In July, 1859, soon after his arrival in Portland, he secured employment with the firm of Knapp & Hull, dealers in agricultural implements. In 1860 Mr. Hull retired from the business, and the firm became Knapp, Burrell & Co. In 1862 R. B. Knapp secured an interest. In those days they were obliged to bring their goods around the Horn, and one of the members of the firm went east each year to secure the needed supply. So successful did they become that they were enabled to establish branch stores in Oregon and Washington, and the house soon became well known throughout the western states. In the spring of 1870 J. B. Knapp retired from the business, which was continued by M. S. Burrell and R. B. Knapp until Mr. Burrell's death in 1885. R. B. Knapp then incorporated the concern afterward known as Knapp, Burrell & Company, which experienced an era of uninterrupted prosperity extending over a

period of several years, establishing a reputation for enterprise and business integrity unexcelled throughout the entire west. Mr. Knapp is now retired from active business cares, although he still retains the presidency of the Baggage and Omnibus Transfer Company, of which he was the principal organizer and largest stockholder. From time to time he has been interested in various enterprises for the betterment of the community interests, and his sound business judgment, his keen insight into commercial affairs, and his resourcefulness are generally recognized.

In political faith Mr. Knapp is a Republican. He was a charter member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Commercial Club and the Arlington Club, from all of which he has since resigned. Fraternally he is associated with Willamette Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M., Portland Chapter No. 3, R. A. M., Oregon Consistory No. 1, A. & A., Scottish Rite, and Al Kader Temple, N. M. S.

HON. ROBERT D. INMAN. The typical western man is popularly conceived as a man of liberal ideas, of generous and hospitable instincts, imbued with a spirit of adventurous enterprise, and withal hardy and courageous. He is not punctilious in minor questions of etiquette or inclined to make much of mere forms and ceremonies. He is a friend to his friends, a man of sterling integrity and of firmness of character developed by habits of self-reliance. Such men are the state builders whose names and deeds are a part of the history of the newer states of the American commonwealth. To this class belongs Hon. Robert D. Inman, who in spite of the disadvantages of youth and without the assistance of influential friends has risen to a position of affluence. A native of Ohio, Mr. Inman was born in Miami county, near Piqua, August 11, 1853, and is the oldest of the two sons and two daughters born to Asa and Lucinda (Kendall) Inman, natives of the Buckeye state, where the latter is still living. The family was established in America during the seventeenth century, the first emigrant from England presumably settling in Vermont, as the paternal grandfather was born in that state, and became a pioneer of Miami county, Ohio, and later engaged in farming near Marshalltown, Iowa. The paternal great-grandfather, Abab Inman, served his country in the Revolutionary war. Asa Inman was a natural mechanic and when a youth engaged in contracting and building, which occupation he followed all his life. During the Civil war he manifested his patriotism for his country by enlisting in the service and at the battle of Shiloh he fell while valiantly defending the stars and stripes. His

wife reared the children in ways of usefulness and honor, and proved a veritable helpmate to her husband.

When but two years of age the parents of Hon. Robert D. Inman removed from Ohio to Iowa and settled near Marshalltown, where the family lived until the father enlisted in the Civil war. They then returned to Ohio, where young Inman attended the public schools as opportunity afforded, but in those days the youths were obliged to spend most of their time assisting the family in the struggle for a living, and at the age of eight Mr. Inman began his career as a tow-boy on the old Ohio canal. Various occupations engaged his attention until 1865, when he joined a large train of emigrants bound for the Pacific coast, under the leadership of William Davidson. The trip consumed seven months and its members were forced to endure many hardships. At Rock creek they were attacked by a party of Indians and six of the party were killed. Arriving in Oregon, Mr. Inman worked for a time on the farm of Mr. Davidson in Washington county, and in June, 1866, he located in Portland, where for a time he was employed by the west side road cutting ties. He next secured a position with the Oregon & California Railroad, serving his time from brakeman to fireman. After severing his connection with the railroad he became identified with the John Wilson circus, remaining with the exhibition for the following two years. A year was thereafter spent in the employ of G. W. Shaver, and in 1875 he entered the employ of the Willamette steam mills, and after being in the yards for a short time was promoted to a position in the machinist department, where he remained for the next seven years. During this time he developed a remarkable mechanical ability, which was probably inherited from his father, and later, when he became associated with the Northern Pacific Lumber Company as one-quarter owner and director, he was well qualified for the superintendency of the construction of the new mill and the placing of the machinery. In 1889 he resigned his directorship and sold his interests in this company, having been identified with the concern for seven years.

His next venture in the lumber industry, of which he was a thorough master, occurred in 1890, when, in partnership with Johan Poulsen, the Inman-Poulsen Lumber Company was incorporated with Mr. Inman as president and Mr. Poulsen as secretary and treasurer. The mills were constructed in 1886 and in 1890 was inaugurated a lumber business which has since developed into the largest in the state of Oregon, in fact the business transacted by this company is one of the largest on the Pacific coast, while the mill is considered to be the swiftest in the west.

Beginning with a capacity of thirty-five thousand feet of sawed lumber per day, the output has been increased to four hundred thousand per twenty-four hours, or one hundred million per year. The mills are equipped with large circular saws, planing apparatus, and sixteen hundred horsepower engine. The goods are shipped to all parts of the world, a large share going to the Orient. Three hundred and fifty hands are employed, and the enterprise is thus of great value as a commercial center, and a promoter of all around activity. To Mr. Inman is due the credit for a number of important patents, among them being a power set works for setting out the log on the carriage.

Aside from his connection with milling matters Mr. Inman is variously associated with business and social affairs in Portland. While always a very busy man, he has nevertheless found time to perform the duties falling to the lot of good citizenship and there is no man in Oregon more interested in the ship of state than Mr. Inman. At all times a staunch Democrat, he has been very active in promoting and supporting the interests of his party, and as a public servant has rendered altogether satisfactory service. In 1892 he was elected to the state legislature, serving in the session of 1893, and so well did he serve his constituents that in 1900 he was elected to the state senate on the Citizens' ticket, and during the session of 1901 was interested in several bills, including the street car vestibule bill, the bill regarding fees in county offices, and the Barber's Sunday closing bill. Recognizing his worth and ability his party called upon him to accept the nomination for the office of mayor of Portland, and unlike many, he resigned his position in the senate and in the election that followed was defeated by George Williams, probably the strongest man in the opposition party.

In addition to his other interests Mr. Inman is a director in the Merchants' National Bank, is also a member of the Board of Trade and the Chamber of Commerce, while for six years he has served as water commissioner. Fraternally he is a member of the Masons, holding membership with Harmony Lodge No. 12, the Consistory, and Al Kader Temple, N. M. S. He is a member of the Hoo Hoo's, of which he served as state snark for two terms, and one term was on the supreme nine. He is also identified with the Portland Rowing Club, and the Commercial Club, and is a life member of the Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club. A few years ago he built the Al Kader, a small steamer which he uses as a pleasure boat, and which has the reputation of being the fastest boat of its kind in the northwest. In 1875 he was united in marriage with Miss Frances L. Guild, a native of Oregon, and a daughter of Peter Guild, who crossed the plains in 1847



GEN. OWEN SUMMERS.

and became the owner of a large tract of land, now within the city limits of the city of Portland. As a result of this union two daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Inman, the oldest being Minnie Myrtle, while the younger is Ivy Frances.

Thus in brief outline we give to our readers and to history a sketch of a man, who in face of many obstacles, which at first seemed almost insurmountable, has climbed the ladder of success step by step, until today there is no man in Portland or in the state of Oregon, who is more universally respected. His life is a living illustration of what can be accomplished if one but has the perseverance. His motto has been "honesty and fairness to all," and with the natural business sagacity with which he seemed to be endowed, Mr. Inman has stopped at nothing. It is true that he owes much of his success to his wonderful mechanical talents and in that particular line he has few if any equals in the Pacific northwest, for to him is accorded the honor of being the greatest lumber-mill man the west has ever known. While Mr. Inman has spent many years before the public he is happiest when in the bosom of his family, where he is known as a loving husband and an indulgent father.

GEN. OWEN SUMMERS. About the early boyhood years of General Summers there was little to stimulate hope for the future or to indicate his possession of superior ability in military affairs. He was born in Brockville, Canada, June 13, 1850, and in infancy was taken to Chicago by his parents, John and Elizabeth Ann Summers, the former of whom engaged in the shoe business there. During the cholera epidemic of 1856 the father, mother and one daughter died of the disease, leaving four small children. Of these three are living: James, Mrs. J. C. Olds and Owen, all of Portland. The six-year-old boy, thus early orphaned, soon saw the dark side of life. His was no easy path to fortune. He was taken on a farm near Frankfort, Will county, Ill., where he worked early and late for his board and clothes. During a small part of the year he was permitted to attend a school held in a log building in the township where he lived.

In the spring of 1864 he went to La Center, Lee county, Ill., and while attending school there he and three schoolmates (of whom he was the youngest) left school to enlist for service in the Civil war. Going to Dixon he offered his services, but as he was only fourteen years of age, weighed only one hundred pounds, and in height stood only five feet and one inch, the enrolling officers were loath to accept him. The examining physician, too, refused to pass him, but the energetic, youthful volunteer was more than a

match for them all. He secured the aid of a Pennsylvania Dutchman, who consented to become his guardian, and with the permission of this man the physician was prevailed upon to grant him a certificate. February 1, 1865, at Dixon, he was mustered into Company H, Third Illinois Cavalry, and joined his regiment immediately afterward in the eastern part of Mississippi, later serving in Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky and the Carolinas. After a number of skirmishes and cavalry dashes he was ordered to St. Louis, and, the war being now closed, was fitted out for an expedition against the Sioux in Minnesota and Dakota. At the close of that service he was mustered out December 11, 1865, and returned to Lee county, Ill., where he resumed farming.

In 1871 he went to Chicago. His recollections are most vivid of the exciting scenes connected with the great fire in that city. At the peril of his life, he not only saved his own family, but that of two others. The rebuilding of the city gave him considerable business as a contractor. In January, 1875, he came to Oregon, but after ten days in Portland, proceeded to San Francisco and from there returned to Chicago, where he spent six weeks. On his second return to San Francisco, he remained for two years and then spent six months in San Diego as a government contractor, after which he returned to San Francisco. Coming to Portland in January, 1879, he started a crockery store at No. 183 First street. Six months later the firm of Olds & Summers was formed, his partner being J. C. Olds, a brother-in-law. The firm dealt in crockery, both wholesale and retail, and became one of the largest concerns of the kind in the northwest. On losing their building by fire in 1886, they moved into a new building on Yamhill street, between First and Second. Later they returned to No. 183 First street and No. 23 Yamhill, where a three-story building had been erected, they occupying the ground floor and basement of the arcade. In 1890 they moved into and occupied the four-story building at Nos. 183-85 First street. In 1895 the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Olds entering a department store, and Mr. Summers continuing the business at the old place. A year later he moved to No. 157 Washington street and No. 111 Third street, where he continued in business. Meantime he received the appointment as United States appraiser of the port of Portland by the unanimous decision of the delegation from Oregon, and has since filled the position with characteristic intelligence and sagacity. In 1900 the crockery business was disposed of.

Though but a boy when serving in the Civil war, Mr. Summers had gained a thorough and practical knowledge of military affairs and this

has been of aid to him in subsequent events. Through his energetic efforts a bill was formulated and passed by the legislature during the session of 1886, of which he was a member, by which the militia was organized into the National Guard of Oregon, consisting of three regiments. May 21, 1883, he organized a company of Veteran Guards, which was composed of ex-members of Civil war regiments, and of this he was chosen first lieutenant. After the reorganization of the military department of the state, in 1887, he was elected lieutenant-colonel of the First Regiment, Oregon National Guard. Seven years later he was promoted to be colonel of the regiment. At the opening of the war with Spain all the National Guard troops of Oregon were ordered to Portland and consolidated, and with additional recruits formulated and constituted the Second Oregon, U. S. V., of which company Summers was given the command by Governor Lord. May 4, 1898, the regiment went into camp. On the 7th, organization of the field staff was made, constituting the date of the organization of the regiment. On the 24th of the same month the men set sail for the Philippines, this being the first expedition to leave the United States for war in a foreign country. June 1st they arrived at Honolulu; June 20th, entered the port of San Luis de Apra, island of Guam; June 21st, Companies A and D disembarked to effect the surrender of the islands; June 28th, sighted Luzon; June 30th, anchored in Manila bay off Cavite; July 1st and 2d, troops landed; August 12th, ordered to Manila; August 13th, received the surrender of fifteen thousand Spanish troops, inside the walled city; August 14th, removed to barracks Cuartel de Espana, Calle Victoria, Manila, Company F remaining as palace guard; January 11, 1899, regiment began to leave Cuartel; February 5th, battle of Manila, and insurgents driven from their trenches; February 6th, fighting all day along the line, and capture of the water works; February 10th, battle of Caloccan; February 15th, more than one hundred prisoners captured by Company A; February 24th, third battalion engaged at San Juan del Monte; March 3d, fighting at Santa Ana; March 5th, Company C engaged on Mariquina road; same day, Company K engaged near San Juan del Monte; March 6th, Company G and Hotchkiss battery engaged insurgents on Mariquina road; March 7th, G and K engaged enemy near Mariquina; March 10th, entire regiment ordered to prepare for the front; March 13th, advanced upon Guadalupe; March 14th, E and I crossed river and engaged enemy opposite Pasig, while B, D, L and M engaged from bluff overlooking Pasig; March 15th, E and I crossed river and engaged enemy one mile in advance of for-

mer position; March 18th, Company D sent to relief of Tagui; March 19th, B, D, E, I and L engaged in battle of Laguna de Bey; March 20th, regiment returned to Manila; March 22d, Company F and third battalion joined regiment; March 24th, marched to Caloccan; March 25th, battle of Malabon, captured seven lines of entrenchment; March 26th, entered village of Tinageros; April 11th, enemy attacked Marilac and Bocave camps; April 16th, attack on outposts east of Melinto; April 23d, cavalry engaged enemy north of Santa Maria; April 24th, Narzogara captured; April 25th, capture of Angot; May 1st, capture of San Rafael; May 3d, captured Baliuag; May 4th, captured Maasin; May 13th, captured San Miguel; May 17th, captured San Isidro; May 22d, telegram received ordering Oregon to Manila; May 23d, homeward bound; June 13th, first battalion embarked on Newport and third battalion on the Ohio; July 13th, reached San Francisco; August 7, 1899, mustered out. During its term of service the regiment had participated in forty-two engagements.

Among the many communications received by General Summers bearing testimony to his excellent service in the Philippines, he especially treasures the following:

"Manila, P. I., August 30, 1898.

"Col. O. Summers, Commanding 2d Oregon, U. S. V.:

"Sir—I desire to express to you in very strong terms my appreciation of the manner in which you and your regiment performed the very difficult and delicate duties of acting provost marshal and provost guard during the time immediately following the capitulation of Manila. It gives me much pride and pleasure on the eve of my departure to recall the way in which I have been supported by all of my troops, and the cheerful fortitude with which they have endured the hardships of the campaign.

"Very respectfully,

"WESLEY MERRITT,

"Major-General, U. S. A.

"June 12, 1899.

"Sir:

"Your regiment, having been relieved from my command for the purpose of proceeding to the United States for muster-out, gives me an opportunity of which I am glad to avail myself of expressing to you and to the officers and men of your regiment, my high appreciation of their gallant and faithful service while they have been under my command.

"While I am glad the regiment is to return to their homes, I regret to lose so many good soldiers. When your regiment came to my command their reputation as brave and gallant sol-

diers had preceded them. Since you have been with me our work has been constant, arduous and dangerous. I learned very soon to place implicit confidence in your energy, judgment and courage, and the gallantry and bravery of your men and officers. You have nobly earned the reputation of being among the best soldiers of the American army. In saying farewell to the regiment, I wish you Godspeed and all the good fortune and prosperity that may and should come to you.

(Signed) "H. W. LAWTON,
" Major-General Volunteers.

"Candaba, May 23, 1899.

"Adjutant-General:

"In view of the remarkable successful engagements of Maasin, Balac Bridge and San Isidro, participated in by the troops under Colonel Summers' immediate command, I recommend Colonel Summers for promotion to the grade of brigadier-general of volunteers. At least, I believe him entitled to the corresponding brevet. I make this recommendation in advance instead of in my final report on account of his relief from this command and the probability of immediate return to the United States. My report will contain recommendations of other officers.

"LAWTON,
" Major-General Volunteers.

"Manila, P. I., May 27, 1899.

"Col. Owen Summers, 2d Oregon Vol. Inf.:

"Sir—Your regiment is about to leave for home to be mustered out of the service of the United States, and I now desire to convey to you my high appreciation of the distinguished services of yourself and of the Second Volunteer Infantry. The skill, ability and courage with which you have fought your regiment is deserving the thanks of our countrymen; the bravery, determined courage, and gallant conduct of the officers and men of the Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry prove them worthy successors of the men who fought at Shiloh, at Gettysburg and in the Wilderness. Their gallant conduct during the recent campaign in Luzon has reflected credit upon the state from which they came.

"Very respectfully,

"LLOYD WHEATON,
" Brigadier-General U. S. V.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

"Whereas, The people of the state of Oregon, regardless of party affiliations, are desirous of expressing their deep feelings of gratitude and their admiration for the courage of the Oregon soldiers who have so nobly offered their lives in defense of helpless humanity in avenging the loss of the Maine, in behalf of civilization,

"Whereas, The hearts of some of our people are bleeding as the result of the loss by sickness or in battle of loved ones to them most dear; therefore, be it

"Resolved by the senate, the house concurring, That the congratulations, admiration and confidence of the people of the state of Oregon be and the same are hereby extended to the Oregon soldiers in the Philippines, and that the sympathy of the people be and is hereby extended to the mourning friends of the heroic dead;

"That the secretary of state be and he is hereby requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the commanding officer of the Oregon regiment at Manila, and that said officer be and he is hereby requested, upon receipt of such copy, to cause the same to be read to each company of his said regiment."

Adopted by the senate, February 6, 1899.

T. C. TAYLOR,

President of the Senate.

Concurred in by the house, February 6, 1899.

E. V. CARTER,

Speaker of the House.

The quality of the men who composed the Second Oregon was indicated by a brief order of General Wheaton at Melinto: "Orderly, overtake those Oregon grayhounds on the road to Polo and order them to Melinto. Go mounted or you will never catch them." When, after the victory at Malabon, General Wheaton was asked, "Where are your regulars?" he pointed to the Second Oregon, saying, "There are my regulars." They were more than once placed in positions where supreme courage was absolutely imperative, and never once did they falter or fall back. Their record is one of unstained honor.

On his return to Oregon General Summers was tendered the re-appointment as United States appraiser by the president, taking effect September 1, 1899. In addition he reorganized his business and incorporated the Summers & Prail Crockery Company, but in February, 1900, sold his interest and has since given his entire attention to his government position.

In Portland, July 23, 1880, he married Miss Clara T. Olds, who was born in Oregon, her parents having been pioneers of 1847. They are the parents of one son, Owen George Summers. Mrs. Summers is identified with the First Unitarian Church of Portland, the Native Daughters of Oregon and the Women's Relief Corps.

In politics General Summers has always been a Republican. He is a member of the Commercial Club, at one time was connected with the Knights of Pythias, and is now associated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being past noble grand of the Portland Lodge. In 1871

he was made a Mason in Apollo Lodge, No. 642, in Chicago, and afterwards became a charter member of Columbia Lodge, No. 114, A. F. & A. M., of Portland. At one time he was honored with the position of commander of the George Wright Post, G. A. R., of Portland, and in 1886 he was elected department commander, serving one term. An indication of the esteem in which he is held is afforded by the fact that on his return from Manila, the citizens of Oregon presented him with a beautiful jeweled sword, in recognition of his meritorious service at the head of the Oregon boys.

GEN. CHARLES F. BEEBE. While the associations of General Beebe have been largely along the line of military affairs and particularly with the Oregon National Guard, he has had, nevertheless, an interesting career as a business man and is now identified with various movements of an important nature bearing upon the commercial progress of Portland. The family of which he is a member settled in New England during the colonial era. His grandfather, Silas Beebe, a native of Connecticut, was for years a sailing master and built and owned a number of vessels running out of the harbor of Mystic. It was in this seacoast town that Charles E., father of Charles F. Beebe, was born and reared, and from there he went to New York City in youth to enter upon a business life. From 1840 until his death, in 1892, he was extensively engaged as a tea merchant and importer, the firm of Beebe & Bro. being one of the oldest houses of its kind in the city. His wife was Jane B. Wade, born in Springfield, N. J., and deceased in 1891. Her father, Elias Wade, Jr., was a native of New Jersey and a wholesale grocer for some years. From 1865 until his death in 1878 he acted as managing partner for the large importing and shipping house of Grinnell, Minturn & Co., of No. 32 South street, New York.

In a family of four children all but one attained mature years. Of these William W., a graduate of Yale in 1873, became an attorney in New York City and later made his home in Colorado Springs, Colo., where he died. Another son, Alfred L., a graduate of the Columbia School of Mines in New York City, was for years assistant chemist of the New York Board of Health, but in 1898 came to Portland, where he has since resided. The third son, Charles F., was born and reared in New York City and in 1865 was graduated from Flushing Institute. Afterward he entered his father's office at No. 149 Front street, New York City, and later became a partner in the house of Beebe & Bro. On his withdrawal in 1879 he became interested

with Henry M. Evans in the cotton brokerage business, under the firm name of Evans & Beebe. This partnership was dissolved in 1883, and during that year Mr. Beebe, with his brother-in-law, A. M. Sutton, came to the west to take the agency for Sutton & Co., of New York. On his arrival in Portland, in January, 1884, he opened a branch house, starting the business on the 1st of February, at No. 16 North Front street. In July of the same year Mr. Sutton established an agency in San Francisco, the two acting as western agents for the Dispatch line of clipper ships around the Horn from New York and Philadelphia. In connection with the Portland agency, a general ship chandlery business was conducted. During 1896 Sutton & Co. discontinued business in Portland, but Mr. Beebe, having become interested in the city and bound to its people by intimate ties of friendship, decided to remain. January 1, 1897, the Charles F. Beebe Company was incorporated with him as president, and the firm has since dealt in general supplies, imported pig iron and coke, and conducted a general shipping and commission business. The two-story building of the firm is on the northwest corner of First and Ankeny streets.

Besides being at the head of this important enterprise, Mr. Beebe is secretary of the Oregon Lime and Plaster Company, engaged in the manufacture of lime and plaster, with plant four miles from Huntington. On the organization of the Adamant Company he became a charter member and is now its secretary, the concern owning and operating a mill at the foot of Fourteenth street. Though not active in politics, he is a staunch Republican. In the Chamber of Commerce he was president one term, vice-president two terms, and has also served as a member of the board of trustees. The Arlington Club has honored him by election to official positions, while in the Commercial Club he has twice been elected to the presidency. In 1903 he was appointed by Mayor Williams a member of the Executive Board, under the new charter. Owing to his thorough military training he is serving on the committee having supervision of the police department. Of Presbyterian faith, he still has his membership in the Madison Square Church in New York.

In New York City occurred the marriage of General Beebe to Miss Emma Bowne, who was born at Flushing, Long Island, and received her education in Miss Porter's School at Farmington, N. Y. Her father, Simon R. Bowne, was a member of a very prominent Quaker family of Flushing. Born of her marriage are three sons, namely: Walter Bowne, secretary of the Charles F. Beebe Co.; Gerald E., a member of the class



Fred Bickel

of 1904, Yale College; and Kenneth, a graduate of Portland Academy.

After seven and one-half years of service in the Seventh New York Regiment, Company H, beginning February 14, 1871, Mr. Beebe was honorably discharged in November of 1878. Immediately he was appointed aide-de-camp, with rank of first lieutenant, on the staff of Brig.-Gen. J. M. Varian, commander of the Second Brigade, New York National Guard. From time to time he was promoted until he was brigade-quartermaster, with the rank of captain. On the death of General Varian, the command of the regiment passed into the hands of Brig.-Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, and Captain Beebe was retained with a very few others. To him came the appointment as inspector of rifle practice, with the rank of major, which position he resigned in the fall of 1882. Soon afterward he was appointed assistant in the department of rifle practice, with his former rank of major, under Gen. Charles F. Robbins, inspector-general of rifle practice in New York, on the governor's staff. This office he held until coming to Oregon, when he resigned.

At the time of the reorganization of the National Guard of Oregon, in the spring of 1886, when Company K was organized in Portland, General Beebe was appointed second lieutenant, then first lieutenant, and three months later, when the company was permanently organized, was elected its captain, serving as such for a year. In July of 1887 he was elected colonel of the First Regiment, Oregon National Guard, on the organization of the full regiment. When in camp at Milton, Ore., in 1891, he was re-elected colonel. February 22, 1895, he was appointed and commissioned brigadier-general in command of the Oregon troops by Governor William P. Lord. At the expiration of his term of four years he was again chosen for this responsible position, under appointment from Governor T. T. Geer, and as such continues to the present writing. The Oregon troops comprise the following regiments: Third Infantry, O. N. G., in Portland; Fourth Infantry, O. N. G., comprising companies in the Willamette valley; First Separate Battalion, in Eastern Oregon; Light Battery Artillery, in Portland; troop of cavalry at Lebanon, and a signal corps at Corvallis. It is needless to state that General Beebe has accomplished much in behalf of the National Guard of Oregon, for this fact is known to all in the least familiar with the development of military affairs in this state, and due credit is given him for his thorough work in the development of the same. His connection with the militia in New York is held in remembrance through his life membership in the Seventh New York Regi-

ment Veteran Association. It was in New York that he gained his accurate training in military tactics and the knowledge thus acquired has been invaluable to him since coming to the coast and has been instrumental in enabling him to bring the Oregon National Guard into a position among the foremost among similar organizations of the west.

FRED BICKEL. The word pioneer is distinctly applicable to that venerable citizen, Fred Bickel, who came to Oregon in 1853, and locating in Portland, materially assisted in the general upbuilding of the town. He started the first confectionery store and soda water manufactory here and has of late years been successfully engaged in the storage business. It is also to his credit to be enrolled among the soldiers who were destined to discipline the murderous and treacherous bands of Indians who infested the plains and were especially troublesome during the wars of 1854, 1855 and 1856. During that momentous period he volunteered in Company A, Oregon Volunteers, served in eastern Oregon, and was mustered out and honorably discharged during the summer of 1856. He participated in several skirmishes with the Indians in Walla Walla Valley, one of which lasted for four days.

In his general makeup Mr. Bickel embodies the most desirable of Teutonic traits, all of which have been fostered and developed by a careful early training and the subsequent necessity for looking out for himself. He was born in the town of Rodenburg, Germany, on the river Fulda, May 21, 1832, and is a son of George and Elizabeth Bickel, natives respectively of Rodenburg and Solz. George Bickel was a blacksmith up to the time of his retirement, and he brought his family to America about 1846, locating in St. Louis. Of the three children who attained maturity in his family, Fred is the second child and oldest son and the only one living. Like the majority of the German reared youths, Fred Bickel started out on his own responsibility at the age of fourteen, and upon landing in St. Louis, after an ocean voyage of fifty-three days, apprenticed himself to a confectioner for four years. At the expiration of two and a half years his employer died of cholera, and the youth thereafter worked for his employer's wife and her brother, Frank Dekum, assisted by another apprentice. Eventually he came to California with Mr. Dekum, the journey towards the coast being replete with many adventures. From New Orleans they sailed to Chagres, Panama, where they took a small boat up the river of that name to Corona, the head of navigation. Thereafter they walked twenty-eight miles to Panama,

where they were compelled to wait two weeks because all transportation opportunities were engaged in advance for about three months. The travelers managed to secure passage on the vessel Anna Smith, bound for Acapulco, which, however, was obliged to put into port because of shortage of water. Finally they got aboard the Golden Gate, bound for San Francisco, which city they reached after two months, about May 21, 1852.

In Shasta City, Cal., Mr. Bickel engaged in business with Mr. Dekum, but the latter removed from Shasta City to Portland in 1853. For some time Mr. Bickel assumed control of the confectionery shop left in his charge, but in May, 1853, it was burned to the ground, entailing considerable loss. Shortly afterward he came to San Francisco, whence he embarked on the Columbia for Portland, which he reached in June of that year. Here he entered into partnership with Mr. Dekum, under the firm name of Dekum & Bickel, confectioners, which was the first enterprise of the kind in the town, and was located for the time being between Stark and Washington streets. In 1856 he started the first soda manufactory in Portland, which he and Mr. Dekum ran for ten years, but which is now carried on by other parties. At the expiration of their relationship Mr. Dekum and Mr. Bickel had been connected for more than twenty years.

After going out of business with his old time partner Mr. Bickel was out of work for a time, but in 1883 built the large storage house which he has since managed, and which is 80x100 feet ground dimensions. The building is four stories in height, and the front contains two double stores. Mr. Bickel has also put up other stores and public buildings in Portland, and at the present time is a large holder of town real estate. He erected a block on Second street, between Ash and Ankeny, which is 150x112 feet ground dimensions, is two stories in height, and has eleven stores in front.

Through the marriage of Mr. Bickel and Catherine Karlskind, who was born in St. Clair county, Ill., near Belleville, five children have been born: Caroline Fredericka, and Louise, both of whom are living at home; George L., a strawberry rancher on Hood river, Ore.; Albert, a clerk in Portland; and Frederick, a collector in Portland. Mr. Bickel is a Republican in politics, but has never been induced to accept official recognition. He has been prominent before the public in various capacities, and to him is due the organization of several societies in which his countrymen feel particularly at home, among them being the Turn Verein and the German Aid Society. He is also a member of the Historical Society and the Oregon Pioneers' Association.

CAPT. J. C. AINSWORTH. The history of Oregon would be incomplete did it fail to give the life record of Capt. J. C. Ainsworth, who was for many years a well known factor in navigation and railway matters as well as a promoter of banking interests in the northwestern country. He was a son of John Commiger Ainsworth, who died when his son J. C. was seven or eight years of age. Captain Ainsworth was born in Springborough, Warren county, Ohio, June 6, 1822, and on the Mississippi river received his first lessons in the profession which afterward made him famous. On arriving at man's estate he was quickly promoted to the position of pilot and subsequently to that of master on a passenger steamer plying between St. Louis and up-river points. While in this service he first heard of the discovery of gold in California and the wonderful possibilities for labor and capital in that state. He accordingly journeyed to San Francisco in 1850, accompanied by the noted banker, William C. Ralston, and soon after his arrival on the Pacific coast he went to Oregon to take command of the Lot Whitcomb. His life in the northwest from this time until he retired, nearly thirty years afterward, was inseparably associated with marine pursuits, and to his thorough and practical knowledge of the business in all its details was due the marvelous success achieved by the great transportation company in which he was a leading spirit from the time of its inception until it was merged from the Oregon Steamship & Navigation Company into the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company. He was president of the latter company until it was sold to the Villard syndicate in 1881, for \$5,000,000. He built the Missouri Pacific Railroad through from California to the Sound, getting the engine into Puget Sound twenty-four hours before the expiration of a valuable land subsidy. This, too, he completed, furnishing the means from his own pocket. He started the Ainsworth National Bank in 1883, built the Ainsworth Block in 1881, at the corner of Third and Oak streets, and started the Central Bank of Oakland, Cal., acting as its president until his death. While Captain Ainsworth made for himself a reputation as a remarkable financier among the money kings on both sides of the continent, yet he always remained a firm friend of the laboring classes. Retrenchment with him did not commence with a reduction of salaries. "Give the boys good salaries," was a sentiment he always expressed, and "the boys," since grown gray, many of them in the service of less appreciative masters, will never forget the kind-hearted employer who appreciated good services and acknowledged the same in a substantial manner. As an indication of the regard in which Captain Ainsworth was held by the people of the upper country, from whom much of the

revenue of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company was derived, an extract from an article published in *The Dalles Inland Empire* after the retirement of Captain Ainsworth, is herewith given: "He has been at all times a gentlemanly public servant, a faithful custodian of the interests of his fellow stockholders and the most equitable and merciful of employers. In fine, he has been a good friend to friends and a semi-foe to enemies. His broad sense of justice has made him the object of an almost filial degree of affection from his employes, and to his sagacity in making three voluntary reductions of freight rates without compulsion in five years' time, the growth and expansion of the Eastern Empire are largely attributable."

Captain Ainsworth's friendship for his early companion and friend, W. C. Ralston, lasted until the tragic death of Mr. Ralston, and in this connection the following story was told in the *San Francisco Examiner*: "When Captain Ainsworth and W. C. Ralston arrived in California they separated. Mr. Ralston remained in San Francisco, and engaged in the banking business with Eugenie Kelly, while Captain Ainsworth went to Oregon and began steamboating on the Willamette river. Each was successful, and one day Ainsworth saw a chance to increase his fortune if he could become possessed of \$100,000. As he desired this amount very much he went to San Francisco and called on his old friend, W. C. Ralston, for assistance. The details of the plan were outlined and the required amount was promptly advanced on a sixty-day note. When Mr. Kelly returned from an eastern trip he looked over the affairs of the institution and noted the transaction. He was much displeased with the loan and insisted upon its immediate recall. Ralston defended his action warmly, but unsuccessfully, and some words passed between the partners. In the meantime Ainsworth had gone to Oregon, and the customary notice was delayed until the sailing of the next steamer. Ainsworth concluded the deal, cleared up something like \$250,000, and started the borrowed money homeward within a few days, and the vessel which carried the recall passed the money on the way to the bank. This transaction so angered Ralston that he withdrew from the partnership and opened the Bank of California. Before retiring from the Oregon Steam Navigation Company Captain Ainsworth invested largely in real estate in Tacoma, and was prominently identified with the construction of the Northern Pacific Railway Company between the Columbia river and Puget Sound. In 1880 he removed to Oakland, Cal., where he became interested in local banking and subsequently exploited the famous watering place, Redondo Beach, expending nearly \$3,000,000 in transforming it into one of the finest seaside resorts on

the Pacific coast. Captain Ainsworth died at his home near Oakland, December 30, 1893, and few if any of the pioneers in the transportation business of the northwest have left a record which will prove more lasting or more creditable.

The second marriage of Captain Ainsworth occurred in San Francisco, the lady of his choice being Fannie Bobbitt, daughter of Gen. Edwin Burr Bobbitt, a graduate of West Point and chief of the Quartermaster Department, U. S. A. His son, Lawrence S. Bobbitt, is second in rank for chief of ordnance, stationed at Dover, N. J., and his son, Edwin B. Bobbitt, is a graduate of West Point and now a captain of ordnance stationed at Washington, D. C. Unto Capt. J. C. Ainsworth and his wife were born six children, five of whom are still living, two sons and three daughters. H. B. Ainsworth is manager of the Los Angeles & Redondo Railroad Company, of Los Angeles, Cal. J. C. Ainsworth, Jr., is represented in the following biographical sketch. The mother of this family survives her husband and resides in Portland. Captain Ainsworth was for years a very prominent Mason, and Ainsworth Lodge and Ainsworth Chapter, in Oregon, are named in his honor. He attained the thirty-third degree and was first Grand Master of Oregon and was for years active inspector-general of the supreme council of the Southern Jurisdiction in the state of Oregon, the highest post of honor possible of attainment in the state.

Captain Ainsworth was a man fitted by his excellent business qualities to take a leading part in the upbuilding and growth of a new country such as the northwest at the time he took up his abode here, and that he faithfully fulfilled every duty devolving upon him and carried forward to a successful completion whatever he undertook was a well known fact. Strict integrity and uprightness were salient features in his characteristics, and all who knew him regarded him with the highest honor and respect.

(For many of the facts contained in the preceding biography credit is due to Lewis & Dryden's History of the Pacific Northwest).

J. C. AINSWORTH. One of the leading and prominent business men of Portland is J. C. Ainsworth, who is active and energetic and takes a deep interest in everything pertaining to the commercial progress and general upbuilding of the state in which he lives. He is one of Portland's native sons, having been born in this city January 4, 1870, and is a son of Capt. J. C. and Fannie (Bobbitt) Ainsworth. He was graduated from the University of California in 1891, with the degree of Bachelor of Sciences. He then took a special course in electrical engin-

earing in the same institution, graduating in 1892 and receiving the degree of Master of Science from his alma mater. Subsequent to this he spent one year in the Central Bank of Oakland, Cal. In 1894 he came to Portland, Ore., and engaged in the banking business for himself, with the Ainsworth National Bank and acting as president of the same, which had a capital stock of \$100,000. In 1902 he consolidated the Ainsworth National Bank with the United States National, under the name of the United States National Bank, the same having a capital stock of \$250,000 and later increased it to \$300,000. This is one of the strongest institutions on the coast. He was one of the incorporators of the Fidelity Trust Company Bank, of Tacoma, having a capital stock of \$300,000, and in 1902 he succeeded Col. C. W. Griggs as president of the company. He is president of the Oregon Telephone & Telegraph Company, having a capitalization of \$500,000, and is assistant secretary and treasurer of the Pacific States Telephone & Telegraph Company, which institution has a capital of \$15,000,000, and has lines extending from Mexico to Alaska with 150,000 subscribers. He is treasurer of the Portland Railway Company; director of the Portland Hotel Company, the Portland General Electric Company, the Portland Street Railway Company, the Pacific States Telephone & Telegraph Company, the Los Angeles & Redondo Railway Company, Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, and numerous others, including the Lewis and Clark Fair.

In Portland, June 26, 1901, J. C. Ainsworth was united in marriage with Miss Alice Heitshu, who was born in California. Mr. Ainsworth is a staunch Republican in his political views and is ex-president of the Arlington Club. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Presbyterian Church. Through his good business judgment he has not only gained for himself success in life, but his efforts have been of benefit in promoting the advancement and prosperity of the communities in which he has been financially interested. He is a wide-awake, capable man, quick to take advantage of a good business opportunity. A gentleman of fine presence, genial manner and handsome appearance, his good qualities win the regard of all with whom he comes in contact.

CAPT. JOSEPH A. SLADEN. Since his retirement from the active list of the army, in 1889, Captain Sladen has been a resident of Portland, where he was engaged for five years as special agent and adjuster for the German-American Insurance Company of New York. January 1, 1894, he was appointed clerk of the United States circuit court by Judge W. B.

Gilbert, circuit judge, which position he still occupies. He is also United States commissioner, to which position he was appointed by Judge C. B. Bellinger, United States district judge.

Captain Sladen was born in Rochdale, Lancashire, England, April 9, 1841, the youngest of four children, three boys and one girl. His father dying while he was very young, his family came to this country when he was about five years of age. They settled at Lowell, Mass., where he attended the public schools, and left the high school to enter the army at the outbreak of the Civil war. He enlisted in the Thirty-third Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, including the famous battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. With the Eleventh and Twelfth corps he went west to the relief of Rosecrans at Chattanooga, and took part in the campaigns under General Sherman which resulted in the capture of Atlanta, and in the battles incident thereto. He was also in the March to the Sea, and the campaigns through the Carolinas, which ended in the battle of Bentonville, N. C. For distinguished gallantry at the battle of Resaca, Ga., he was awarded a congressional medal of honor, and in 1866 was brevetted a first lieutenant and captain in the regular army for distinguished gallantry at the battle of Jonesboro, which resulted in the downfall of Atlanta. In November, 1864, he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Fourteenth United States Colored Infantry, and thereafter served till the close of the war as an aide upon the staff of Gen. O. O. Howard. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the Seventeenth United States Infantry March 27, 1866, and continued on duty as an aide to General Howard, remaining on duty in Washington, D. C., until 1874, when he accompanied that general to the department of the Columbia, with headquarters at Portland. He participated in the Indian wars in that department, that of the Nez Percés in 1877, and that of the Bannocks and Piutes in 1878. With the appointment of General Howard as superintendent of the United States Military Academy he accompanied that officer as adjutant general of that institution, and also accompanied him to the department of the Platte, at Omaha, when that general was ordered there in 1882.

In October, 1885, Captain Sladen was ordered on duty with his regiment, the Fourteenth United States Infantry, to which he had been transferred, at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and served there as regimental quartermaster until promoted to the command of his company in 1888. April 8, 1889, he was retired from active service on account of the loss of his right leg, which had occurred in the line of duty. In 1891 he was elected commander of the Grand Army



W. J. Rogers

of the Republic for the department of Oregon, and served on several occasions as aide on the staff of the commander-in-chief of that organization. He is a member, and past commander of Lincoln-Garfield Post, G. A. R., and also a past commander of the Oregon Commandery of the military order of the Loyal Legion.

In Massachusetts Captain Sladen was united in marriage, in 1866, with Martha Frances Winchester, a native of Lowell, and of this union there have been born four children. Fred Winchester, who graduated from West Point in June, 1890, is now a captain in the army, and an instructor at the United States Military Academy, having been detailed at that institution after serving through the Philippine campaigns as an aide to Major-General Otis; Harry Stinson, a graduate of the Leland Stanford University, is now with the Portland General Electric Company; Frank Joseph, a graduate of Yale, class of 1902, is a student at the Johns Hopkins Medical College; and Caroline L. is the wife of Capt. John J. Bradley, of the Fourteenth United States Infantry.

Captain Sladen is prominent in Masonic circles. He was made a Mason in B. B. French Lodge, of Washington, D. C., in 1866, and was afterwards master of Mount Hood Lodge at Vancouver, Wash. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and is identified with the Oregon Consistory, and El Kader Temple, N. M. S. He is a member of the First Baptist Church of Portland; a Republican in politics, and is socially a member of the Arlington Club. Although so long connected with affairs military, and every inch a soldier in bearing and general deportment, Captain Sladen possesses a geniality and good fellowship which have won him many and lasting friends, and he has evinced in his latter day undertakings shrewd business and executive ability.

WILLIAM FRAZIER. In the record of the life of a successful man there is always much of interest, and particularly is this true in the case of a man who is forced to begin the battle of life in extreme youth, unaided and penniless. No greater source of inspiration can be offered a young man of ambition than the example afforded by such a life in the maturity of its success.

The death of his parents when he was a mere child forced William Frazier to undertake the solution of the problem of self-support at a very early age, but the self-reliance thereby developed proved of incalculable benefit to him. Though the years of his youth were less free from care than those of most boys, the activities of his manhood doubtless have been more successful by reason of these very deprivations and hardships of boyhood. He was born in Shelik, near

Ross Shire, Scotland, September 15, 1851, and was the second of three sons. The oldest, Hector, died in Washington; the youngest, Collin, is engaged in farming in Grande Ronde Valley, Union county, Ore. His father, George Frazier, a ship carpenter by trade, was lost in a shipwreck off the coast of England, and subsequently the widowed mother brought the three sons to the United States, settling near Kawance, Ill., where she died two years later.

When the family crossed the ocean William Frazier was a child of six years. For a time after their arrival in Illinois all went well, and he had the privilege of attending the country schools of Henry county, Ill., three winter terms. But with the death of his mother he was thrown upon his own resources. In 1863, at the age of twelve years, under the escort of his uncle, John McDonald, he crossed the plains to Oregon as a member of a party accompanying a train of one hundred wagons. At that time the Indians were particularly troublesome, and his party never would have reached the coast had it not been for a government escort of thirty-six mule teams and one hundred and fifty men under the command of Captain Crawford. The great cavalcade of emigrants and soldiers proved too formidable for the wandering bands of Indians to attack, and they were permitted to pursue their course unmolested. One of the wagon teams was driven by the twelve-year-old boy, who in many ways proved himself a useful companion for the older men. Soon after their arrival at the coast, his uncle settled upon a claim in Grande Ronde Valley where, at the age of eighty years, he still makes his home.

After three months with his uncle, Mr. Frazier went to Umatilla Landing, where he worked in a dry goods store for Mr. Case during the winter. In the spring he secured employment on a pack train from Umatilla to Boise City, Bannock, Albany and Placerville, Idaho, which occupation he followed for two years, riding the bell horse and acting as cook for the train. During the fall of 1865 he arrived in Portland, where he has since made his home. At first, he followed any occupation that presented itself, and availed himself of such leisure as he could command in order that he might attend to his neglected schooling. For one winter he attended Portland Academy. In the spring of 1869 he bought an interest in a butcher shop in Portland, but after a year or more began to take contracts for the piles on the lower docks of the Willamette. This work consumed two years, during which time he cleared the neat sum of \$10,000. A portion of his earnings he invested in a livery stable, which he conducted for three years and then sold. His next enterprise was with L. A. Goddard, under the firm name of Goddard & Frazier,

the two conducting a large stable on Morrison and Second streets. In 1883 a three-story barn was built, 100x100, on Fifth and Taylor streets, and here he has since engaged in business, being with Mr. Goddard until 1897, and since then a member of the firm of Frazier & McLean. In addition to the renting of horses and vehicles, he has done a large business in buying and selling stock. At times he has brought in three carloads of horses from Chicago at once, these being sold principally to loggers and lumbermen. For twenty years he has supplied the government with horses, furnishing five thousand for the Manila campaign, and in all of his contracts with the government his work was conducted with sagacity and dispatch.

In Portland, in 1873, occurred the marriage of William Frazier and Margaret E. Long, who was born near this city, her father, Edward Long, having come from Ohio in 1847 and settled two miles from the city of Portland. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Frazier is Charles R. Frazier, who graduated from a business college and attended Leland Stanford University for two years, afterward acting as deputy county sheriff under his father. The Commercial Club and Riverside Driving Association number Mr. Frazier among their members. While he is not connected with any denomination, he is a contributor to the Baptist Church, with which his wife is identified. His fraternal connections include membership in the Woodmen of the World, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Portland Lodge No. 55, A. F. & A. M.; Oregon Consistory No. 1, thirty-second degree; and Al Kader Temple, N. M. S. The leading position he held in the Republican party, as well as among the citizens of his home town, led to his selection in 1896 for the office of county sheriff, and not only was he elected at that time, but in 1898 and 1900 he was honored by re-election, serving from July, 1896, to July, 1902, when he retired and did not enter the lists as a candidate. The qualities which he possesses qualified him for the duties of sheriff. With a robust mental and physical sturdiness, he was a terror to evil doers and law-breakers, and his several administrations won the commendation of the law-abiding element of the county. As a private citizen, as well as in his official capacity, he has won a large circle of friends and well-wishers, and has gained a deserved prominence in the city to which he came, unknown, many years ago.

HON. SOLOMON HIRSCH. The Pacific slope has furnished to the country many men of high intellectual attainments, who have distinguished themselves in the various fields of endeavor for which the American commonwealth has

become noted during the past few decades. In the commercial world by far the great majority of these have been men who began life with no resources excepting their own industry and indomitable spirit. While the pioneers of the great west have been, as a rule, men born and reared in America, there also have been found, especially in the years following immediately after the first great rush to this country of wonderful opportunity, numerous conspicuous instances where rare successes have been the reward of diligent application on the part of those who have come from foreign shores to cast their lot with the ambitious sons of the east who have sought fame and fortune in this opulent region. The history of the operations of the early settlers on the coast has shown, however, that it has been men of force of character and determination only (with rare exceptions has this been true) to whom the greatest measure of success has come. The life record of the late Hon. Solomon Hirsch of Portland, ex-United States minister to Turkey, forms one of the most splendid illustrations of this obvious truth—that personal character and genuine worth count for more in the contest for supremacy in the liberal atmosphere of the west than in any other section of this free country, or in any other country in the world. Even so brief a résumé of the life services of Mr. Hirsch as it is possible to give in a volume of this character will be a source of inspiration to the young men of the future generations who start out on their careers no more amply equipped to fight the battle of life than he. The story, in the telling, sounds like a romance.

Born in Wurtemberg, Germany, March 25, 1839, he was a son of Samson Hirsch, a member of an old and respected family of that kingdom. There were five sons in the family who came to the Pacific coast. Leopold, who settled in Oregon as early as 1851, engaged in the mercantile business in Salem, and died in 1892. J. B. and Mayer were pioneers of 1853 in this state, and also followed mercantile pursuits in Salem, where the former died; the latter died in New York in 1875. Edward, who settled in Oregon in 1858, became a merchant in Salem, where he has also been prominently identified with public affairs. In 1878 he was elected state treasurer of Oregon, and upon the expiration of four years was re-elected to the office. Further honored by the people of his city, in 1890 he was chosen to represent them in the state senate. In 1898 he was appointed postmaster of Salem, an office which he fills at the present time.

The youngest of the five sons in the family, Solomon was fifteen years of age when, in 1854, he set sail from Havre for New York. After a voyage of forty-two days he arrived at his destination. Without any delay he secured work

as a clerk in New York, and later was similarly employed in New Haven, Conn., and Rochester, N. H. Meantime, from his brothers, who had preceded him to Oregon, he received glowing reports of the prospects in the west, and determined to join them in this state. March 20, 1858, he took passage on the vessel *Star of the West* for Aspinwall, and after crossing the Isthmus, proceeded on the Golden Gate to San Francisco, where he made a short stop. From there he came to Portland, landing here in April, 1858. His objective point was Salem, but he soon moved to Dallas, where he opened a retail store, continuing there until 1861. A later location was Silverton, Marion county, where he conducted a mercantile business until the fall of 1864. Upon returning to Portland he became a partner of L. Fleischer and A. Schlusell, under the firm title of L. Fleischer & Co., wholesale merchants occupying a store on Front street, between Stark and Oak streets. In 1875 the concern was consolidated with that owned by Jacob Mayer, and the name thereupon became Fleischer, Mayer & Co., under which style it operates at the present time. The members of the firm at the time of the death of Mr. Hirsch were: Solomon Hirsch, Isaac N. Fleischer, Marcus G. Fleischer, M. A. Mayer and Samuel Simon. The trade built up by this firm, as manufacturers and importers of dry goods and men's furnishings has extended into Washington, Idaho and Montana, besides reaching into every part of Oregon.

In fraternal relations Mr. Hirsch was a Mason, and the manner of his initiation into the order may testify to the great esteem in which he was held. Amongst the oldest prerogatives of a grand master of Masons, very rarely conferred or exercised, is the right of conferring the degree of Masonry without the usual scrutiny of the candidate by secret ballot. In the history of the order in the state of Oregon that prerogative has been exercised but once—in the case of Mr. Hirsch and Cyrus A. Dolph, who together, in 1902, were so distinguished, in the language of the craft being made Masons "at sight." The honor may be somewhat inexplicable to those not identified with the order. But Masons will understand that this compliment was a recognition of the honor, the probity, the character, the noble life, the high principles of the man thus welcomed into the greatest secret order the world has ever known.

The marriage of Mr. Hirsch took place in Portland, February 1, 1870, and united him with Josephine, daughter of Jacob Mayer, a native of New Orleans. There are four children in the family, namely: Ella, Sanford, Mai and Clementine.

The public service of Mr. Hirsch was as noteworthy as his private business career. As a

member of the state legislature during the session of 1872 he assisted in electing United States Senator Mitchell. In 1874 he was chosen to represent his district in the state senate, and four years later was again elected to that office. Upon the expiration of his second term, in 1882, he was re-elected, and served up to and including the session of 1885. During his latter period of service he again gave his support to Mr. Mitchell; but failing to bring his candidate success, turned his support to J. N. Dolph, who was elected. During the session of 1880 he was honored by the election to the presidency of the senate. Upon the expiration of his third term he declined further renomination and returned to private life. Nevertheless a very large proportion of his fellow-citizens, and particularly the members of the Republican party, were not content to allow him to remain aloof from public affairs. In 1885 they brought his name before the people as a candidate for the United States senate. A few of the minority Republicans had their own candidate, but Mr. Hirsch was the choice of the majority of his party. When the matter was taken up by the legislative body of which he was at the time a member, he lacked but one vote of being elected. Had he cast that vote for himself, he would have gained a seat in the United States senate, but he was unwilling to do so and therefore lost the office. An occurrence so unusual was widely commented upon at the time and has never been forgotten. During his service as state senator he supported scores of important bills. Among these was an assignment law for the benefit of the poor (1878), to which he introduced an amendment giving it many features in common with the more recently adopted national bankruptcy law.

In 1888 Mr. Hirsch went abroad for the purpose of visiting Mr. Fleischer in Vienna. While there he was taken sick and went to Carlsbad for the benefit of the waters. While still taking a course of treatment, in 1889, he received a cablegram from the state department notifying him of his appointment as United States minister to Turkey. The appointment came without solicitation on his part, and naturally was an entire surprise. At first Mr. Hirsch felt constrained to decline on account of the condition of his health, but finally decided to accept upon receiving permission from the department to continue his treatment as long as necessary, and also permission to return home after the formal presentation of his letters of credence. In June, 1889, he went to Constantinople, where the Sultan granted him an audience for the presentation of his letters. Immediately afterward he returned to the United States, arranged his business affairs preparatory to an extended absence, and then, accompanied by his family, returned to Europe in October

of the same year. He remained at his post until the summer of 1891, when he was granted leave of absence in order that he might return to the United States and tender his resignation. Arriving in Washington, he called upon President Harrison, but found the latter unwilling to accept his resignation. At the urgent request of the chief executive Mr. Hirsch withdrew his request to be relieved of the responsibilities of the office and returned to Turkey in December, 1891, with the understanding, however, that the next year his resignation would be accepted, as the death of his business partner in 1890 rendered his return to Portland desirable. Again, in October, 1892, he returned to Washington, and this time he was allowed to resign the post, as agreed upon, the president tendering him the most flattering acknowledgment of the valuable character of his services as minister plenipotentiary at a post of more than ordinary difficulty during a most critical period in the relations between the two countries. Not only was his work highly acceptable to the department of state, but the missionaries located in the various parts of the Ottoman Empire also tendered him the most cordial resolutions in recognition of his unselfish devotion to their welfare and interests. In 1897 President McKinley offered him the same post, or that of United States minister to Belgium, as preferred, but his business demanded his presence at home and he felt obliged to decline the honor.

While not himself seeking the honor, many of the most influential citizens of Oregon had looked forward to the nomination and election of Mr. Hirsch to the United States senate in 1903. Many of his warmest adherents predicted that nothing could have prevented his election; and this is now the generally accepted belief. It is but an echo of the best public opinion to record in this brief memoir of one of the most distinguished men of the Pacific slope, that the state of Oregon could have furnished no more capable, sincere, or highly qualified man for the office; and that if he might have been spared to round out his useful life in this position, the state would have been represented at Washington by a gentleman possessed of such a broad knowledge of public affairs and the needs of the region he represented, as to make him the peer of the most distinguished members of that great body.

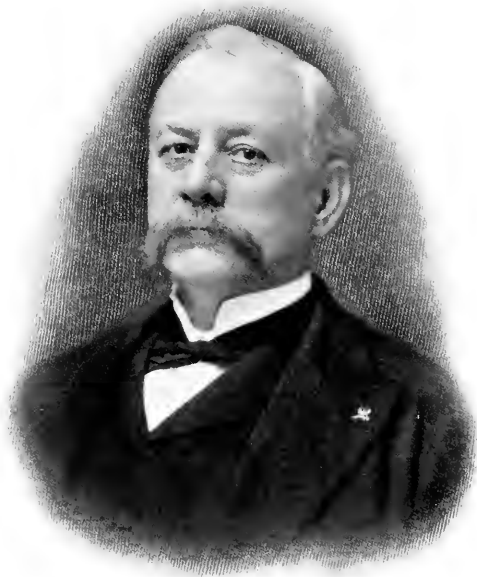
In the midst of private affairs of great magnitude and importance, and public services of an invaluable nature, Mr. Hirsch was not unmindful of the best interests of his home city. Through his unselfish labors as a member of the Chamber of Commerce, as president of Beth Israel Congregation, and as a life member of the Portland Library Association, he promoted local interests in the social, educational and religious world. The Republican party at all times had the benefit

of his counsel and advice; and his services as chairman of the Republican Central Committee in 1882, and again in 1896, will be remembered as instrumental in perfecting the organization of the party on a basis which has made its operations in great political campaigns vastly more easy and successful. Chiefly as the result of his labors, the Republicans of Oregon elected a governor in 1882 for the first time in many years; and in the memorable campaign of 1896, when every possible obstacle in the way of Republican success was raised by the adherents of the free silver party, his management of the campaign was such as to save the state to his party. It has since been said by thoughtful party leaders that the same result probably would have been attained through no other management.

The career of this useful man of affairs and distinguished citizen of Portland was terminated by his death December 15, 1902. Among the many eulogistic editorial utterances following this sad event, we give place to the following from the *Portland Labor Press*, which is particularly felicitous as coming from the leaders of the great masses of laboring men of Portland, by whom Mr. Hirsch was regarded as a friend in all that the term implies:

"Mr. Hirsch, while a man of large affairs and one whose impress was felt in many ways and walks of life, has left behind him the universal respect and regard of our entire people. He was a large employer of labor, and his uniform justice and fairness in his relations as an employer won the confidence and guaranteed to his house the faithfulness of those dependent upon him for employment. The great factory of the Fleischmer-Mayer Co., employing over three hundred people in the manufacture of men's garments, will live long after him as a monument to his enterprise and far-sightedness. While in the congested cities of the eastern states it is found necessary to enact the most stringent laws compelling rigid inspection of factories of this character, the Fleischmer-Mayer plant is a recognized model for health, cleanliness and up-to-date hygienic and sanitary appointments. Could it be said that the future manufacturers would all be like Solomon Hirsch, Oregon would not need to burden her statutes with laws governing sweat-shop methods in the making of men's wear. The working people can rightly feel that in the death of this good man they have lost a true, tried and just friend, and their sympathies will go out to those closer and dearer, who mourn his loss."

At the services held in his memory at Temple Beth Israel on Sunday, January 4, 1903, a large concourse of his personal friends, including practically all the most prominent men in Portland and many people from the lowlier walks in life who esteemed it a high privilege to be able thus



James Dodson

to honor the memory of one dearly beloved by all, were in attendance. Eulogistic addresses were delivered by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and ex-Attorney-General George H. Williams, the present mayor of Portland. Dr. Wise's estimate of the character and services of Mr. Hirsch may be summed up briefly in the following excerpts from his address:

"Solomon Hirsch was a man of ideals. Man of affairs though he was, he did not permit himself to become the servant of his business, or the slave of his possessions. He remained master of himself and all that he possessed. Virtue he pursued, and knowledge high; with him the two were closely allied, for in his life to know was to do. Virtue he pursued from the beginning unto the end of his days, and knowledge high through all his busy, crowded life, with the ardor of a youthful lover.

"In the highest sense of the term he might be styled a self-made man, for he rose from very humble beginnings unto high place, with no aid from without, unaided save by Him of whose help and guidance his life was a grateful and pious acknowledgment. Self-made though he was, no one could have been further removed from the arrogance and boastfulness of the merely successful man who believes only in himself and in his own prowess; though self-made, he was God-fearing and God-revering.

"Solomon Hirsch proved his Americanism not only by the probity of his conduct in public life, which but served to make his personal character conspicuous, so that adapting the words of Theodore Parker 'his private character became a public force,' but especially in his resentment of the inhuman attitude of some European powers to his fellow-Jews. * * * The cry of the hounded Roumanian Jewish expatriate wrung that noble heart which bled for the sorrows and sufferings of his people.

"I would say that his love of the race and religious fellowship whence he was sprung rivaled his devotion to his adopted country. If rivalry there was between his attachment to his mother-faith and his loyalty to his fatherland, it was a rivalry that tended to deepen his attachment and strengthen his loyalty at one and the same time. So faithfully did he cherish the religion of his fathers that I have long thought that, if he was ambitious, it was because he hoped to serve his people by representing them honorably and worthily in public life. Eagerly he welcomed every opportunity to win and merit the world's respect for the Jew. * * * The religion he professed impelled him to nobility of action. Full as was his life of deeds and achievements, it was fullest of the little kindnesses and tendernesses and courtesies, the little and great benevolences which endeared him to his fellow-men. Disciple of the

House of Israel unswervingly faithful, citizen of his adoptive country gratefully patriotic, settler of the northwest sternly honorable, if none of us can take his place, each of us can take pattern and inspiration from his life."

JOHN MILTON HODGSON. The Hodson family are quite numerous, being represented in England, Canada and all the states and territories of the United States, particularly in the middle states. There are three forms of spelling the family patronymic: Hodgson (the old English form), Hodgkin, and Hodson, the latter being used by probably ninety per cent of the members of the family. The genealogy of the particular branch to which the subject of this article belongs is traced to Robert Hodgson, an officer in the English army, who served in Ireland from about 1645 to 1650. After the death of Robert, his children, two sons and a daughter, came to America, in 1660, the daughter and one of the sons locating in New York. The other son, George Hodgson, settled on Sassafras creek, in Susquehanna county, Pa., in which vicinity many of his descendants now reside. His son John lived and died upon the old homestead.

Robert Hodgson, the son of John, removed to North Carolina about 1750, settling near Guilford Courthouse, where he reared a large family, eight sons and two daughters. Nearly, if not quite, all of the latter about 1800 found homes in the then new territories of Ohio and Indiana. Jonathan Hodgson removed to Clinton county, Ohio, with his family in 1811, and there cleared out a large farm and reared a family of four sons and two daughters, all of whom were born in North Carolina, prior to the removal of the family to Ohio. Matthew Hodgson was born in North Carolina in 1795, and came with the family to Ohio, where in 1820 he was married to Hannah Hunt. About this date, by almost unanimous consent, at least ninety per cent of the Hodgson family dropped the letter "g" from the name, as in the pronunciation of the same it had always been considered a silent letter. Matthew Hodgson, who was a farmer and wheelwright, continued to reside in Ohio until 1852, when he removed to Hancock county, Ind., his death occurring there in 1875. The Robert Hodgson who removed from Pennsylvania to North Carolina was a minister in the Society of Friends (Quakers) and nearly all of his descendants have adhered to the faith of that church. The family of Matthew Hodgson consisted of two sons and three daughters. Asa H. Hodgson removed from Indiana to Oregon in 1879, settling in McMinnville, where he engaged in the hardware business. His death occurred in 1889. His son, Orlando O. Hodgson, continues the business established by his

father and is meeting with success in his undertakings.

John Milton Hodson was born near New Vienna, Ohio, August 24, 1839, and removed with his parents to Hancock county, Ind., in 1852. The education which he received in the public schools of Ohio and Indiana was supplemented by a course in the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, and for several years he was engaged as teacher and superintendent in the schools of Indiana. In 1872 he engaged in the newspaper business as editor and joint proprietor of the *Winchester (Ind.) Journal*, but in 1880 he sold out and engaged in the orange business in Florida, following this for some time. Not being pleased with the conditions prevailing in that country, he returned to Indiana in 1881, and two years later removed to Oregon, locating in Lane county. He founded what was known as the *Eugene Register*, publishing the same until 1888. In 1890 he came to Portland as deputy collector of customs for the port of Portland, which position he held for three years, or until Cleveland's administration was inaugurated, when he resigned. For four years, dating from the fall of 1894, he was interested in the firm of Irwin-Hodson Co., printers and blank book manufacturers, as secretary and accountant. All through his busy life he has been engaged in buying, improving and selling real estate, which is his principal business at the present time.

October 17, 1861, Mr. Hodson was united in marriage with Martha A. Rawls, who passed to the spirit life in 1881, leaving a daughter, Gertrude. In 1883 he married Winona Coffin, a great-niece of the famous abolitionist, Addison Coffin. In 1865 Mr. Hodson was made a Mason in Golden Rule Lodge No. 16, of Knightstown, Ind., and was exalted a Royal Arch Mason and knighted in the bodies of Knightstown in 1870. Since coming to Oregon he has attained the thirty-third degree, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, being crowned an honorary inspector general of the Supreme Council of the southern jurisdiction, by Illustrious I. W. Pratt, in January, 1902. At this writing he is preceptor of Oregon Consistory No. 1. His official relations with the craft have been almost continuous since he was made a Mason, having served in nearly every station within the gift of his brethren. He is a past M. W. grand master, past M. E. grand high priest, past M. E. president of high priesthood, past M. Illustrious grand master of the Cryptic Rite, and past grand commander of Knights Templar of Oregon. He enjoys the distinction of being the only Mason who has passed the presiding chairs of all the grand bodies in the state. For a number of years he has been the writer of the reports on correspond-

ence for the grand lodge, grand chapter and grand commandery. He is an earnest supporter of the principles and philosophies of the world's greatest fraternity, believing them the most profound and valuable of any human organization, and that their most perfect demonstration should be found in the daily life and conduct of its members.

HON. GEORGE W. BATES. To follow the career of George W. Bates from the time when, as a sturdy youth on his father's farm back in Lee county, Iowa, he worked and played beside the stream that sang its refreshing way through the meadows, and in which he oftentimes plunged to dissipate the noon-day heat, were to travel faster and with more accomplishable vigor than is either consistent or profitable to average mortals. Yet so seemingly exhaustless is the present vitality and resourcefulness of this intrepid promoter of western enterprises, so varied are his interests, and so splendid his grasp of the opportunities by which he is surrounded, that one is constrained to look forward rather than back, and to expect as well as appreciate.

Of Teutonic ancestry, Mr. Bates was born in Lee county, Iowa, November 21, 1851, and lived among the home surroundings until his seventeenth year. His father, Nicholas, was born in Germany, and came to America with the grandfather Bates, locating in Iowa when that part of the country was yet a territory. Nicholas farmed for many years in Iowa, but spent the last fifteen years of his life with his son, Hon. George W. He married Matilda Harris, a native of Illinois, and member of an old southern family. Mrs. Bates died in Iowa in 1868. Of her six children a daughter and three sons are living. Of these, one son, J. W., is a bridge-builder, at present operating near Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, and William is a resident of San Francisco.

At the age of seventeen George W. Bates started out upon an independent career, and from the bottom learned all about railroading and railroad building, finally completing his instruction with laying track and bridge building. In 1874 he identified himself with the San Francisco Pacific Bridge Company, and engaged in building bridges and docks, and was sent by the same company to Portland in 1880, intending to remain for three months. The business chances represented in this town appealed to his largeness of perception with considerable force, and in due time he found himself a part of the moving forces around him. He constructed the dock for William Reed in 1880, and while associated with A. S. Miller & Son contracted for building the bridges between Roseburg and Ash-



Milton Smith

land, on the California & Oregon Railroad. He was associated with Lee Hoffman for eight years, or until 1890, and during that time put in piers and steel bridges all through Oregon. The bridge across the Columbia river at Pasco, most of the snow sheds and the bridge on the Cascade division, and many kindred constructions in different parts of the state, are due to his practical grasp of an enormously interesting and responsible occupation. However, building bridges required frequent absences from home, and often called for deprivations and exposures to extremely trying and inclement weather, so after contributing to an unusual degree to the promotion of bridge building in the state Mr. Bates decided to engage in some occupation more concentrated and less wearing.

With others similarly interested, Mr. Bates purchased the little water plant in Albina and organized the Albina Light and Water Company. From a very small beginning the plant was enlarged and modernized, and made to conform to the most pressing needs of this part of the city. An electric lighting system was introduced all over Albina and East Portland, for which valuable franchises were secured. In December, 1891, was begun a deal with the Portland General Electric Company, which was carried through in January, 1892, and by the terms of which the company disposed of their electric lighting business for \$200,000. January 1, 1902, the water business was also sold for a like amount. When Mr. Bates first bought the water plant it was realizing \$350 a month.

At the present time Mr. Bates is engaged in banking in Portland, and has under his supervision the Bank of Albina, incorporated in the spring of 1893; the Multnomah County Bank, and the Albina Savings Bank. During the panic of 1893, having plenty of money on hand from the sale of the water works, he used it to enable the Savings Bank to maintain its credit, and he also bought the other two banks. The banking business is incorporated under the firm name of George W. Bates & Co. He built his present bank building in 1896. Mr. Bates is also interested in the laundry business, and in 1894 incorporated the Union Laundry Company, of which he is president, and which is one of the largest laundry enterprises in the Northwest. The present building was erected in 1902 on the corner of Second and Columbia streets, has three floors, and is 60 x 100 feet ground dimensions. The Diamond Vitrified Brick Company, near Vancouver, is another enterprise in which Mr. Bates is interested, and of which he is president and a director. This is a very large plant, and its brick are shipped over all the country. For some years he owned the Parker Mill, and

during that time organized the Albina Saw Mill Company, of which he became president, and managed to work up the affairs of the mill to a high standard. This plant was disposed of in 1899, in response to the more pressing demands upon the time of Mr. Bates.

As a Republican Mr. Bates has rendered the same kind of service to his party which has characterized his many business enterprises. He represented Multnomah county in the state senate during the sessions of 1897-99, and was appointed police commissioner by Mayor Frank, but resigned from the same. Mayor Mason also appointed him police commissioner, and he was appointed to the same office by Governor Geer upon the passage of the new charter. He is a member of the Commercial Club, and attends the Presbyterian Church, of which his wife is a member. Mrs. Bates was formerly Miss L. M. Menzies, who was born in Oregon, and whose father, Capt. James Menzies, owned a home near Sandy, and was a pioneer of that district. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bates, Lloyd, George W., Jr., and Bruce Adler.

MILTON W. SMITH. The success which has encouraged the efforts of Mr. Smith in the practice of law is another indication of the ability possessed by the native sons of Oregon. Born at Aurora, this state, July 15, 1855, he owes his education to our schools, where his keen natural gifts were broadened by contact with teachers of intelligence and superior ability as educators. In 1878 he received the degree of A. B. from Pacific University, one of the oldest institutions of the west, and three years later the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by his alma mater. Immediately after graduating he took up the study of law in the office of Judge Deady, of the United States district court, at Portland, and continued his readings until he was admitted to the bar in March of 1881. During August of the same year he established himself in practice and has since won his way to an eminent rank among the attorneys of his home city.

In addition to professional practice, Mr. Smith has officiated as treasurer and a director of the Portland Library Association since 1890, and at this writing is chairman of the book committee managing the library. Since 1894 he has acted as a director of the Multnomah Law Library and during all but three years of this time has been its president. Ever since his graduation he has maintained his interest in his alma mater and is keenly alive to the advantages offered to the young by this pioneer college. In his desire to promote its welfare, he accepted the position of secretary of its finance committee and a director of the university, which offices he now fills. At

one time he held office as president of the Alumni Association. However, it is not higher education alone that commands his interest and enthusiastic allegiance. In the education of the little children, in seeing that their feet are planted in the right direction when they ascend the hill of learning, his interest is keen and constant. Indicative of this fact is his efficient service as vice-president of the Portland Free Kindergarten.

As a director Mr. Smith is connected with the Columbia & Northwestern Railroad, running from Lyle, Wash., to Klickitat, same state. The Arlington and University Clubs number him among their members, and he is also actively associated with the State Bar Association. His marriage, which was solemnized in Portland, united him with Alice Sweek, who was born in Oregon, her parents, John and Maria Sweek, having come from Missouri in 1852 and settled in the vicinity of Portland. Since the death of Mr. Sweek his widow has continued to make her home in the same locality. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Smith are Ruth, Josephine and Marion. As yet Mr. Smith has not identified himself closely with politics, though he is a firm believer in Republican principles. His inclinations are toward his profession rather than public life or political service. Keenly alive to the opportunities offered by the law, it has been his ambition to keep in touch with its progress and important decisions rendered bearing upon the people or the lands of Oregon. One of his leading characteristics has been conservatism, as opposed to the recklessness sometimes evinced by the enthusiastic and daring. This conservative spirit, however, is not a bar to progress, but leads him to the exercise of great caution in pronouncing opinions, so that a decision, when once given, is seldom changed, thus lending added weight to his counsel and advice on subjects pertaining to the law.

FRANK RIGLER. During a very early period in the settlement of Pennsylvania members of the Rigler family crossed the Atlantic from Germany and identified themselves with the pioneer families of William Penn's colony. When the Revolutionary war came on John Rigler enlisted in the colonial army and held rank as captain under "Mad" Anthony Wayne. Inspired by the example of his brother, the captain, Andrew Rigler, then a mere boy in years, offered himself to his country and went to the front to fight for independence. Little is known concerning Andrew Rigler, but it may be judged, from his faithful service in the army, that he was a man of courage and high patriotism. His son, Jacob, a lifelong resident of Pennsylvania,

was by occupation a farmer, stock dealer and nurseryman, and died at eighty-four years of age.

Next in line of descent was Hon. Henry Rigler, who was born and reared in a suburb of Philadelphia, became a large stock dealer, and for a time served in the Pennsylvania legislature. Originally a Whig, on the disintegration of that party he allied himself with the Republicans. In religion he was a Presbyterian. At the time of his death, which occurred in Philadelphia in 1894, he was seventy-nine years of age. His wife, formerly Mary Castor, was born in Philadelphia and died there in 1901, when seventy-nine years of age. She was a member of an old Quaker family that settled in Pennsylvania with William Penn and was a daughter of a Mexican war soldier, who lost his life while taking part in the battle of Monterey.

In the family of Hon. Henry Rigler there were ten children, all of whom attained maturity, and five sons and three daughters are now living, Frank being the sixth in order of birth and the only member of the family on the Pacific coast. He was born in Philadelphia January 9, 1855, and as a boy lived in the parental home near Frankford arsenal, attending the Central high school, from which he was graduated in 1872. His first employment was in the city engineering department, after which he engaged in railroad engineering in Kansas for six months. On his return to the east, in 1875, he began to teach in Bucks county, four miles from Doylestown, where he continued for two and one-half years. His next position was that of vice-principal of the Boys' Grammar school in Philadelphia. After a year in that position he relinquished his work on account of throat trouble. Hoping that a change of climate might prove beneficial, in January, 1879, he came to the coast, settling in Polk county, Ore., where he taught at Buena Vista a short time and then became principal of the Independence school. In 1882 he was elected superintendent of schools of Polk county and for a term filled that position with marked ability. On retiring from office he became superintendent of the Walla Walla schools, where he remained for eighteen months. From there, in December, 1885, he came to Portland as principal of the Park school, where he remained until the expiration of the school year of 1887-88. Leaving Portland, he accepted a position as superintendent of the Oregon City schools, where he remained until 1891. On his return to Portland he accepted the principalship of the Harrison street school, and continued in that capacity until June of 1894, when he was chosen principal of the high school.

An acceptable service of two years in the high school was followed by Professor Rigler's elec-



Johnson Lewis

tion as city superintendent of schools in June, 1896, and he has since devoted his time and thought to the discharge of his duties. Under his supervision there are thirty school buildings, with three hundred and twenty teachers and an enrollment of thirteen thousand and three hundred pupils. The oversight of so many teachers and pupils is no slight responsibility, yet it is one that he has ably maintained, and through his acceptable service he has won the confidence of those best adapted to estimate judicious and systematic educational work. He is interested in the National Educational Association, has been a member of its National Council, and was formerly a director for Oregon in the organization. Almost continuously since 1882 he has been a member of the state board of examiners of teachers. The State Teachers' Association numbers him among its leading workers, and in the office of president, which at one time he held, he was enabled to materially promote the welfare and success of this body. His interest in educational matters extends into institute work, and as an instructor in county institutes he is favorably known throughout the state, into all parts of which he has gone to aid in bringing before the teachers plans of vital importance for the prosperity of our public schools. For a number of years he served as president of the Schoolmasters' Club, in which he was a charter member. Owing to the nature of his profession and its constant tax upon his mental and physical powers, he has not identified himself with political affairs, in which indeed he has taken no part whatever aside from casting a Republican vote at local and general elections.

During his residence in Walla Walla, in 1884, Professor Rigler married Lena Kochler, who was born in Iowa, and is a graduate of the Cedar Falls Normal School in that state. Born of their marriage are two children, named Evelyn S. and Howard.

JOHN MARION LEWIS. In John M. Lewis, treasurer of Multnomah county, we find a native of the state who has given abundant evidence of the possession of the qualities essential to a trustworthy, capable and thoroughly safe servant of the public. He traces his lineage back to old families of Virginia and Tennessee. His paternal great-grandfather, Fielding, was born in the Old Dominion in 1767, but at an early age removed to North Carolina and from thence to East Tennessee, where the grandfather, also named Fielding, was born in 1811. Some time prior to the year 1830 the latter removed to Wabash county, Ill., and thence to Missouri, and finally came to Oregon in 1852. The family, which included his son, James P.

Lewis, father of John M., started across the plains with an ox-team in the early summer of 1852, and were six months in reaching their destination, a point near Brownsville, Linn county, Ore. They crossed the Snake river at a point near the site of Huntington, followed the general course of that river down to its junction with the Columbia, thence down the Columbia valley to the mouth of the Willamette, and thence up the Willamette to Linn county. The voyage, at the best fraught with peril, was in this case characterized by peculiarly sad features. Mountain fever and cholera broke out in the party, and the bodies of four of the family were left in graves along the route, victims of the ravages of these maladies. Lucinda (Moore) Lewis, wife of Fielding Lewis, died on the banks of Snake river near Birch creek; Charles Wesley, a son, died on Burnt river; Marion died at the Upper Cascades, and Mary Ellen died on the Oregon side of the river opposite Vancouver barracks.

Upon his arrival in Oregon James P. Lewis entered land in the forest, which he at once began to clear and improve for a home for his family. Subsequently he removed to Althouse, Josephine county, where he purchased a farm upon which he still resides and where for two terms he served as county assessor. November 29, 1853, he was united in marriage to Tennessee T. Tycer, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. H. H. Spalding, who came to Oregon with Dr. Marcus Whitman in 1836. Tennessee T. Tycer was born in Linn county, Mo., a daughter of Lewis Tycer, a native of Nashville, Tenn., and an early settler of Linn county, Mo. The family of the latter came either from Virginia or North Carolina, and was of French descent. Lewis Tycer settled in Oregon in 1853, crossing the plains with his family. The house which he erected near Brownsville after abandoning his original cabin home, and in which he died at the age of seventy-seven years, is still standing.

Of the nine children born to James P. and Tennessee (Tycer) Lewis, three sons and three daughters are now living. George W. is sheriff of Josephine county, and James E. is a farmer in that county. John M. Lewis, the subject of this sketch, was born in Linn county, Ore., September 20, 1855. Until 1872 that county was his home, but in that year he accompanied the family to Josephine county, attending the common schools and aiding in the duties of the farm during the summer, and later on engaging to some extent in mining during the winter. In 1881 he arrived in Portland, and at once set about to improve his education. In 1882, after taking a course in the Portland Business College, he secured a position in the government employ, having charge of the mailing division in the Portland postoffice under

Postmaster George A. Steel for about three years. When a Democratic official, C. W. Roby, assumed charge of the office, Mr. Lewis continued to fill his post for eighteen months, or until he found it necessary to retire on account of the inroads upon his health caused by the confining nature of his work. For three years after relinquishing his position in the postal service he was in the employ of the H. R. Duniway Lumber Company in East Portland as lumber inspector. From 1888 to 1890 he was a member of the city council of East Portland. In the latter year President Harrison appointed him postmaster of East Portland, a post he filled until the consolidation of the cities of Portland and East Portland, when the office was discontinued. Later he was made superintendent of Station A, which was established in place of the old office in East Portland, and filled the place under Postmaster Steel until the close of the latter's second term. In 1894 he entered the county treasurer's office as deputy treasurer under A. W. Lambert, holding the position two years; and was then reappointed to the same office by Ralph W. Hoyt, serving for four years more. This was followed by his nomination and election to the office of county treasurer, the duties of which he assumed July 7, 1902, for a term of two years.

In Portland, May 1, 1883, occurred the marriage of Mr. Lewis and Ella M. McPherson, a native of Linn county, Ore., and a daughter of W. A. McPherson. The latter settled in this state about 1850, and at one time filled the office of state printer. His death occurred in 1891. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, one of whom, Herbert Wayne, died at the age of two years. Those living are Edith, Ione and Wade Vernon. In the Cumberland Presbyterian Church Mr. Lewis is a ruling elder, and is also a teacher in the Sunday school connected with that society. In his political views he is a staunch Republican. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Woodmen of the World. He was also a charter member of Abernethy's Cabin No. 1, Native Sons of Oregon.

Mr. Lewis belongs to the class of men who have shown by their unselfish interest in public affairs that they are warmly devoted to the promotion of those movements whose tendency is to help to give Oregon rank among the most progressive, prosperous and inviting commonwealths of the Union. His public spirit has been abundantly manifested on many occasions, and the fact that Oregon is the state of his nativity undoubtedly explains, in a measure, the extreme heartiness of his desire to co-operate with others,

on all possible occasions, in advancing the material interests of the state and the community in which he makes his home.

CYRUS A. DOLPH. The genealogy of the Dolph family in America is traced to Balthazar De Wolf, who was born about 1620, resided for some years in Wethersfield, Conn., but removed to Lyme, that state, in 1664. By his wife, Alice, whom he married in 1645, he had six children. The oldest of the family, Edward, was born in 1646 and died in 1712, after having been a life-long resident of Lyme. By his wife, Rebecca, Edward De Wolf had four sons, viz.: Simon, born in 1671; Charles, 1673; Benjamin, 1675; and Edward, Jr. The line of descent is traced through the second son, Charles, who spent the active years of his life in Middletown, Conn., and died there in 1731. His wife, Prudence, died ten years after his demise. Their son, Joseph De Wolf, born in 1717, lost his life in the battle of Louisburg, 1757, while fighting in the colonial army during the French and Indian wars. By the marriage of Joseph De Wolf and Tabitha Johnson there was born a son, Abda, through whom the line of descent is traced. Inheriting the patriotic spirit of his father, Abda enlisted in the French and Indian wars and later, when war was declared with England, showed his zeal for liberty and independence by serving in Colonel Whiting's Albany county regiment, New York troops. At the time of the conflict with the French his sympathies being with the English, he and a number of his cousins decided to Anglicize their family name by changing it to Dolph. This was the origin of the present mode of spelling.

The marriage of Abda Dolph united him with Mary, daughter of Nathaniel and Ruth Coleman, of New Haven, Conn. Their son, Joseph, was born in Fairfield, Conn., June 6, 1767, engaged during his active life as a teacher and surveyor, and died December 21, 1827. The lady whom he married, Elizabeth Norton (born 1772, died 1839), was a daughter of Joseph and Martha Norton, the latter in turn a daughter of Jabez and Elizabeth (Allen) Norton. Both Joseph and Martha Norton were descended from Nicholas Norton, of Weymouth, Mass. (1636-60). During much of his life he made his home at Edgartown, on Martha's Vineyard. It is said that of the thirteen hundred and fifty-six inhabitants of Edgartown in 1700, one hundred and seventy-four of these were Nortons. Probably as many others were descendants of Nicholas in the female line, making three hundred and forty-eight descendants in the one hundred and thirty years. The progenitor of the family, Nicholas Norton, by his wife, Elizabeth, had a son, Ben-

jamin, whose son, Nicholas, married Martha Daggett, and their son, Jabez Norton, was the father of Mrs. Elizabeth (Norton) Dolph. Little is known concerning the first Nicholas, except that he was born in 1610, and died in 1690, after having for years made his home at Weymouth and then at Edgartown. Mention has been made of one of the Norton descendants, who married a member of the Daggett family. This family traced its lineage to John Daggett, of Weymouth, who died in 1642. By the marriage of John Daggett to Bathsheba Pratt, there was a son, Thomas, who married Hannah Mayhew, and their son, Joshua, married Hannah Norton, daughter of Isaac and Ruth Norton. Joshua and Hannah Norton had a daughter, Martha, previously mentioned as the wife of Nicholas Norton.

Through the wife of Thomas Daggett the family is brought into relationship with the Mayhew family, of colonial fame. The founder of this family in America, Thomas Mayhew, was born in England in March of 1592. In 1641 he obtained a grant of Martha's Vineyard and the neighboring islands, and the next year settled at Edgartown, whose inhabitants were then Indians. With him came a few Englishmen and they in turn were joined by others from their native land. However, the population still consisted almost wholly of Indians. During King Philip's war, when the savages became hostile and killed the white settlers all over New England, such was the influence of Thomas Mayhew over the red men of his islands that they remained quiet and peaceful, though they might easily have killed the few white men, had they so desired. After a long and honorable service as governor of the island, Thomas Mayhew died in March of 1682. His son, Thomas, was a missionary to the Indians, and so greatly beloved by them that even many years after he perished at sea in a shipwreck he was seldom named by them without tears. Other members of the family also became prominent, especially Experience (born 1673, died 1758), Zachariah (1717-1806) and Jonathan (1720-1766), the last-named distinguished as a theologian and patriot.

The genealogy is traced from Joseph and Elizabeth (Norton) Dolph to their son, Chester V. Dolph, who was born at Whitehall, N. Y., on Lake Champlain, February 14, 1812, and died November 3, 1869. His wife was Elizabeth V. Steele (born 1813, died 1884), whose parents were William Steele (1785-1868) and Rachel Vanderbilt (1795-1883). William Steele was a son of John B. and Grace Seville (Brown) Steele. Rachel Vanderbilt was a daughter of Cornelius and Elizabeth (Rodman) Vanderbilt, her father being a member of one of the most noted pioneer families of Staten Island, in New York.

In the family of Chester V. Dolph were four sons, namely: Joseph Norton, deceased, late United States senator from Oregon; Cyrus Abda, the subject of this narrative; and William V., who is living at the old home in New York, and John Mathew, an educator of note now living at Port Jervis, N. Y. Cyrus Abda Dolph was born on his father's farm near Havana, Chemung (now Schuyler) county, N. Y., September 27, 1840. The name of Abda was given him in honor of his forefather, Abda Dolph, who was born in Bolton, Mass., in 1740, and served with distinction during the Revolution, as did also a brother, Charles, to whom congress voted the thanks of the country for military services. As a boy Cyrus A. Dolph assisted in the work of the farm during the summer and attended the village school during the winter. At the age of eighteen he began to teach school, which occupation he followed from 1859 to 1862.

During the progress of the Civil war the Indians on the western plains took advantage of the disturbed condition of the country to harass emigrants seeking to settle in the west. So serious did the condition become that congress, during its session of 1861-62, made an appropriation to provide military escort for emigrants crossing the plains to Oregon. In the spring of 1862 the two brothers, Joseph Norton and Cyrus Abda Dolph, enlisted in a company known as the Oregon Escort and assisted in bringing a train of immigrants across the country to Oregon and Washington, after which they received an honorable discharge at Walla Walla, and thence came to Portland. In 1866 he was admitted to the bar and took up active practice of the law. Ever since then he has ranked among the leading professional men of Portland. In June, 1869, without solicitation on his part, the Republicans nominated him as city attorney, and he was elected by a large majority, serving the full term of two years. During a temporary absence from the city, in 1874, he was nominated by the Republicans for the state legislature, but declined the honor, as he did two years later, when the nomination for the state senate was tendered him. In 1891 he was urged to accept the appointment of circuit judge of the northern judicial district and was unanimously endorsed by the best citizens of the northwest. However, feeling that an acceptance of the high honor would mean a life work and thus interfere with other plans, he declined the position. Notwithstanding his refusal to accept official positions, he is a staunch Republican and always gives his support to the men and measures of the party. For many years he was a member of the water works committee, and at this writing he is regent of the University of Oregon and president of the board of trustees of the Portland

Library Association. Associated with a number of other citizens, he organized the Security Savings and Trust Company, of which Hon. H. W. Corbett was president up to the time of his death.

Nor do the movements and organizations hitherto mentioned represent the limit of Mr. Dolph's activities. He was one of the founders of the Portland Savings Bank and the Commercial National Bank of Portland. For some years he has held the office of president of the Northern Pacific Terminal Company of Oregon, and has also been financially interested in the Oregon Improvement Company. Besides acting for years as a director of the Oregon & California Railroad Company, in 1883-84 he was retained as general attorney for the corporation. From 1883 to 1880 he was a member of the directorate of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company. In 1883 Henry Villard, then president of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company and the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, selected Mr. Dolph as general attorney of the first-named corporation and consulting attorney in Oregon for the latter company. These positions he has filled with efficiency and in a manner indicative of his high legal talent. The many important and intricate questions that have arisen in relation to these two great concerns he has handled with dispatch and decision, disposing of them to the entire satisfaction of the officers and stockholders of the companies.

June 24, 1874, Mr. Dolph married Eliza Cardinell, a native of Canada, and daughter of Charles Cardinell, of French-Huguenot ancestry. They became the parents of four children, namely: Joseph N., Hazel Mills, William Vanderbilt and John Mathew Dolph.

Beginning in law practice in Portland, Mr. Dolph has since continued professional practice in this city, where, at different times, he has been associated as partner with a number of the brightest minds connected with the bar of this city and state. In 1883 he became the senior member of the firm of Dolph, Bellinger, Mallory & Simon. Ten years later the title was changed to Dolph, Mallory, Simon & Guerin, the other members of the firm being Rufus Mallory, Hon. Joseph Simon and John M. Guerin, all men of note, distinguished in the annals of the law in their home city and state, and forming, in their association, a partnership of legal talent of exceptional strength, character and ability.

HON. JOSEPH NORTON DOLPH. The life which this narrative sketches began near Watkins, N. Y., at a village then known as Dolphsburg, October 19, 1830, and came to a close in Portland, Ore., March 10, 1896. (See

preceding sketch for the genealogy of the Dolph family). The intervening years represent a period of great activity and high honors. Into the life of the boy at an early age there came high aspirations for the future, and these ambitions were associated with the west, in which he had become interested through reading in the *New York Tribune* Fremont's "Military Expedition to the Pacific Coast," Washington Irving's "Astoria," and Dr. Elijah White's account of missionary life in Oregon. The way did not at once open for him to seek a home in the northwest, and meantime, at the age of eighteen, he began to teach school, which occupation he followed for eight years. His leisure hours were devoted to the study of law with Hon. Jeremiah McGuire at Havana, N. Y., and in 1861 he received admission to the bar.

The hoped-for opportunity to locate in the west came in the spring of 1862, when he and his brother enlisted in Captain Crawford's Company, known as the Oregon Escort, raised under an act of congress (1861-62) for the purpose of protecting the immigration of that year against hostile Indians. As orderly sergeant of this company he crossed the plains, receiving an honorable discharge at Walla Walla, Wash. His service during the expedition was so satisfactory that the following year, when the same captain was again detailed to accompany an expedition of similar character, he endeavored to secure the services of his former orderly, but the latter had other plans in view, and so declined.

In the spring of 1863 Mr. Dolph formed a partnership with John H. Mitchell, which continued until the latter was elected to the United States senate. Meantime, in October of 1864, Mr. Dolph was elected city attorney. He prepared and proposed important amendments to the city charter, which were afterward adopted, and he also revised for publication the ordinances of the city. In January of 1865 President Lincoln appointed him United States district attorney for the district of Oregon, and this position he held until 1866, when he resigned it to take his seat in the state senate. During the session of 1866 he served in that body, again taking the seat in the session of 1868, but a contest arising he was deposed by a strict party vote. However, the confidence maintained in his ability by the people was exhibited in 1872, when he was returned to the senate by an increased majority, after which he rendered efficient service in the two succeeding sessions. A still higher, though strictly party, honor came to him in 1866, when he was chosen chairman of the state Republican central committee, and his service of two years in that capacity proved beyond a doubt that he was one of the greatest leaders of his party in the northwest. Not only was he



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an eloquent advocate of party principles, but was also a man of remarkable executive ability, thus admirably qualified to direct the functions of an important committee. Perhaps no service rendered his party was greater than that in connection with the meeting of the electoral college at Salem in 1876. After Governor Grover had given the certificates of election to Cronin, Mr. Dolph advised the course adopted by the Republican electors, and on the spot drafted the papers which were by the electoral commission adjudged sufficient to establish the election of Messrs. Odell, Cartwright and Watts. Thus the papers drafted by him secured the return of Dr. Watts as Republican elector and thereby decided the vote of Oregon in favor of Rutherford B. Hayes for president.

During the early days of Mr. Dolph's experience as an attorney he acted as counsel for the Oregon & Central and the Oregon & California Railroad Companies, and also as counsel for Ben Halliday, who was then running his steamships from Portland to San Francisco, and was also constructing the Oregon & California Railroad. When Mr. Mitchell was elected to the United States senate in 1872 he retired from the firm, and thereupon Mr. Dolph took into the firm as partners Judge E. C. Bronaugh, C. A. Dolph and Joseph Simon. For some years he was retained as attorney for the Oregon Steamship Company, the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, the Oregon Improvement Company, the Oregon Transcontinental Company, and other corporations organized by Henry Villard, whose name is so indissolubly associated with the development of the northwest coast. He was also the adviser of the officers of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company at Portland, attorney for various minor corporations, also president of the Oregon Improvement Company, and vice-president of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company and the Oregon Transcontinental Company.

The highest honor of Mr. Dolph's life came to him in 1883, when he was chosen to succeed Hon. Lafayette Grover, Democrat, in the United States senate. Assuming the duties of his position, he was at once placed on the committee on public lands and claims. In 1886 he was chosen chairman of the committee on coast defenses. The committee on commerce also received the benefit of his wide experience. Measures presented by him in the interests of navigation have become laws and have proved invaluable in the development of our country's maritime interests. As a member of the committee on foreign relations, he also proved himself an astute statesman. In 1889, at the expiration of his first term, he was elected to succeed himself, without opposition, by the two legislative houses, and during his second term held practically the same committee rela-

tions as during the first. In every respect he proved himself a patriot and an able statesman, and his retirement from the senate in 1895 was a source of regret to his colleagues in that body, as well as to the people of his home state. During the twelve years of his official service he made his home in Washington, where he and his wife (formerly Augusta E. Mulkey) entertained on a liberal scale and with the greatest hospitality, extending a hearty welcome not only to people of that city, but to visiting friends from the Pacific coast. Since his death, Mrs. Dolph has continued to make her home in Washington.

In closing this résumé of Senator Dolph's career, mention should be made of his fraternal relations. In 1876 he was elected Most Worthy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., State of Oregon, which position he filled for one year. Nor was his identification with Masonry less conspicuous, for in that body he was, in 1882, elected Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Oregon, and in this office he showed the same tact, executive ability and wise judgment characteristic of him in other positions. In physique Senator Dolph was stalwart, of imposing appearance, grave in demeanor and earnest in expression, which physical attributes were but the outward expression of high mental qualifications and unsullied honor.

GEORGE WASHINGTON SHAVER. One of those to whom the finding of gold on the coast opened up vistas of vast possibility was George Washington Shaver, erstwhile farmer, who crossed the plains in a party with ox teams and wagons in 1849, intent upon wresting from the earth sufficient riches to enable him to carry out many ambitious projects. He was born in Campbell county, Ky., March 2, 1832, and in the southern state received as fair an education as his father's many responsibilities permitted. While still a young man he removed to Missouri, and while here became enthusiastic on the subject of the coast.

That Mr. Shaver was successful in life was due partially to his failure as a miner, else he had remained longer than a year in California, and this state might never have benefited by his noble and capable citizenship. Arriving in Oregon in 1850, he settled in the Waldo Hills, Marion county, from which place he removed to southern Oregon, where he again tried his luck at mining. February 2, 1854, found him in Portland, where he married Sarah Dixon, daughter of a pioneer of that section, and with whom he returned to his farm in Marion county. Here four children were born to them, and six more were born after their removal to Portland in 1860, settling in what is now known as the Eliza-

both Irving addition. During his early residence in Portland Mr. Shaver found an outlet for his energies in the wood business, whose possibilities he seemed to appreciate more than any other at that time, and upon which he embarked with a great deal of enthusiasm and expectation of success. For many years he furnished the steamers plying between Portland and San Francisco with all the wood used in their business, and he further branched out and furnished the wood for river boats and barges. Large portions of the forests that reared their densely crowded trees in the primeval days disappeared under the necessity for providing timber to these boats, and Mr. Shaver probably denuded more acres of land during his busy career than did any other man of his time.

In time Mr. Shaver became president of the Shaver Transportation Company of which his son, Capt. James W., was treasurer and manager, and thus was greatly enlarged his field of activity. His death, which occurred October 26, 1900, removed from accustomed haunts one of the most useful of the founders of the commercial greatness of Oregon. He was not only a man of sound business judgment and capacity for observation and action, but in his character he embodied all that is excellent and of good report. No worthy cause but profited by his generosity and large heartedness; no friend but was benefited by his counsel and assistance. To the end he retained in increasing measure the confidence of all with whom he was ever associated, and to his family and friends left the heritage of a good name, and the dignity of a small fortune.

CAPT. JAMES W. SHAVER. The Shaver Transportation Company occupies an altogether unique position among the large developing forces of the great northwest, and has had much to do with shifting from one place to another the products of the dense forests for which Oregon is famous, and for placing the output of the great mills in their respective localities of usefulness. No more familiar sights greet the observer on the Columbia and Willamette rivers than the heavily loaded barges, puffing tow boats, in advance of stealthily gliding rafts of logs, and other craft calculated to promote the clearance of the enormous water business of the state.

Capt. James W. Shaver, the present head of the Shaver Transportation Company, was born in Waldo Hills, within five miles of Silverton, Ore., October 2, 1860. To his father, Capt. George W. Shaver, is due the organization of the transportation company. At the time of his death in October, 1900, he was survived by his wife, formerly Sarah Dixon, who was

born in the east, and who still lives at the old home in Portland. Of the ten children who grew to maturity in this household, four sons and four daughters are living: John R., sheriff of Clackamas county, and living in Oregon City; Alice, Mrs. Wittenberg of Portland; James W.; Lincoln, captain and chief engineer in Multnomah county; George M., interested in the transportation company, and who spends his summers in Alaska; Delmar, a captain in the employ of the company; Pearl, Mrs. George Hoyt of Portland; and Susie, Mrs. A. S. Heintz, of Portland.

Locating in Portland with his parents when six years of age, Capt. James W. Shaver naturally received his education here, and at an early age became interested in his father's enterprises, which then consisted of a livery business in East Portland, as well as a large cord wood concern. They had a wood yard in East Portland and at the Shaver dock, and at this early stage of proceedings were of immense importance in the wood business of the day. In 1880 Mr. Shaver embarked in the boating business, and with Henry Corbett and A. S. Foster bought out Mr. Bureau, continuing business under the name of the People's Freighting Company. The firm inaugurated its activities by running the steamer Manzanilla, and Mr. Shaver became captain of the boat and manager of the company, which operated between Portland and Clatskanie. Soon afterward the father joined the company and Mr. Corbett stepped out, having previously purchased the interest of Mr. Foster. At this time, June 10, 1893, a re-organization was effected, under the name of the Shaver Transportation Company, the father being president, and the son secretary and treasurer. In 1889 the G. W. Shaver was built and called after the father; this useful little craft was one hundred and forty feet long. The Sarah Dixon, named after the mother, took its place among other boats on the rivers in 1892, and after that the Manzanilla was sold, the Shaver and Dixon doing all the work of the company. About 1900 the Shaver was sold, and the same year a tow boat called No Wonder was purchased for towing logs. The next year, in 1901, the firm built the Henderson, also used for towing purposes, and these boats are in constant use, among other undertakings towing for three of the largest mills here. For many years Mr. Shaver acted in the capacity of captain for the company, but of late years has devoted his time to managing the business, and is still secretary and treasurer. He of course has a captain's license, and is remarkably familiar with all phases of river life in this state. The offices of the firm are located at the foot of Washington street.

In Portland Mr. Shaver was united in marriage with Annie Schloth, who was born in Portland, and whose parents were very early settlers

of the state. Mr. Shaver is variously identified with social and fraternal organizations in the county, among them being the Woodmen of the World. He is a man of strict integrity, and the public at large place the greatest confidence in his character and business ability.

LOT P. W. QUIMBY. In many and varied avenues Lot P. W. Quimby has been identified with the business interests of Portland and has given no small assistance in the material growth of the city. He has just retired from the position of game and forestry warden for the state of Oregon, having received the appointment in 1898, his life having previously been associated as hotel keeper and liveryman, of the former being one of the oldest now living in the city. At one time in the past he served his state as a member of the legislature from Multnomah county, where he upheld the interests of his constituents and did all in his power to promote general movements for the welfare of the community.

Mr. Quimby comes of a family of Scottish ancestry, his father being Daniel Quimby, a native of Vermont, who lived to be seventy-two years old. Besides engaging as a blacksmith the elder man also followed farming in the latter part of his life, and through steady application and hard labor he maintained a comfortable and even plentiful home for his family, and though of a limited education himself was vitally interested in giving the best of advantages to his children. He married Polly Woodruff, also a native of Vermont, and she died the year after the death of her husband when she was sixty-nine years of age. Of their nine children two died in infancy, and one daughter at the age of fifteen; six grew to maturity, namely: Mary E., who married James Mathewson and reared a family (she died in Massachusetts in 1890); H. A., who is a wholesale crockery merchant in Springfield, Mass.; Cordelia M., the widow of Hiram Nichols, of Lyndon, Vt.; D. J., a resident of Portland, where he is proprietor of the International Hotel; L. P. W., of this review, and Laura, wife of Edwin P. Swetland, of Portland. The children were all reared on the paternal farm, and though advantages were necessarily limited, two daughters became teachers in the eastern states.

The birth of Mr. Quimby occurred in Caledonia county, Vt., July 6, 1839, and like the other members of his family, he was under the necessity of contributing his strength to the assistance of the farm work, for about three months of the year receiving instruction in the district school in the vicinity of his home. When seventeen years old his education was considered complete, so far as further attendance was concerned,

and at eighteen years he went to work on a peddler's wagon, working for his brother-in-law, Mr. Nichols, traveling through the eastern states and Canada, though his principal time was spent in Vermont and New Hampshire. This occupation was continued for quite a number of years in the life of Mr. Quimby, but in 1859 he decided to try to better his condition by crossing the continent to the less crowded states of the Pacific coast. He accordingly left New York City, coming to California via steamer, by the isthmus, and upon his arrival there he at once began placer mining in Columbia. While there he became acquainted with D. O. Mills by selling his gold dust. Mr. Mills was one of the wealthy men of this country at this time. On leaving the mines Mr. Quimby went to San Francisco county and worked for three months on a farm in Susan valley, when he went into the city and engaged in the water business, peddling this necessity of life, and also assisting in hauling it to many of the important buildings of the city. He found this a lucrative occupation for quite a time, but finally engaged in the livery business, only a short time passing before he had there sold his interests and opened a restaurant on Market street. This also was disposed of, and February 22, 1862, he came to Portland.

On his arrival in this city Mr. Quimby formed a partnership with W. H. Bennetts and engaged in the livery and transfer business and forwarding, bringing to the city the first platform scale and the first express wagon. In 1864 he sold out to John White, and later purchased the livery business of Sherlock & Bacon, located on Third street, remaining there for one year, when he again sold out and purchased an interest in the Weston Hotel, now known as the Occidental Hotel, and in partnership with Samuel D. Smith remained one year in that connection. Disposing of his interest to Mr. Smith he purchased the American Exchange, formerly the Lincoln House, and continued for three years, when he took a partner in the person of Charles Perkins and the two continued together until 1876, when Mr. Quimby again became sole owner and remained such until the loss of the property by fire in the year 1878. This meant a heavy financial loss to Mr. Quimby and he did not immediately re-open the hotel. He was appointed receiver for a grocery house about this time and he proceeded to devote his time to the closing up of those affairs, and not until 1880 did he again engage in the hotel business, at this date opening up the Hotel Quimby, continuing successfully until 1897, for the first six months having a partner in the person of Mr. Hersey. Upon sale of the property in 1897 Mr. Quimby retired from his long accepted position as mine host, in which he had certainly met with success, for the repu-

tation of the two hotels which he conducted had extended for a great distance on the Pacific coast, the service and accommodation being such as to delight the heart of the traveler. Following closely his withdrawal from his former interests came the appointment of Game and Forestry warden.

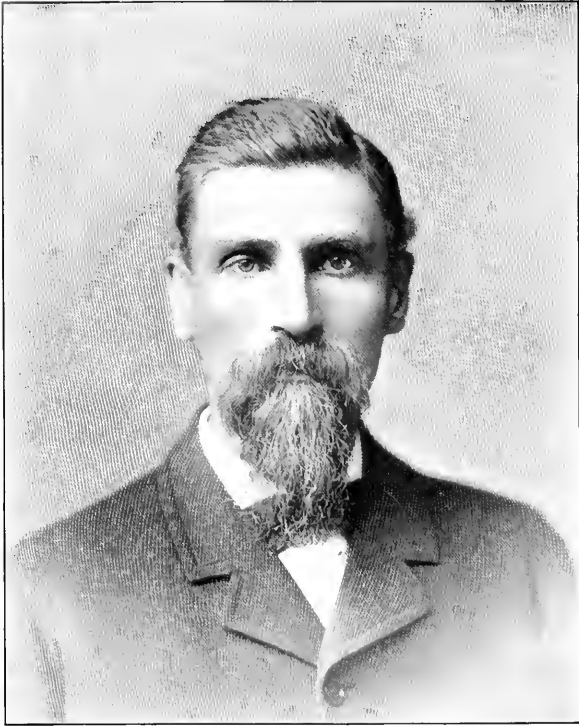
In Portland, in 1866, occurred the marriage of Mr. Quimby, uniting him with Miss Amelia M. West, the daughter of Col. W. G. West, a pioneer of the west. He established the Wells-Fargo route between Portland and California, and died while in the employ of this company, passing away at the home of Mr. Quimby in Portland. Mrs. Quimby was born in New York state, receiving her education in New York and California, and is now fifty-seven years old. Since 1882 their home has been at Fourteenth and Johnson streets, where Mr. Quimby put up a house when it was a heavily timbered tract of land and no streets in the vicinity. Their children are six in number, one of whom died in infancy, the others being as follows: Elmer W., a scenic artist and traveling salesman, his home with his parents, as he is still unmarried; Daisy, the wife of L. Q. Swetland, of Portland, their one daughter being Florence E.; Lottie, the wife of Harry Taylor, of White Horse, Alaska; and Polly and Daniel, both of whom are unmarried. All were born in Portland and received their education in the public schools of this city. As a Republican in politics Mr. Quimby has had many offices tendered him but he has not cared to accept, as his business interests have engrossed all his time, though he takes an active interest in all public matters, and is a liberal supporter of every worthy movement, and especially has he warmly advocated the improvement of public thoroughfares. Fraternally he is a member of Hope Lodge, A. O. U. W. In religion he was reared in the faith of the Baptist Church.

HON. JOHN McCRAKEN. There are few men now living whose arrival on the Pacific coast antedates that of Mr. McCracken, who first landed on western soil September 17, 1849, and has been identified with the development of Oregon ever since 1850. The family of which he is a member came of Scotch ancestry, but his father, John, was a native of Dublin, Ireland, and in early life associated himself with mercantile pursuits in London, where his son and namesake was born July 11, 1826. From that city the family crossed the ocean to America, settling in New York City, where the father was establishing himself upon a substantial basis as a merchant at the time of his death. His wife, Sarah Pigeon, was born in England, of an old English family, and died in Connecticut. Of their six

children John and his sister are the sole survivors. He was six years of age when the family crossed the ocean in 1832, and hence almost his earliest recollections are of this country. When he was eleven years of age his father died and afterwards his opportunities for an education were very meager, for the necessity of self-support soon presented itself to him. It had been his mother's hope that he might enter the ministry, but his tastes were distinctly commercial and the need of earning a livelihood deterred him from taking up any profession.

For about four years Mr. McCracken was employed as clerk in a retail store at Fiskville, R. I. In 1846 he went to New York, where he took charge of the books and collections in a large plumbing establishment. Probably he would have remained in the east permanently had not the discovery of gold stirred his ambition and led him to seek his fortune on the Pacific coast. In March of 1849 he joined the Greenwich & California Mining & Trading Company, of which he became vice-president and a trustee. The company bought a vessel, Palmetto, of two hundred and eighty tons, and this was stocked with supplies and other freight. Thus equipped for the voyage the forty-two members of the company started from New York via Cape Horn, putting in at Rio Janeiro eleven days and at Valparaiso seven days, and after a voyage of six months and nine days landing on the beach in the bay at San Francisco, September 17, 1849. The mechanics in the company went on shore, where, being offered \$48 a day wages, they concluded it advisable to accept this offer rather than work for themselves, so the company disbanded. Mr. McCracken, together with the president and secretary, remained to settle up the company's accounts. A house they had brought with them was sold for \$350 per thousand feet for the lumber. The pork and beef were sold at high prices. The profits were divided and sent to the members of the company.

After a brief experience in freighting to the mines, in the spring of 1850 Mr. McCracken embarked in the mercantile business at Stockton. In the fall he sold out and went to San Francisco. On the day that California was admitted as a state he took passage on a sailing vessel for Astoria, where he landed in October, thence proceeding to Portland. At that time there was only a hamlet of a few buildings. A dense forest extended as far as Second street, and the rest of the town was dotted with trees. The wharf was small, but was sufficient to accommodate the few vessels that anchored here. Soon he bought an interest in the Island mills at Oregon City, where he engaged in the manufacture of lumber and flour. The water power was improved by Methodist Episcopal Mission, and later



S. M. Smith

bought by Lane & Thompson, subsequent to which Mr. McCracken bought Mr. Thompson's one-fourth interest. The high water of 1852 ruined the mills and left the buildings a wreck. The work of rebuilding was at once begun, but the second venture did not prove successful on account of the fact that wheat, bought at \$5 a bushel, was to be used in making flour to be sold at \$50 a barrel, but a drop in the price of flour to \$6 or \$8 a barrel proved ruinous to the mill, which was sold at a great sacrifice.

Elected by the territorial legislature as chief clerk of the house of representatives, Mr. McCracken served in the sessions of 1852 and 1853. In 1854 he was appointed United States marshal of Oregon and Washington by President Buchanan, serving almost two years. In the fall of 1855 he returned to Portland, where he started in the produce business, shipping to California via steamers and sailers. The firm was Richards & McCracken, the senior member, James Richards, being in San Francisco. A large and successful business was established and conducted until Mr. Richards was lost on the vessel Brother Jonathan, which was wrecked off Crescent City while en route to Portland. A subsequent partnership was that of McCracken, Merrill & Co., of Portland and San Francisco, and later Aldrich, Merrill & Co. conducted the business in San Francisco for five years, since which time Mr. McCracken has been mostly alone. The J. McCracken Company was organized in 1892, and is now located at the corner of Second and Pine streets, where a wholesale business is conducted in building materials. Among the materials carried in stock are Roche Harbor lime, Portland cement, building, casting and land plaster, King's Windsor cement plaster, Monterey sand, marble dust, mortar colors, fire brick and fire clay. Under the supervision of Mr. McCracken were built the large warehouses on Ninth and Irving streets, covering three-fourths of a block, also the warehouses on Davis and Front streets, but these were later sold.

The interests held by Mr. McCracken are not limited to his identification with the J. McCracken Company. For some years he was a director of the Commercial National Bank, and was the first president of the smelter at Linton, which position he still holds. For some years he occupied for his homestead the block between D and E, and Seventh and East Park streets, but this he has sold to the government for the new custom house site. His marriage took place in Oregon City and united him with Ada Pamburn, whose father was an officer of the Hudson Bay Company. They are the parents of four children, of whom the daughter is the wife of Charles B. Hurley, of Tacoma. The sons, Henry, James and Robert, are connected with

the business which their father established in 1856.

A careful study of political questions long ago led Mr. McCracken to ally himself with the Republican party. During early days he served as president of the city council, in which he remained a member for several terms. In 1891, 1893 and 1901 he was elected to the state legislature from Portland, serving three terms. In 1891 he was interested in a consolidation bill for the city. During his service in the legislature he was instrumental in promoting bills of an important nature and gave his support to measures of undoubted value. In religion he is connected with Trinity Episcopal Church, of which he is senior warden. In Masonry his interest and connection have continued for many years. Initiated into the order in Portland, he served as master of the lodge and during the '60s was for two terms grand master of the Grand Lodge of Oregon. For two terms he officiated as grand high priest of the Grand Chapter of Oregon. In the Portland Commandery he has been eminent commander, while he has also reached the Consistory and thirty-third degrees, being inspector-general in the latter. Among his brethren in the Masonic order his standing is the highest, as it is also among men of commercial and executive ability, all of whom recognize in him the qualities of uprightness, tact, keen discernment and loyalty to his home city that have characterized his long association with the history of Oregon.

AMEDEE M. SMITH. Very early in the settlement of Nova Scotia the Smith family removed there from England, but subsequently exchanged the bleak and icebound shores of their peninsular home for the more prosperous region of Massachusetts, and from there proceeded to New Jersey. Freeman Smith, a native of New Jersey, became a resident of Fayette county, Pa., and in 1842 established his home on a tract of raw land near Cedar Rapids, Iowa, of which he was one of the founders. A man of rare insight into causes and their effects, fortified by a determined will, and possessing the hardihood of a pioneer, he was fitted for the task of creating a new town on the edge of the then wilderness. His ability was inherited from his father, Dr. Isaac Smith, a successful physician and talented man, who during the Revolutionary war served as colonel of the First Regiment from Hunterdon county, N. J., but resigned his commission in 1777 in order to accept an appointment as justice of the supreme court of his state.

In the family of Freeman Smith there were eleven children. The youngest of these, Amecde M. Smith, Sr., was born in Fayette county, Pa.,

in 1839. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in Company F, Twenty-fourth Iowa Infantry, and served for three years as a non-commissioned officer. On being honorably discharged from the service he learned the pottery business in a pottery owned by his brother, Freeman Smith, in Iowa. Meantime he had married, and in 1865, accompanied by his wife and their child, he came via Panama and San Francisco to Portland. On this trip he was accompanied by his father and mother, who settled at Albany, Ore., but in 1866 removed to Buena Vista, this state, where his father died in 1881, at the age of eighty-nine years. During the same year they had come by the isthmus to Oregon, his brother, Freeman, had crossed the plains, and previous to this, during the '50s, three other brothers had come, Henry, who settled near Eugene, James, who died immediately on his arrival, and W. H., who took up land in Clatsop county.

For the first year of his residence in Oregon Amedee M. Smith made Albany his home, but in 1866 removed to Buena Vista, Polk county, where, having found suitable clay land, he and his brother, Freeman, and their father, started a pottery, which was the first enterprise of its kind on the Pacific coast. In 1870 A. M. Smith bought the interests of his father and brother and continued alone until 1883. Meantime, in 1881, he had brought his family to Portland and established his headquarters in this city. From a very small beginning he built up a plant occupying several acres of ground at this time. In 1883, on the river front and Sherlock avenue, he erected a building 200x250, three stories in height, on a lot 200x600, and put in six large kilns, at the same time incorporating the Oregon Pottery Company, of which he was president and James Steel secretary. Everything in the line of vitrified pipes was manufactured there, while the plant at Buena Vista meantime turned out the pottery. On the destruction of the Portland property by fire in 1890 he erected brick buildings on the same site and a tract of land adjoining. The buildings occupy about 300x300 feet, three and four stories in height, and are equipped with steam boilers and engines of two hundred horse power, with the latest improved machinery for the manufacture of sewer pipe, chimney pipe, flue lining and fire proofing.

In the early days of the pottery business in Oregon it was the custom of the manufacturers to start out from the kilns with a load of pottery and travel throughout the Willamette valley until all they carried was sold. Money being scarce, often they accepted produce in exchange for their wares. However, as the population increased and railroads came in, the capacity of their plant was also increased and they made their sales in large quantities, shipping by railroad.

On the death of A. M. Smith, Sr., his son and namesake was chosen president and manager of the Oregon Pottery Company. Two years later, in 1896, James Steel retired from the concern, which was then reorganized as the Western Clay Manufacturing Company, with A. M. Smith, Jr., as president and manager; W. H. Britts, vice-president; and Blaine R. Smith, secretary and treasurer. The company is still doing business under the same name and with the same officers as at first, the three being also the sole owners of the plant. In 1890 the manufacture of pottery was discontinued and the plant devoted entirely to the manufacture of their other products. Frequent enlargements have been made and today the plant is the most complete one of its kind on the Pacific coast. The products of the kilns are shipped to all points on the Pacific coast and their trade extends as far north as British Columbia and Alaska. They also have an extensive trade in the Hawaiian Islands. The office of the company is at No. 55 Fourth street, Portland.

While still in the east, Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Speelman, who was born in Pittsburg, Pa., a daughter of A. E. Speelman, a native of the Keystone state and a glass blower by trade. On account of the failure of his eyesight Mr. Speelman gave up his trade and removed to Iowa during the early '50s, settling on a farm near Marion, Linn county. Later he went to Minnesota and his death occurred at Verdale, that state. In religion he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The family of which he was a member came from Germany, while his wife was a member of the Isherwood family, of English extraction. Seven children blessed the union of Mr. Smith and Mary Speelman, namely: Albert G., who died at the age of nine years; an infant that died in Iowa; Elizabeth, now Mrs. W. H. Britts; Amedee M.; Blaine R.; Mary E., wife of Dr. F. C. Sellwood, and Leta R., all residing in Portland. The mother of these children passed away in 1883, and for his second wife Mr. Smith married Mrs. Emma J. Coulter, of Connellysville, Pa., and by this union two children were born, Harold S. and Mildred.

In the death of Mr. Smith, which occurred September 29, 1894, Oregon lost one of its honored pioneers and Portland was called upon to mourn one of its most prominent and highly esteemed citizens. His death was not only a severe blow to the industrial world, in which he had taken such an active part and in which he was so well known, but by his demise Portland lost a citizen who at all times was in favor of any movement calculated to be of benefit to his adopted state or county.

The Taylor Street Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was an active member, had in him

one of its most sincere supporters and at his death he was a member of its board of trustees. His influence was always for the good, and his sympathy, his benevolence and his kindly greeting will long be remembered by all with whom he had come in contact. His duties were performed with the greatest care and throughout life his personal honor and integrity were without blemish. His character, as it was manifested to his associates, was remarkable for its simplicity; he had great earnestness and concentration of purpose; in planning he was deliberate but forcible. His wisdom had been largely gained by observation, as the advantages of his youth were limited. In his business dealings he was ever prompt, reliable and entirely trustworthy and he gained a greater degree of success than many who at the start were blessed with better advantages.

AMEDEE M. SMITH, JR. At Buena Vista, Polk county, Ore., Amedee M. Smith, Jr., was born December 16, 1868. At the age of twelve years he accompanied his father and mother on their removal to Portland. Here he attended the grammar and high school, remaining in the latter until the senior year, when he was obliged to give up study on account of ill health. Six months were spent in southern Oregon, and then, having regained his health, he returned to his home and entered the business of his father, with which he has since been actively associated. At the first he was connected with the Buena Vista factory, but in 1888 came to Portland as superintendent of the plant here. In 1890 he entered the office of the company as bookkeeper, and three years later was elected vice-president and manager of the Oregon Pottery Company. On the death of his father, in 1894, he succeeded to the office of president, which he held both in that company and in the reorganized plant.

In Portland Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Alice M. Johnson, who was born at Point Reyes, Cal., her parents having removed there from Massachusetts. She is a lady of excellent education, having attended the University of the Pacific. In fraternal relations Mr. Smith is a Mason, connected with Mount Tabor Lodge No. 42, A. F. & A. M.; Oregon Consistory No. 1, thirty-second degree; and Al Kader Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. Politically he votes with the Republican party. He is a member of the Manufacturers' Association and an active worker in the Oregon Historical Society, especially interested in movements connected with the perpetuation of the annals of the pioneers. At one time he was Sunday-school superintendent of the Taylor Street Methodist Episcopal Church, in the work of which he is deeply interested. Since 1894 he has been connected with

the official life of the church and at present is a member of the board of trustees. The Young Men's Christian Association also receives the encouragement of his influence and financial aid, and through his services as a member of the board of directors he has been enabled to promote its welfare in Portland.

REV. JOHN W. SELLWOOD. This well known and widely loved pioneer minister of Oregon was born near Mendon, Ill., July 22, 1839, and was the son of Rev. James R. W. Sellwood, an Englishman by birth and for years an Episcopal rector, holding pastorates in Mendon, Ill., and Grahamville, S. C., thence coming to Oregon as early as 1856 and becoming the first rector of St. Paul's Church in Salem. During the last years of his life, owing to failing eyesight, he was forced to relinquish ministerial work, and thereupon retired to a farm near Milwaukee, later settling in Portland, where he died.

Few opportunities came to the boyhood of John W. Sellwood other than those obtained by his own determination and industry. The eldest of five children, he early proved himself the mainstay of his parents and their comfort and assistant. Nor was this merely the case in matters material, but especially so in spiritual affairs. From an early age his mind turned to thoughts of God, and he cherished an ambition to follow in his father's steps as a missionary and minister of the Gospel. When he was yet young his father removed to Grahamville, S. C., and in 1856, with a brother, John, decided to respond to the urgent appeal of the then bishop of Oregon, Thomas F. Scott, who needed missionaries to labor in this then frontier field. The two started together and en route were the victims of a bloody riot at Panama, from which they barely escaped with their lives. The children, too, were with them and endured all the horrors of those hours of danger. When the groans of the wounded and the dying were to be heard on all sides, the eldest son, John W., solemnly consecrated himself to the work of the ministry, and the decision then made was never regretted. On the other hand, in the midst of hardships, toil, privations and vicissitudes, he yet called it his greatest glory that he might preach the glorious Gospel of the Christ.

In due time the family arrived in Oregon, but the uncle had been so seriously wounded in the massacre that for months he was unable to enter upon his work, but on regaining his health he took charge of Trinity Church, Portland. Rev. James R. W. Sellwood meanwhile went to Salem, where he became rector of St. Paul's Church. His son, John W., pursuant upon his resolve to enter the ministry, gave himself to preparation for the work, and in 1862 was ordained deacon in St.

Paul's Church, Oregon City, three years later being advanced to the priesthood in St. Stephen's Chapel, Portland. At the same time (July, 1805) he was united in marriage with Belle J., daughter of Rev. James L. and Frances (Brown) Daly, natives respectively of Dublin and county Sligo, Ireland, and of Scotch extraction. For the purpose of engaging in educational work James L. Daly went to Australia, and for some time remained in Sydney. On account of ill health he came to California, but, not finding the social environment desirable, went to Honolulu, where he opened a school. Ill health again forced him to relinquish his work and in 1853 he came to Portland under Bishop Scott, taking up missionary work, in which he proved an efficient and consecrated laborer. His life was prolonged to the age of almost eighty years, when he died in Portland in 1805, five years after the death of his wife. Of their ten children four are living. Mrs. Sellwood was born in Australia and received her education in Punahou College, Honolulu. Born of her marriage is one son, John J., who is a graduate physician of the University of Oregon Medical College and now practicing in the village of Sellwood, founded by his great uncle.

Immediately after his marriage Mr. Sellwood became rector of St. Paul's Church in Oregon City, in addition to which he extended his work to Butteville, Salem, Mount Pleasant schoolhouse, Clackamas Station and Canemah, a little town one mile from Oregon City. As a result of his work a large Sunday school was built in Oregon City and a chapel erected in Canemah at a cost of \$800. For two years he was superintendent of schools of Clackamas county, and during that time visited even the most remote schools and sought to elevate the standard of education here. It has been said that no missionary seemed to throw greater enthusiasm into his work than did he and certainly none enjoyed the work to a greater degree. His ministry was a source of constant joy to him. He was never happier than when preaching to his parishioners and trying to aid them in their spiritual life. No toil was too great that would promote the cause of Christ and the church in the particular field which he had chosen as his scene of labor. His love for Christ led him to love every created being. None was too lowly to be excluded from his sympathy, and none too high to be aloof from his affection. Each one of his congregation had a special place in his heart. His work was so full of delight to him that other occupations seemed uninteresting in comparison. Many hardships and privations he had to face and more than once Sorrow was his companion, yet never, through all of his life, did he lose faith in his Creator and never did he lose faith in the ultimate success of the work

in which he engaged. The humble successes that came to him were received with a grateful heart.

Though staunch in his allegiance to the Protestant Episcopal Church, Mr. Sellwood was not a bigoted churchman. On the other hand, he possessed a broad and catholic spirit and saw the good in all, ever praying for the reunion of a divided Christendom. As a preacher he was earnest and forcible, never led aside into sensational subjects, but clinging closely to "Christ and Him crucified." A text was chosen only after careful and prayerful deliberation, and the subject matter of the sermon was presented after much prayer. When before his people he lost himself so wholly in his subject that no trace of self-consciousness could be discerned. Indeed, he forgot himself in the message he was to deliver.

After fifteen years of labor in Oregon City Mr. Sellwood accepted the pastorate of St. David's Church in East Portland, where the last ten years of his busy life were passed. From a small congregation, St. David's has grown into a large and well organized parish, and this happy result is largely due to his efforts in those days of small beginnings. While he was pastor of that flock, on Christmas eve of 1899, after a day of severe illness, he insisted upon speaking to the children at their Christmas exercises, saying, when his family protested, "I feel I must look into their dear, bright faces once more." The next day he again went to the church, hoping to administer the holy communion to his loved congregation, but he was taken with a chill and was carried from the church, never more to enter it in life. Weeks of pain and illness were met with his accustomed cheery and bright patience, and finally, March 12, 1890, with the parting words upon his lips, "All is peace," he entered into the unknown. A large concourse of those who loved him attended the funeral services, where Bishop Morris, in the memorial sermon, paid a deserved tribute to his years of patient and self-sacrificing toil. The organizations with which he had been connected passed resolutions of respect. The bishop and clergy of the diocese of Oregon adopted resolutions bearing testimony to his goodness of heart and gentleness of spirit. Other organizations who took similar action were St. David's Vestry, Women's Guild of St. David's parish, Daughters of St. David's, Young Men's Guild of St. David's Church, St. Paul's parish in Oregon City and the convention of the diocese. Since his death his wife, who had been his constant and successful co-laborer in the ministry, has devoted herself largely to missionary work in the Protestant Episcopal Church in Oregon, and is now registrar of the diocese of Oregon, and is also the diocesan secretary of the Women's Auxiliary.



C. F. Candianis

CHARLES FERDINAND CANDIANI. Cav. Charles Ferdinand Candiani, M. D., has been identified with the medical fraternity of Oregon for more than a quarter of a century, and during the years of his practice in Portland his splendid equipment for his professional labors has become widely recognized among his fellow-practitioners and the laity. In connection with the practice of his profession he has for some time represented the Italian government in Oregon and Idaho as consul.

Dr. Candiani was born in Casale, Morfirate, Italy, August 20, 1815, and is a member of an ancient Venetian family whose lineage has been authentically traced back through more than eight centuries. Among the many claims to distinction surrounding the noble and romantic history of his house may be mentioned the fact that five of the Doges of Venice were recruited from its ranks, and lived in all the splendor of their exalted station in the magnificent palace on St. Mark's Square. In Casale, Count John Candiani d'Olivala, father of Dr. Candiani, owned a large and valuable estate, the ancestral castle now being in possession of his son, Count Camelo Candiani, admiral of the Italian navy and senator of the kingdom. Count John Candiani, who died in 1872, was survived until 1878 by his wife, Countess Eleanore (Bougeovani) Candiani, a daughter of Count Alexander, a nobleman claiming both French and Italian lineage. In the family of Candiani there were but two sons of the present generation, of whom the subject of this memoir is the youngest.

Like most Italian youth of noble birth, Dr. Candiani was the recipient of exceptional educational advantages, all of which he improved with due appreciation of their importance. From the oversight of a private tutor he passed to the University of Turin, from which he was first graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1867 he was graduated from the medical department of that university with the degree of doctor of medicine. Following this he took a post-graduate course in the medical department of the University of Naples, from which he likewise was graduated, and the following year (1869) concluded his college studies by a course in the School of Medicine in Paris. Returning to his native country, he was soon appointed to the post of surgeon of the Eighth regiment, Grenadiers of the Guard, with a commission as first lieutenant, and for eight years thereafter served in all the various camps of the Italian army. These experiences, with which American physicians and surgeons are so rarely equipped, have been of incalculable benefit to him from a professional standpoint.

With this splendid medical training, Dr. Candiani came to America in 1875, crossed the con-

tinental to Portland, bringing with him a colony of his countrymen, thirty men and two women, nearly all of whom are in this state at the present time. Immediately after his arrival, he purchased a large farm near Dayton, Yamhill county, where he combined fruit farming and the practice of his profession for about five years. After disposing of this large responsibility he engaged in practice at Cascade Locks, soon after the construction of the four and one-half million dollar locks was begun, and remained there until after their completion, a period of nearly ten years. From that point he came to Portland, where he has since been continuously engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery, but at the same time maintaining outside interests of considerable importance, including some mining property in the Blue River district. As proof of his faith in the continued prosperity of his adopted home, he has made heavy investments in town and country property.

January 27, 1902, Dr. Candiani received at the hands of his former sovereign, Victor Emanuel, a commission as Italian consul for Oregon and Idaho; and it is maintained that no more capable or worthy representative of his sunny land could have been selected to look after the interests of that government in this section. In his political preferences he is a Republican. Fraternally he is identified with the Woodmen of the World, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Knights of the Maccabees, in which he is examining physician. He is also a member of and examining physician for the three Italian societies, Colombo, Mazini and the Druids. His wife, who was formerly Stella Hansen, was born in Bergen, Norway, and came to Oregon with her parents at the age of thirteen years.

Personally Dr. Candiani is a man of great culture and refinement; and in his American citizenship he combines the practical traits characteristic of the individuals of his adopted country with the rare courtesy and grace of the Venetian noble. In addition to the time and thought he has devoted to research in the realm of therapeutics and surgery, he has enjoyed a broader reading along other lines, and is regarded as a gentleman of very superior intellectual attainments.

J. D. CHAPMAN. No name in Sellwood carries with it greater weight than does that of J. D. Chapman, identified at present with an extensive real estate business, and regarded as one of the prime movers in the original and subsequent development of the town. Were first impressions of paramount importance Mr. Chapman had gone elsewhere for western opportunities, for after starting up a promising furniture

business in 1883, and getting a fair start in the then embryonic community, fire, which is no respecter of persons, destroyed his plant, and left him practically adrift upon a shallow financial stream. Thereafter he worked for a year in the Baker City gold mines for L. W. Nelson, but rheumatism interfering with this kind of work he again returned to Sellwood, and the same year, in 1886, helped to incorporate the city. At the same time he was appointed street commissioner for a year, and then elected city recorder, an office maintained uninterruptedly for all but one year until it was absorbed into the city of Portland. As an active Republican he has also been school clerk for eight years, and served as justice of the peace during his term as city clerk. In December, 1901, he was appointed superintendent of Sellwood station, a suburban Portland office, and he also fills the office of notary public. At present his real estate operations are conducted in all parts of the town, and with his partner he has worked up a large business and enjoys consequent large financial returns.

A native of Macoupin county, Ill., Mr. Chapman was born October 16, 1843, and comes of a family long identified with North Carolina. His father, John R., was born in North Carolina, and came to Illinois with his father, Richard, who settled in Madison county, and after two years removed to Macoupin county, where he bought a hundred and sixty acres of land. John R. Chapman, who was a local Methodist Episcopal preacher for many years, settled on land near that of his father in Macoupin county, where he combined the occupations of preaching and farming until two years before his death, at the age of fifty-two, when he was stricken down and continued to be an invalid for the rest of his days. The mother of J. D. Chapman, Charity Kennedy, was also born in North Carolina, and went to Indiana with her parents, where her father, Absalom Kennedy, settled for a time but eventually made his home in Macoupin county, Ill. Of the six sons and five daughters born into the family of John R. Chapman, all attained maturity, and nine are now living, J. D. being the fourth oldest.

The breaking out of the Civil war found Mr. Chapman with a fair common school education, and a practical knowledge of farming and general business. In 1862 he enlisted in Company 1, One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and as a member of the Army of the Tennessee he participated in several important battles, among them that of Fort Blakeley. He was mustered out of service at Mobile, Ala., and discharged at Springfield, Ill., July 12, 1865. From that year until his father's death he carried on the home farm. In 1872 he en-

gaged in a general merchandise business in Witt, Ill., and while thus employed became prominent in general town affairs, was postmaster for eight years, his salary the first year being \$12, but as time passed the revenue of the office increased and at the expiration of his term of office the income had increased to \$30 per month. He was also express and railroad agent. In 1881 he came to Portland, and in partnership with J. B. Knapp engaged in a commission business on First street, between Main and Madison, but sold out at the end of a year, and was employed by a real estate firm for a year. Thereafter began his connection with Sellwood, of which he is now one of the most prominent and enterprising citizens.

While living in Macoupin county, Ill., Mr. Chapman married, in 1871, Lenora Wood, a native of Illinois, and daughter of William Wood, born in South Carolina, and a miller and merchant by occupation. Mr. Wood removed to Illinois at an early day, where he conducted a store with marked success, and where he died at the age of sixty-two years. His brother was a strong Abolitionist, and had helped to underground the negroes out of the country. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Chapman: William Russell; Charity R.; Maud, wife of A. H. Christopher, manager and owner of the Olympia Opera House, Olympia, Wash.; and Roy, a resident of Seattle, Wash.

FRANCIS CHALMERS. Only the best and most progressive along agricultural lines is associated with the name of Chalmers, represented in Washington county by father and son, both of whom have embodied particular aptitude and high moral principle, and have utilized to the full the resources which have come their way. Of sturdy Scotch ancestry, Francis Chalmers was born at New Deer, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, November 18, 1851, his father being a native of the same part of the country. A farmer by occupation, and an extensive Short-horn raiser, the elder Mr. Chalmers with his eldest son, Alexander, came to Oregon in 1870 and purchased nine hundred and sixty acres of land in Washington county, upon a portion of which his son Francis now lives.

This property is a part of the old Ben Cornelius donation claim and here Mr. Chalmers made many fine improvements, his long experience in Scotland fitting him for speedy results and the best possible headway. This highly honored farmer and most estimable man was killed by a bull on his farm in 1890, leaving behind him many friends, and an enviable reputation for integrity and general worth. His family, for which he returned to Scotland in 1871, consisted of his



Edward Sherman

wife and seven children, three sons, Alexander, William and Francis, having come to Oregon in 1870.

Francis Chalmers remained on the home farm until his marriage, his education having been received in the public schools of both Oregon and Aberdeenshire, Scotland. His wife, Adeline Amanda Hanley, is a native of Canada, and of this union there were born five children, Walter, Francis, Elizabeth, Esther and Olive, the latter of whom is deceased. At the present time Mr. Chalmers owns one hundred and twenty-seven acres of land, one hundred and ten of which are under cultivation. He is engaged exclusively in the dairying business, and has twenty of the finest Jersey cows in the country. This farm, located six miles northeast of Forest Grove, is one of the best equipped in the country, the improvements having been made according to the latest and best plans. The neatness and convenience of this model dairy could not be excelled in any part of the country, and the genial and very popular owner is certainly to be congratulated upon his well-earned success.

In many senses of the word Mr. Chalmers is entitled to an honored place in this community. He is broad-minded and liberal, and is virtually the head of all worthy efforts at improvement and advancement. As a member of the school board he has advanced the cause of education, and as a member and elder in the Presbyterian Church he exerts a wide influence for morality and right living. In Sunday school work he is also prominent, filling the office of superintendent and bringing the school to a high state of usefulness and general efficiency during his ten years of active service. In politics he is independent, with strong proclivities toward Prohibition, though reared in the ranks of the Republican party.

EDWARD EHRMAN. The above named gentleman is one who at a very early age was thrown upon his own resources, and while his efforts have been crowned with success, it is a result that is the natural outcome if one but follows the policy adopted by Mr. Ehrman when it became necessary for him to decide as to what he would do with opportunities as they have been presented to him. In youth he was surrounded by environments similar to those of many, and that he has passed others in the great struggle for supremacy in the world of business, is due entirely to his own ability, his perseverance, his honesty and his strict attention to his own business interests. A native of Baltimore, Md., Mr. Ehrman was born March 18, 1854, and is one of the seven children born to William and Rosa

(Betman) Ehrman, natives respectively of Lichtenfels and Bekunstadt, Bavaria. William Ehrman immigrated to this country in about 1840, and settled in Baltimore, where he engaged in the mercantile business, which he followed up to the time of his death. His wife, who is still living, is a resident of Baltimore. She is remotely separated from most of her children, as all of her sons and one daughter are on the coast. Of her sons, M. Ehrman is at the head of M. Ehrman & Co., of San Francisco, wholesale grocers and also interested in the store here; Joseph is one of the partners of our subject, and S. W. is a partner of the same concern, the three residing in San Francisco.

The business life of Mr. Ehrman began at the age of thirteen years, when he secured a position as errand boy in a retail dry goods store in Baltimore. Two years later he became associated with the firm of Elliott Brothers, cotton merchants, with whom he remained until 1873. Becoming convinced that the far west, where the work of developing was going forward, would offer more chance for promotion than the developed east, Mr. Ehrman decided to migrate, and in the last year mentioned he joined his brother in San Francisco, who at that time was engaged in the wholesale grocery business. Accepting a position at the very bottom Mr. Ehrman started in to learn the ins and outs of the business. By strict attention to whatever was assigned him to do and by perseverance he went forward step by step, until he mastered all the details of the grocery business. It was in February, 1886, that Mr. Ehrman came to Portland, and in partnership with Mr. Mason, an old merchant of the city, formed a company under the name of Mason, Ehrman & Co. The firm opened a store at the corner of Front and Ankeny streets, where they remained until removal was made to the corner of First and Burnside streets. There they continued in business until 1893, when they removed to their present location at the corner of Pine and Second streets. Five floors of a building, 100x100 feet, ground dimensions, are devoted to the use of the firm. Warehouses are located on Fourteenth and Kearney streets, the ground floor dimensions being the same as the store building. In 1898 Mr. Ehrman was called upon to mourn the loss of his partner, Mr. Mason, who passed away in March of that year. Upon the death of Mr. Mason, Mr. Ehrman and his three brothers purchased the interest of his late partner and they became sole owners of the business, which from a small beginning has developed into one of the largest wholesale grocery houses in the northwest. In addition to the grocery department, Mr. Ehrman has added a very complete line of cigars and tobaccos. The territory covered by the concern is a large one

and includes Oregon, Alaska, British Columbia, Washington and Idaho.

In the city of his birth, Mr. Ehrman was united in marriage with Miss Nettie Rider, also a native of Baltimore, and a daughter of S. Rider, a dry goods merchant during his entire life. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ehrman: Mason and Emily. As a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Portland Board of Trade, Mr. Ehrman is in a position to help any movement that has for its object advancement and he is ever found ready and willing to do all in his power to further the interests of his adopted city. Socially he is connected with the Concordia Club, an association organized for purely social purposes, and the Commercial Club. Fraternally Mr. Ehrman is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Aside from these organizations he is variously associated with benevolent and charitable organizations, and is a generous contributor toward all agencies for the uplifting and help of those in need. The position of Mr. Ehrman among the business men of the Pacific northwest is an enviable one. He belongs to that class of men the world calls "self-made." Mr. Ehrman has succeeded, and the people of Portland are proud of his record. He has never neglected his obligations as a citizen, and at no time has he been called upon but what he has responded. His great faith in Oregon's future was manifested by the interest he has taken in the Lewis and Clark Exposition. He was one of the original incorporators and commissioners, but after the plans were well under way, he discovered that to continue would be too much of a drain on his time and therefore resigned. In closing this short review we will state briefly that Mr. Ehrman commands the respect and confidence of Portland and the western business world. He is a typical example of the business man of the coast to whom its best development is chiefly due.

SAMUEL J. CRAFT. Previous to coming to Oregon in 1881, Samuel J. Craft had an extended experience as a miller in Illinois and Iowa, and had tested the possibilities of several middle western states. Reared on a farm in Lycoming county, Pa., where he was born September 17, 1838, he left the paternal homestead when seventeen years of age, and near Genoa, De Kalb county, Ill., worked on a farm by the month for three years. At Chillicothe, Peoria county, Ill., he learned the miller's trade and subsequently followed the calling eighteen years in Illinois and Iowa, during that time owning at least two mills.

Having disposed of his milling interests, Mr. Craft removed to Kansas in 1878, but after an

experiment at farming on pre-empted land for about three years decided that the road to wealth and happiness lay in other portions of the country. He became associated with Oregon in 1881, having crossed the plains by team, after which he located on rented land near Mount Tabor. Two years later he rented the farm of Mrs. Hennessey, which contains about twenty acres, and upon which he has set out and caused to reproduce many kinds of fruit and berries. Personally he is the owner of twenty acres of land on the Base Line road, all of which is cleared and utilized for general crops, with the exception of about one acre.

March 24, 1859, Mr. Craft was united in matrimony with Victoria A. Wing, of which union there have been born two children, of whom Henry A. is a resident of Mount Tabor, and Carrie M. is the wife of Alexander Barrell. In politics Mr. Craft is a Democrat, and he is regarded as one of the capable and enterprising members of his community.

O. F. COOKE. So closely has Mr. Cooke been identified with the commercial interests of the village of Sylvan that he is considered one of the leading men and successful manufacturers of this portion of Multnomah county. On coming to Oregon he settled at Sylvan and bought a stock of groceries, embarking in business at a location where he remained for six years. During 1892 he removed to his present site, having purchased the building here, and since then he has conducted a general mercantile business, carrying in his store about \$5,000 in stock. The management of this store does not represent the limit of his activity, for since 1897 he has also been interested in the manufacture of brick, having in that year embarked in the business with Reynolds & Kenzie. With his brother, J. W. Cooke, in 1898 he bought the brick yards, and the two have since continued together in the manufacture of a high-grade quality of brick. In 1901 our subject became interested in the Portland Clay Company, of Portland.

Near Salt Lake City, Utah, Mr. Cooke was born August 14, 1860. At one year of age he was taken to Omaha, Neb., by his parents, and from there to Sioux City, Iowa, thence to South Dakota, where his father took up a homestead claim; later the family returned to Iowa. About 1876 they came west to Oregon, settling in Portland, but soon removed to Idaho in order to take up a government claim. A later place of residence was Walla Walla, Wash., where O. F. Cooke was educated in the public schools and Empire Business College. His acquaintance with the responsibilities of life began when only twelve years of age, at which time he secured employ-



J. R. Finley

ment on a farm. He was promised \$2 per week, but at the expiration of three weeks his employer cheated him out of his wages. With the enthusiasm of youth, however, he did not allow this disappointment to discourage him, but at once went to another farm, and thereafter, until twenty years of age, worked for farmers and ranchers. Next he bought and sold land around Walla Walla and also worked in grain elevators. For three years he engaged in buying grain for J. Q. Adams & Co., of Seattle, the principal places of purchase being Gravelles, Fairfield and Parker, Wash. On resigning this position he came to Oregon and settled in Sylvan, where he has since made his home. After coming to this town he established domestic ties through his marriage, in 1900, to Miss Ollie Gateley. It has never been his desire to hold office, but under the administration of President McKinley, he acted upon the suggestion of his friends in the Republican party and made application for the office of postmaster. The position was tendered him and filled efficiently by him during the balance of that administration.

J. P. FINLEY. The writer who seeks to portray the life and advancement of a people—no matter how far he may be under the control of theories pointing otherwise—must at last come to the individual and seek his best material in the lives and records of those by whom the works he would describe have been performed. Thus biography becomes not merely a side light to history, but the very essence and vitality of history itself. In the story of the man of affairs you tell that of his times as well. Viewed thus it does not need to be said that the true story of Portland cannot be told without proper reference to the men whose varied lines of effort have touched almost every material interest of the city as well as many reaching far beyond its boundaries.

It is no exaggeration to say that the undertaking establishment of J. P. Finley & Son in Portland, is not only the finest on the Pacific coast, but nowhere in the United States can there be found a place embodying the many original ideas to be found here. In the conduct of his business Mr. Finley has drawn his inspirations from the most successful concerns of the kind in the world, and his own special aptitude and regard for all that is tactful and elegant have contributed their quota to at least envying a more or less gloomy occupation. To the obliteration of this phase of his business, Mr. Finley has devoted his best energies and deepest thought, with the result that his recently completed building at the corner of Third and Madison streets is all that is typical of all that is thoughtful, considerate, tactful and elegant.

A native of Missouri, Mr. Finley was born in Saline county, near Jonesboro, December 30, 1844. The family was established in this country by his grandfather, Asa William Finley, who was born in the north of Ireland, and came to the United States with his father in an early day. The family settled, first in Virginia, and later removed to Missouri. Here Asa William Finley owned a large farm on which he carried on general farming and stock-raising the balance of his life, passing away in 1860. He was a Presbyterian and a man of fine character. While still a resident of Virginia he was married and to him was born James W. Finley, who became father of the personal subject of this review. In 1852 the father gathered together his possessions, outfitted and started across the plains for California, accompanied by his wife and seven children, the ox team bringing them to the desired destination at the expiration of six months' time. The family found a home on the farm two and one half miles south of Santa Clara, where the father farmed and raised stock and where he died in 1865. He married Margaret Campbell, who was born in Kentucky, a daughter of William Campbell, a native of Virginia, who had settled first in Kentucky and then in Missouri. William Campbell's brother settled in Oregon in 1846 and the same year William, himself, went to California, as did also Wallace Finley, both locating near Santa Clara, where the former died at the age of ninety-six years. Mrs. Finley, who died in 1852, of mountain fever, was the mother of seven children, as follows: Rev. William A., formerly president of the college at Corvallis, Ore., and later holding the same position in the college of Santa Rosa, in which place he is now living a retired life; Newton G., of Berkeley, Cal.; Sarah J., now the wife of Rev. Joseph Emory, a presiding elder in southern California, and at one time an instructor in the college at Corvallis; J. P., next in order of birth; Hugh McNary, a farmer of Benton county, Ore., and a graduate of Corvallis College; Anna E., the wife of Dr. T. V. B. Embree, of The Dalles, Ore., and James B., a railroad man of Wadsworth, Nev.

J. P. Finley was seven years of age when his parents emigrated westward to the Golden state, and he was therefore educated in his adopted state, studying at the public schools and at the Pacific Methodist College. At the age of sixteen years he was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade in San José. He also took a course in mechanical drawing. After a short time spent as a journeyman he began business on his own account. From the first his efforts were rewarded with success and he became one of the leading contractors and builders of central California, and between 1870-74 constructed many of the

most handsome residences of the state, also numerous public buildings. About this time, 1870, he also became interested in the furniture and undertaking business in Santa Clara, in partnership with C. C. Morse, who later became known the world over as a seedsman. In 1874, in partnership with J. P. Pierce, they took up the lumber business, engaging in the manufacture of sash, doors and all building appliances on an extensive scale. This later enterprise was conducted in Santa Clara, and the Enterprise Mill & Lumber Company of which Mr. Finley was made superintendent and general manager, became one of the largest and best known in the state. Later this company was merged into the Pacific Manufacturing Company. In 1879 there was added to the business the manufacture of caskets and general undertaking goods. So successful did this venture prove that at the suggestion of Mr. Finley, a branch house was opened in San Francisco in 1880. At this time the California Casket Company was formed. W. P. Morgan purchasing one-half the stock, while the stockholders of the Pacific Manufacturing Company purchased the other half. The establishment of this new concern was found necessary in order to meet the demands of the constantly increasing trade, which had been so well founded by the industry and business sagacity of Mr. Finley. After this enterprise was securely established, Mr. Finley devoted his time to traveling through the state. In 1881 he made his first trip for the firm in Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, Nevada and Utah, and this, as Mr. Finley had prophesied, was the beginning of an unusual era of prosperity. As time passed and the trade in this section increased, it was found necessary to establish a branch house in Portland, and in 1886 the Oregon Casket Company was incorporated and warerooms were opened on Fourth street, between Flanders and Gleason streets. This Mr. Finley was placed in charge of and for the following six years he devoted his whole time and attention to the interests of the firm in this section of the northwest.

About 1890, Mr. Finley's partner, Mr. Pierce, with whom he had been associated for a number of years, met with reverses, and owing to that and failing health the interest owned by the Pacific Manufacturing Company in the California Casket Company was sold to a Mr. Morgan. In 1892, owing to a disagreement between Mr. Finley and Mr. Morgan's manager, Mr. Finley withdrew from the management of the Oregon Casket Company, and also disposed of his interest in the Pacific Manufacturing Company, thus severing his connection with two of the leading business concerns of California, which he had practically organized and placed upon a substantial and paying basis, for while he was not the moneyed end of the enterprises, it was largely

to him that success was due. It was he who did the planning and it was he who advised the branching out and to him is due much of the credit for the extensive business now transacted by the company, both in California and Oregon.

It was in December, 1892, that the foundation for his present business was laid. A firm under the style DeLin, River & Finley was formed for the purpose of transacting a general undertaking business. This partnership was continued for over a year, when Mr. River was retired from the business, having been unable to put up the necessary amount of money to carry his share of the obligations. Following this the style of the firm was DeLin & Finley, but in a short time Mr. DeLin sold his interest to C. R. Reiger, and in 1896 the firm became known as Finley & Reiger. Financially Mr. Reiger was not in shape to keep up his interest and in a short time Mr. Finley became the sole owner, continuing as such until he took in his son, thus changing the name of the firm to J. P. Finley & Son, as it stands today. While most of Mr. Finley's time has been given to the management of his undertaking interests he has branched out in other lines and is now the president of the Black Rock Coal Company, operating in Moro county, Ore.

As before stated, Mr. Finley has recently completed a building at the corner of Third and Madison streets. In all respects this is the most complete building of its kind in the United States. Being a practical workman himself, Mr. Finley drew his own plans and personally superintended the erection of the same. Many new and original ideas are to be seen throughout this model plant. The chapel is one of the most handsome to be seen and by an ingenious arrangement of curtains and an alcove it is possible to shield the mourners who do not desire to be seen by the people in attendance. This is something that is greatly appreciated by those who shrink from the gaze of the public in their hours of affliction. The morgue, with its cement floor and modern appliances, is fully up-to-date, while the embalming room is fitted to meet all the requirements of a constantly increasing business. Adjoining the chapel is an elegantly appointed room in which relatives and sorrowing friends can sit with the departed one if so wished. The basement is fitted up into three show rooms where all styles and priced caskets can be seen. In addition to the roomy reception hall and private office is a beautiful Turkish room, where absolute privacy is assured to those who wish. The second story of the building is arranged for living apartments, where Mr. Finley and his foreman reside. From this brief description one cannot realize the completeness of the place. Everything that human mind can contrive to relieve what in most cases are very somber surroundings can here be found,

and to the inventive mind and ingenuity of Mr. Finley is due all.

As a staunch defender of the men and measures of the Republican party, Mr. Finley has for some years been before the public, though he is in no sense of the word a politician. His first official recognition occurred in 1898, when he ran on the Mitchell Republican ticket for coroner, and while he was defeated by a small majority, the disappointment was more than made up for in 1902, when he was elected on the Republican ticket to the same office by the overwhelming majority of five thousand votes, his assumption of office taking place July 7, 1902. Since then much favorable comment has been made on the manner in which he has conducted the cases that have come before him. In his building is a room which is furnished with all necessary conveniences for holding examinations, etc. As a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Portland Board of Trade, Mr. Finley can at all times be found working to further the interests of his adopted city. He is ever found on the side of right and never withholds his support from any movement calculated to prove of benefit to the welfare of the city. Fraternally he is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of the World, the Artisans, the Royal Tribe of Joseph, the Eagles and the Order of Lions.

Mr. Finley was united in marriage in 1869, to Miss Catherine Rucker, who was born in Missouri, and crossed the plains in 1852. As a result of this marriage three children have been born: Anna L.; Arthur L., who is associated with his father in business; and William L., a student at the University of California and prospective graduate of 1903.

JAMES FRANKLIN DAVIES. For nearly thirty years J. F. Davies has been connected with the hotel interests of the city of Portland, being so engaged for a longer period of time than any other man in the city, and to say that he has met with success in his efforts is unnecessary in the light of results. He is the son of one of the sturdy pioneers of the early days, his father being James Davies, whose name is well known through his participation in the growth of the then wilderness country. He was born in Pennsylvania, January 10, 1800, and was educated in the subscription schools of his native state. In young manhood he moved to Ohio and engaged in farming until 1830, when he located in Indiana, there employed in the prosecution of his trade, which was that of a carpenter and joiner. He built and operated a saw mill at Jamestown, a town which received its name from his own,

and was prosperous in his work in the middle west, but having read much of the Lewis and Clark opening in the northwest, he decided to cast in his fortunes with a new land as he had done once before. They outfitted with ox-teams and all that was required on the long and dangerous journey which must be made before they could enter upon the work of cultivation and improvement, leaving their home in 1852, and coming via Fort Hall, Unatilla and The Dalles, driving the stock over the mountain trails, and at the last named city constructing a raft wherewith to cross the Cascades, the passage occupying two weeks, after which they came by flat-boat to Portland. He then took up a donation land claim of one hundred and sixty acres and purchased a like amount of land in Washington county, which was entirely unimproved. He set to work with the energy and determination, which were a large part of his character, clearing the timber from the land and entering upon general farming. His death occurred there in 1880.

The first wife of Mr. Davies was Mary Richardson, who was born in Ohio and who crossed the plains with him to the new home in Oregon. But the trip proved too much for her and one of the sacrifices which Mr. Davies made for the sake of giving his strength to the upbuilding of the state was the death of his wife, which occurred in 1853, in Washington county, about six months after their arrival. They had twelve children, five of whom were living at the time of the journey, and besides James Franklin of this review, were as follows: Mrs. John B. Kellogg; Rachel, wife of James McKay, of Beaverton, Washington county; Henry, a farmer and stockman of Forest Grove, who was also at one time a soldier in the regular army and spent three years in the Indian country; and Melissa, wife of David Smith, also of Beaverton. For a second wife Mr. Davies married Mrs. Ann Boyles, a widow with three daughters, namely: Mrs. Trullinger, of Astoria; Mrs. Lewis, and Mrs. Noble.

With nothing to insure his success in the new country, as all the stock which he had brought with so much difficulty across the plains died, Mr. Davies yet rose to a position of modest independence, financially, and became a power in the social and moral life of the community in which he had made his home. He was very materially interested in the public schools of Oregon, assisting in organization and giving liberally of his means to their first support. Religiously he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he officiated as deacon, and in the building of Ames Chapel, which was put up on his farm, he gave generously. He was a Whig until the formation of the Republican party and he then endorsed the principles of that party which but followed out the

course of the first. Though influential in this work he never aspired to official recognition, preferring the quiet life of an unassuming farmer. Fraternally he was a charter member of Good Samaritan Lodge, I. O. O. F., organized in 1853, the second in the state.

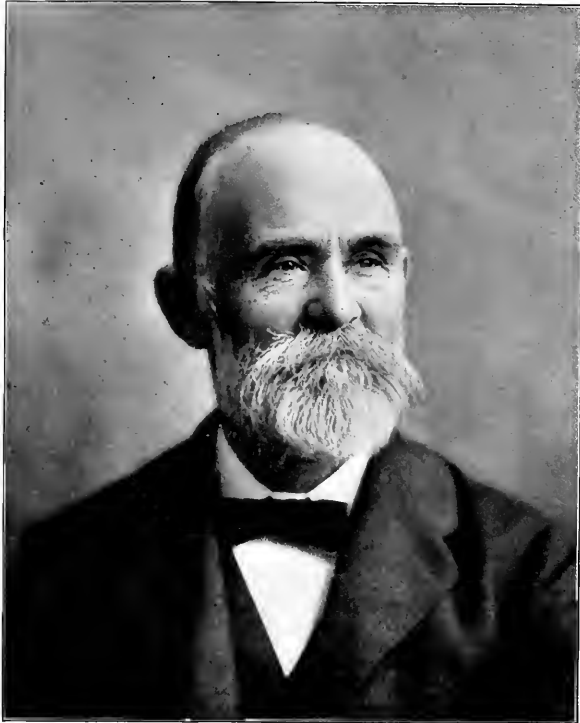
James Franklin Davies was born in Elkhart, Steuben county, Ind., January 8, 1845, and was seven years of age when the journey was made west. He received his education principally in the district school in the vicinity of their home in Washington county, when sixteen years old, attending for a time the old academy at Portland. He then returned home and assisted his father in operating the farm until he was twenty-one, when he again came to this city, engaging in saw mill work for two years, and with the earnings for this period he attended and graduated from a commercial college, anxious to fit himself for a position in the business world. He then entered upon a clerkship in the grocery of V. B. Delashmut, where he remained a year, after which he began upon the work in which he was to pass so many years of his life. His father conducted a hotel for some time in Indiana and it was in this employment that he now became engaged, for a year acting as clerk, when he shipped as steward in a sailing vessel bound for China and Manila, and later to New York City. This trip occupied eleven months and gave him a wide range of vision of the world, following which, in 1873, he clerked for a year in a hotel in Belfast, Me. At the close of that period he became second steward on a steamer which plied from Portland, Me., to New York City, remaining for a season, when he returned to the Pacific coast by steamboat, via San Francisco, thence to Portland, the scene of his first efforts. He accepted a position as clerk in the National Hotel and in 1877 occupied the same position in the St. Charles. The following year he was able financially to purchase an interest in the National Hotel and there he remained for sixteen years. In the meantime, in conjunction with J. B. Kellogg, he had established the Merchant's Hotel, which very soon acquired the reputation of being the best in the state. In 1895 he and Mr. McCauley leased the St. Charles Hotel and in 1899 purchased the building and formed a partnership with Captain Belcher, with Mr. Davies now acting as president of the association. In December Captain Belcher disposed of his interest to a Mr. Blaine.

The marriage of Mr. Davies occurred in 1866 and united him with Miss Jane Noble, and one child was born to them, both mother and child dying in the fall of 1867. In December, 1883, he was again married, Laura Fowler becoming his wife. Their one daughter is Arline, born in July, 1885, and is being educated in St. Helen's

Hall. Mr. Davies and his family now make their home at Fourteenth and East Morrison streets, where he built a residence in 1901, though he had owned the property for the past twenty years. In politics Mr. Davies is, like his father, a Republican, and is also like him in the fact that he has never cared for political recognition. He is a member, fraternally, of Hassalo Lodge, I. O. O. F., having joined the order in 1872. Mrs. Davies belongs to the Rebekahs, and religiously both herself and daughter are members of the Episcopal Church, which is liberally supported, as are general movements of the city by Mr. Davies.

FERDINAND DRESSER. The Pacific northwest, with its rapid development, offers vast possibilities to the men who have in their make-up the characteristics which have shone forth in the great men of the age. 'Tis true that while many have succeeded many more have failed, when at the start all were surrounded by practically the same environments. The man who took advantage of the opportunities as they were presented was the one who today has reached a position of affluence. When Ferdinand Dresser started upon his business career in Portland, it was without the influence of wealth or friends. He began at the bottom as a salesman in a grocery store, and that his labors have been well rewarded is the result of his own well directed efforts. Equipped with but a fair common school education and a very limited business experience, he entered upon his career with a stout heart and a firm determination to succeed; perseverance was his capital. Obstacles were encountered and overcome. Gradually he has forged ahead, until today he is at the head of the largest retail grocery business in Oregon, while the entire northwest contains few stores equal to the one conducted under the firm name of F. Dresser & Co.

A native of Missouri, Mr. Dresser was born in Osage, Osage county, May 31, 1856, son of Bernard and Ammie (Spielbush) Dresser, both natives of Germany. Bernard Dresser emigrated to this country when a youth, having spent a few years farming in the country of his nativity. On reaching America he settled in Osage county, Mo., where he resided until 1864, in which year he located in Kansas City, and the following year engaged in freighting between that city and Santa Fe with ox teams. This did not prove to be a very profitable venture and in 1867 he located in Shawnee, Kans., where he opened a grocery store. After some years he returned to Kansas City and there followed the grocery business until 1876, in which year he migrated to Oregon. The first three years of his residence



John A. Hulbert.

in this state were spent on a farm in Washington county. A later venture was as manager of a hotel in Portland, and in 1887 he removed to Anaheim, Cal., where he became interested in horticulture. Here he resided until 1895, when he returned to Portland, and two years later his death occurred at the age of seventy-two years. His wife died one year previous, at the age of sixty-six years, leaving four children, namely, George W., a photographer in Kansas; Bernard, a grocer of East Portland; Ferdinand; and Annie, the wife of J. J. Sharkey, of Portland.

Ferdinand Dresser attended the public schools of Kansas and also attended the Spaulding Commercial College of Kansas City, for one year. From 1874 to 1876 he was engaged in business with his father, and during the latter year accompanied his parents on their removal to Oregon, and continued to live with them during the three years the family resided in Washington county. When the sire took charge of the hotel in Portland, Ferdinand assisted in the work, but when his father went to California, young Dresser decided that Portland was the place for him. The first year was spent as a salesman in a grocery store. Later he became identified with the wholesale grocery firm of Todd & Bevin, with whom he remained until the firm went out of business. In 1882, in partnership with Mr. Lowell, he started a grocery store at the corner of Thirteenth and Hoyt streets. This business was continued for one year, at the expiration of which time the business was disposed of and Mr. Dresser entered the employ of E. S. Larson & Co., wholesale grocers. His next venture in the business world occurred in 1883, when, in company with James Young, a grocery store was established at the corner of Third and Jefferson streets. At the end of six months the interest of Mr. Young passed into the hands of Mr. Lowell, who continued in the business for two years, when Mr. Dresser purchased his interest and continued alone for one year. In 1887, in partnership with his brother-in-law, F. W. Washer, a new firm was established under the style F. Dresser & Co., an association which has continued up to the present time. The building first occupied by the firm was sold in 1893. In the meantime a branch store had been established in East Portland. In 1895 this store was removed to the west side of the city and quarters were secured in the Imperial Hotel building. Here a wholesale and retail business was continued until the removal of the firm to their present location at the corner of Seventh and Washington in December, 1900. The new building they now occupy is 45 x 90 feet, ground dimensions, while two stories are used by the firm. The store is large and roomy and the stock is very complete. All kinds of

staple and fancy groceries are carried, also meats and liquors for the family trade. There is no doubt that this store is the finest of its kind in the state and there are few if any in the northwest that surpass it. Mr. Dresser is a model business man. He thoroughly understands his business and under his watchful eye the store at all times is kept in perfect trim. Here cleanliness is a byword and the stock always looks orderly and neat.

For twenty-four years Mr. Dresser has been a resident of Portland, and during that time he has risen from the position of salesman to that of proprietor of a business of which he may well feel proud. To accomplish this end he has worked hard, but while at all times a busy man, he has nevertheless remembered his duties as a citizen. As a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Portland Board of Trade, he is found to be deeply interested in any project that is intended to be of benefit to the city of his adoption.

In the spring of 1902, when the citizens of Portland began to agitate the question of holding an exposition in honor of Lewis and Clark, Mr. Dresser was one of the most active men in the city. At the first meeting he was elected a director and in July of the same year he was re-elected. He is a man of broad and liberal tendencies and is always ready to give his time and means in support of public spirited enterprises.

In Portland Mr. Dresser was united in marriage with Miss Caroline Washer, a native of Freeport, Ill. Seven children have been born of this union: Othelia, a graduate of St. Mary's Academy; William, Edward, Ferdinand, Jr., Frank, George and Maria.

JOHN Q. A. HURLBURT, surveyor of Multnomah county, is descended from one of the earliest settlers in New England, the family having been founded in Saybrook, Conn., by Thomas Hurlburt, a member of the English colony brought over by Lord Say-and-Seal in 1635. Mr. Hurlburt's paternal grandfather, Hemian Hurlburt, was born in Arlington, Vt., February 25, 1773, and moved with his parents into Canada at or soon after the close of the Revolution. It is said that his father was a Loyalist and lost his property through his adherence to the crown. They settled on the banks of the St. Lawrence river, opposite Ogdensburg, and near the town of Prescott. He married Hannah Mosier, whose mother, an Allen, was a near relative of the famous Ethan Allen. At his death he had lived with his wife fifty-five years. Fourteen of his children, twelve sons and two daughters, lived to maturity, and of these four were ministers of the Gospel and two were lawyers.

He was a thrifty farmer, and gave to each of his sons two hundred acres of land.

Thomas Hurlburt, father of the subject of this sketch, was born near Prescott, Upper Canada (now Ontario), March 3, 1808. In 1832 he married Almira B. Adams, who was born in New England, a descendant from the family from which John Quincy Adams sprang. She died in December, 1865, in Toronto, Canada. Thomas Hurlburt was a Methodist minister, and served as a missionary, principally among the Chippewa (Ojibway) Indians from his early manhood until his death, which occurred March 14, 1873, at Little Current, an Indian mission on the Manitoulin Islands. During the period of his service he traversed and became familiar with the Indian country from Texas to Hudson's Bay. He made a careful study of and compiled a grammar of the Chippewa language, the original manuscript of which is now on file in the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, D. C. He was also much interested in geology, and wrote many articles on the subject. During the '60s he occupied part of his time in editing and printing a newspaper in the Indian language called *Petaubin*, or the *Peep of Day*. He was the father of eight children, seven of whom are now living, viz.: John Q. A.; Horace and Frank, both living in eastern Oregon; Isabella, in Wyoming; Maria King, in Antelope, Ore.; and Alice and Lucy in Portland.

John Quincy Adams Hurlburt was born December 13, 1833, in Mumceytown, an Indian village in Canada West, now Ontario, located on the Thames river about twenty miles below London. From his birth until he was ten years of age he seldom saw any white people, except his father and mother, and the Indian language was practically his mother-tongue. He could speak it much better than English until he was nearly fifteen years of age. He spoke the Indian tongue without the white man's brogue, which is more than can be said of his English, for until he was nearly grown people who did not understand the Indian language thought he had some foreign accent. When very young he was named by the Indians Subunung, which literally translated means "Star Net," that being the Indian name for the Little Dipper.

In 1844 Mr. Hurlburt removed from Canada with his parents to the Indian territory now called Kansas and Oklahoma, going by boat to Chicago, thence by stage to Ottawa, Ill., over a very muddy road, and often for considerable distances without a house or any improvements in sight. From Ottawa he proceeded to St. Louis by boat, and thence by boat to what was then called Westport Landing, which was then all woodland from the landing clear back to Westport, a distance of nearly seven miles. This section is now within the confines of Kansas City. The eastern

part of what is now called Kansas was then an Indian territory, upon which the government had settled the remnants of various tribes of Indians. These had small villages and did a little farming, but the greater part of the country was an uninhabited rolling prairie. These semi-civilized tribes were a sort of buffer between the settlers in Missouri and the wild and warlike tribes further west. It was only a few days' travel west to where the buffalo were still plentiful, and parties of the Kaw or Kansas Indians went every summer on buffalo hunts, and occasionally had conflicts with the wilder Indians on the plains. Mr. Hurlburt was present at several genuine Indian war dances, where fresh scalps were exhibited. Most of the Kaw Indians at that time had only bows and arrows, and except the breech-clout, leggins and moccasins were entirely naked; but they carried well-dressed buffalo hides to serve as blankets. The men generally had the hair cut from their heads, except a small portion about the crown, which was braided and had feathers stuck in it, making it conspicuous, and which said more plainly than words: "Take it if you can." These Indians were exceedingly well developed physically, and had wonderful endurance. They were, as a rule, great thieves, but strictly honest among themselves and with their friends. Mr. Hurlburt spent one summer among the Cherokees, many of whom had large plantations, owned hundreds of negroes and were very wealthy. In many cases they were well educated, and they had a newspaper published in the Cherokee language in Tablequa. Until he was more than twelve years of age Mr. Hurlburt had never been inside of a school-room though he had already become quite proficient in arithmetic and the ordinary English branches, having been taught principally by his mother. He then attended a school at the Shawnee mission, taught by Professor Scarrett. In 1852 his educational opportunities were broadened by a course of two and a half years at Victoria College (now university) at Coburg, Ontario, after which he taught school for a winter at Penetanguishine, where he had a very full school, some of his pupils being able to speak English alone, some French and some Indian. But as he could speak the Indian language perfectly, and had some knowledge of French and English, he got along remarkably well, and was popular among all. In the spring of 1855 he bade adieu to his school and joined a surveying party operating on Georgian Bay. Previous to this he had thought to become a sailor, but this experience determined him to take up the business of surveying. Upon the breaking up of the party, late in 1855, he started for Kansas, but on account of an attack of pneumonia he did not get any further than Monroe county, Iowa,

where he engaged in surveying and served one term as county surveyor.

In August, 1862, Mr. Hurlburt enlisted in the volunteer service for the defense of the Union, and shortly afterwards was mustered in as first sergeant of Company K, Thirty-sixth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered out as captain at the close of the war, in August, 1865. During his term of service he participated in several engagements. Except when wounded he was never in the hospital, or rode in an ambulance, or failed to go on duty when called upon. He was severely wounded and taken prisoner at Mark's Mills, Ark., April 25, 1864, was paroled shortly after, and with three others was taken by ambulance to Little Rock, Ark., thence home on leave of absence to Albia, Iowa, where he remained about a month; but as his leave had expired, although his wound was not yet healed, he returned to what was left of the regiment at Little Rock, after which he served as acting regimental quartermaster until near the close of the war. His experience was that there was no bitter feeling between the actual soldiers in the field. They had learned to respect each other, could all tell of kindnesses shown them or their comrades by the soldiers of the other side, and seemed glad of an opportunity to return the kindness. Many of those who participated in his capture had themselves lately been captured at Vicksburg, and were proud to tell how well "the Yanks" had treated them. As an instance to illustrate this feeling: After being taken prisoner Mr. Hurlburt was placed under the shade of a tree. Some of the enemy went into a field and brought him some bundles of rye from which to make a soft bed. To a Confederate captain who stopped to talk with him he spoke of having lost a Mackinaw blanket sent to him from home, and the captain gave him a quilt, all that he had for a bed, which was tied behind his saddle. A woman, an angel in disguise, when she heard the firing, and knew that a battle was in progress, tore up everything she had that was made of cotton or linen to serve for bandages for the wounded. She and a negro woman, both on horseback, came every day with two large baskets filled with pies, cakes and other eatables. One basket she took into a planter's house and gave to the wounded boys in gray; and then she went around among the negro cabins and divided the contents of the other basket among the wounded boys in blue, many of whom had but a short time to live. Generally on handing something to them she would say in pleading tones: "Now you won't come and fight we uns any more, will you?" From his conversation with the southern soldiers Mr. Hurlburt believes that just at the close of the war, if volunteers had been called for to drive the French out of Mexico, a large majority of the southern

troops would have enlisted, and that they would have been proud to fight under the Stars and Stripes, which they still loved, although for a time fighting against them.

After the close of the war Mr. Hurlburt returned to Monroe county, Iowa, and soon afterward obtained employment in the civil engineering department of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, continuing in their employ until 1870, when he came to Oregon to assist in the surveying of the Oregon & California Railroad. In this work he remained until its discontinuance in 1873, and during this time he explored the larger part of the mountains of southern Oregon looking for railroad routes. He also did considerable work for the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company and the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, in charge of locating parties, and has been engaged on several contracts for surveying public lands for the government. He is now probably the oldest surveyor in Portland. In 1898 he was elected county surveyor on the Republican ticket, and was re-elected in 1900 and 1902, each time receiving a majority of nearly two to one over his opponent. When he entered the army he and over two-thirds of his company were Douglas Democrats. At the second election of Lincoln all but two or three of the votes in the company were cast for Lincoln; and having once turned Republican, he, as well as most of the others, have remained loyal to the party. He is a member of Fairview Lodge No. 92, A. F. & A. M., of which he is past master. His membership was originally in Albia Lodge No. 76, of Albia, Iowa.

In Iowa, June 4, 1857, Mr. Hurlburt was united in marriage with Mary Adams, a native of Indiana and a descendant from an old Virginia family of that name. Of this union there were born nine children, three of whom died when young. Those living are: Thomas, formerly county surveyor and city surveyor of Portland, now examiner of government surveys; Deady, a barber in Portland; John and George, both beginning the practice of surveying in and about Portland; Mrs. Isabella Sill, of Spokane, Wash.; and Dottie, wife of Waldemar Seton, a lawyer, lately elected justice of the peace for East Portland.

FREDERICK EMILY. Various occupations in different parts of the United States engaged the attention of Frederick Emily previous to the establishment of his agricultural enterprise in Multnomah county in 1875. Born near Marion, Ohio, July 12, 1847, he was reared on a farm, and had the usual early duties to perform, interspersed with the diversions and schooling which fell to the lot of his neighbor-

hood companions. When thirteen years old he hired out to a farmer in another part of the state, but at the end of two years returned to the parental farm, where he was busily engaged at the breaking out of the Civil war.

June 4, 1862, Mr. Emily enlisted as a private in Company G, Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Under command of Gen. Joe Hooker he was sent to Camp Chase, and was employed at guarding prisoners and bounty jumpers for a couple of years. In July, 1865, he was released from the service, and that same summer went to Fort Scott, Kans., to live with his grandmother. In the fall of the same year he removed to Kansas City, Kans., and soon afterward to Lawrence, the same state. On the Delaware Reservation he found employment at cutting wood until the spring of 1866, and during that summer cut railroad ties for the Union Pacific Railroad Company. For the following eighteen months he fulfilled a contract for cutting saw logs, and in 1867 was united in marriage with M. J. Esson, a native of Canada. Thereafter Mr. Emily worked in a saw-mill for about three months, after which he bought a span of mules, with which he removed to a farm in Newton county, Mo., purchased from a rebel by his stepfather. In time he became the owner of eighty acres of land partially improved, upon which he lived for six years, or until 1875, in which year he left his family behind and started overland to investigate the prospects in Oregon. Upon arriving in the Mecca of his desires his available assets consisted of \$6, a healthy body, and unquestioned determination, strengthened by his joy at finding so many visible means of support available to the industrious and capable. For a time he sought to add to his \$6 by cutting wood and driving a team, and after collecting a month's salary departed with a friend from Missouri to look over desirable farming lands. July 4, 1875, he located his present farm, and homesteaded it during the winters of 1875-76. His family having joined him in 1876, he built a log cabin in which to house them, and this continued to be their residence until the construction of the present home. To the original property, which was heavily wooded, Mr. Emily added forty acres, and at the present time is the owner of eighty acres, fifty-five of which have been cleared, and are utilized for general farming purposes. Fruit constitutes a considerable revenue on this well-developed property, and eight hundred prune trees are among the most successful bearers on the place. In keeping with his broad-minded efforts in his chosen occupation is the place which Mr. Emily occupies in the general community, where he is noted for his progressive views and sincere desire to further the general welfare. A Republican in

politics, he has materially aided in the improvement of the county as road supervisor, in addition to which he has held several minor local offices. He is associated with the M. A. Ross Post, G. A. R., at Pleasant Home, and with the Independent Order Odd Fellows.

Mr. and Mrs. Emily have become the parents of the following children: Carrie, who married George Gill, and resides near Latourell Falls; Glenora, who married J. Vandever, of Troutdale; Olla, the wife of Edward Woodward, also of Troutdale; Allen, who resides at home; Fred, of Washington; Roy, also of Washington; Joel, attending college at Corvallis; and Constance, at home.

HENRY FLECKENSTEIN. In the historic city of Worms, in the province of Rhein-Hessen, on the river Rhine, Germany, Henry Fleckenstein, one of the substantial citizens of Portland, was born September 14, 1838. In the shadow of the Dom or cathedral, with its ten towers, and externally one of the finest Romanesque ecclesiastical structures in the world, Daniel Fleckenstein, the father of Henry, conducted his business enterprise during his active life; and the youth came and went to the public schools, and engaged in his pastimes in the ancient streets bustling with activity long before the coming of the Romans, which were sacked by the French in 1680, and where the diet of Maximilian was convened in 1495, and that of Luther in 1521.

Among the occupations to which Worms owes much of its continued prosperity is that of brewing and wine making, inspired no doubt by the grape raising possibilities of Rhenish Germany. It was not surprising, therefore, that Henry Fleckenstein, third oldest of his father's nine children, and the only one in America, should have turned his attention to a mastery of the brewing business, at which he was apprenticed at the age of sixteen. Having heard much of the larger chances to be found in the United States, the young man came to New York in 1860, the sailing vessel in which he embarked landing on this side after thirty-five days' contest with wind and calm. Until 1863 he worked at his trade in St. Louis, also a brewing headquarters, and in May of the same year embarked at New York for Aspinwall, from where he crossed the Isthmus, and proceeded by steamer to San Francisco. After a year at his trade in the coast city he went to the Sandwich Islands, intending to start in business, but owing to his inability to secure a license, was compelled to work for others similarly employed. After a thorough test of the prevailing conditions on the islands he found that his health was impaired and that a change of climate was impera-



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tive. Returning to San Francisco, he came at the end of a month to Portland, where he was employed for a year or more in the Weinhard brewery as a foreman, after which he started a bottling works in the fall of 1866. One year later was inaugurated the wholesale liquor business in which he has since been engaged. From that time until September, 1876, he was alone in the business. He then sold one-half interest to S. J. Meyers and this partnership continued until March 4, 1902, when Mr. Fleckenstein disposed of his interest to Mr. Meyers. He then opened his present store under the style of Henry Fleckenstein & Co., on April 1st of the same year. This venture has proved a success and Mr. Fleckenstein is now supplying a constantly increasing trade in this and other states.

In Portland Mr. Fleckenstein was united in marriage with Christine Wittmann, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, and daughter of Nicholas Wittmann, who came to Oregon in 1865, and died in the state of his adoption. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Fleckenstein, of whom Henry F. and B. F. are in business with their father; Amelia is now Mrs. Adams; and Ella is living at home. Great credit is due Mr. Fleckenstein for his practical interest in the development of the park system of Portland, and as a member of the park commissioners he has vastly contributed to the good work undertaken by this body. He has filled a number of political offices in Portland, among them being that of councilman of the fifth ward for one term. Socially and fraternally he is well known, being identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Commercial Club.

HON. M. A. FLINN, M. D. While his professional interests and public services have engrossed Dr. Flinn's attention to a great degree, they have not done so to the exclusion of matters historical or of general interest, and we find him identified with many interests which naturally would engage the attention of the historian or scientist—and particularly with reference to the pioneer history of Oregon. He has, at various times, contributed to the historical literature of the state by the preparation of articles on early incidents of historic interest. Among these contributions which created the most widespread interest were one on the Whitman massacre, and on the pioneer physicians of Oregon, practically all of whom were living at the time Dr. Flinn first located in the state for practice. To his discovery, about 1866, we owe the present knowledge of the fossil bed in the John Day country,

Bridge Creek valley, which is said to be the richest bed of its kind in the world. This remarkable deposit came under his observation while he was prospecting at the time he was also a medical student, and he at once notified Professor Condon concerning the matter and asked him to make a personal inspection of the bed. Shortly after this he discovered the process necessary to make arrow heads, which is accomplished by pressing a piece of bone against the sharp edge of the obsidian or flint, thus chipping it off, which results in an arrow head similar to those found in old Indian collections.

Dr. Flinn has been a life long experimenter with the wild plants and native shrubs of the state, as well as seedling fruits, and is the originator of the Flinn cherry, which is one of Oregon's finest fruits. Being one of the earliest of the large cherries, a free bearer, good keeper and a fine shipping variety, it will prove of great commercial value to the state. The doctor has spent a considerable part of his time during the past two years in sending, free of cost, buds and scions of the Flinn cherry to different parts of the world, in order to distribute the variety as widely as possible.

The eldest of eight children, Dr. Flinn was born in Westchester county, N. Y., June 1, 1841, and spent his early childhood in Auburn, Cayuga county, N. Y. At the age of sixteen he accompanied the family to Dodge county, Wis., settling near Columbus and aiding in clearing a farm from the forest. His mother came to Oregon when advanced in years, and died at The Dalles in 1901, at the age of eighty-two. One of his brothers, W. D., a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago, and a major in the Twenty-third Wisconsin Infantry during the Civil war, engaged in practice at Redwood Falls, Minn., until his death in 1899. Another brother, P. H., is a railroad contractor and lives at The Dalles. The third brother, T. C., is also connected with Oregon railroads. Two sisters, Annie and Maggie Flinn, reside at The Dalles, Ore. One sister, Mrs. Julia Johnson, lives at Danville, Wis., and another sister, Mrs. Mary Townly, lives at Columbus, Wis.

Coming via New York and Panama to the Pacific coast in 1863, Dr. Flinn spent a year in San Francisco and vicinity, and meantime continued the study of medicine, which he had begun in Wisconsin. About the same time he tried his luck in the mines of eastern Oregon and Idaho. The life of a miner, however, seemed to him to possess too great an element of uncertainty to be desirable, and after some experience in that line he turned his attention to the cattle business. Later he became a student with Drs. Carpenter and Chase, who were members of the faculty of the medical department of Willamette Univer-

sity. In 1871 he was appointed surgeon for the Warm Springs Indian Reservation, and for five years remained in that agency, meantime taking advantage of a leave of absence to complete his medical education in Willamette University, from which he received the degree of M. D. in 1872. Upon resigning his position at the agency in 1875, he removed to Vancouver, where he practiced until December, 1877, and then settled at Gervais, Marion county, Ore., where he built up a large practice, and also served as councilman and mayor, and for seven years as school director. In 1884 he was elected to represent Marion county in the Oregon state legislature, where he took an active part in the session of 1885 and the special session of 1886. Meantime he had removed from Gervais and temporarily, until the completion of his term of office, he established his home in Salem. Two months later, on the completion of the work of the special session, he came to Portland, in 1886, and has since continuously practiced his profession in this city. Immediately after removing to this city he was elected professor of physiology in the medical department of the University of Oregon, a position which he filled with the greatest efficiency and success until 1901, when he resigned the chair. Since then he has devoted his attention wholly to his large and important practice in Portland, where he has his office in the Logus building, East Washington and Grand avenue.

Upon the organization of the State Medical Association of Oregon, Dr. Flinn became one of its charter members and at one time held the office of vice-president. His marriage took place at The Dalles in 1871 and united him with Amanda McCorkle, who was born on the plains while her parents were crossing the country to Oregon. She was a granddaughter of Capt. John Smith, who was appointed Indian agent at the Warm Springs Reservation by President Lincoln in 1861 and served until his death in 1882. In politics Dr. Flinn is a Republican, a firm believer in party principles and platform. During his legislative experience, in the session of 1885, he introduced a medical bill, but it failed of passage by one vote. Two years later it was modified and in its amended form passed the legislature. This was the bill that, as slightly amended, is now known as the state medical law, and governs the practice of medicine and surgery in the state of Oregon. In its essential features it is the bill prepared by Dr. Flinn, who deserves credit for the pioneer work of interesting the people and the legislature in this important measure.

C. F. LOUIS FLOSS. A tract of one hundred and twenty acres of land in Multnomah county is the treasured possession of C. F. Louis

Floss, and here is conducted a paying and practical general farming and stock-raising enterprise. Under the well directed energies of the owner fifty acres have been relieved of their burden of timber, seed planted, and expected harvests gathered.

Were Mr. Floss deprived of the opportunity of farming he would not be at a loss for a means of livelihood, for he is a practical baker by trade, an occupation destined to be in demand until the end of time. He was born in Germany, January 4, 1845, and had the early training which falls to the lot of the average youth of Teutonic ancestry and birth. At the usual time, also, at the age of fourteen, he departed from the family shelter and apprenticed himself to learn a trade. The baker's trade appealed most strongly to him, and he diligently applied himself to learning it in all its details. At the age of seventeen years he completed his trade and during the following two years he traveled through Germany and Switzerland, working at his trade in the different cities. Ambitious by nature and far sighted by instinct, he emigrated to America in 1873, and at Camden, N. J., worked at his trade for a short time. He thereafter lived and labored in St. Louis until 1880, during which year he came to Portland, Ore., and in the fall of the same year located on the farm which he now owns and works. He has displayed public spiritedness in all his dealings with his adopted country, and may be counted on to further any just and worthy effort at improvement. A Democrat in political preference, he is yet very liberal in his tendencies, and believes that principle rather than party should prevail in local and national elections. He is the friend of education, and has rendered efficient service as a member of the school board, and clerk of the same, for the past seventeen years.

J. A. FISHER. Although Mr. Fisher's farm is not as large as a great many in his vicinity, yet upon his five acres he has done excellent work, literally bringing order out of chaos, as when he purchased the land in 1872 it was heavily covered with timber. His birth occurred in Germany, in the year 1826, and in his native land he was employed in a hotel when a boy, at an early age starting out on his own account. It is a custom in the old country for all the sons to learn a trade, and in this Mr. Fisher was not an exception. At an early age he learned the confectioner's trade, and this he found of value, when, later on, it was necessary for him to look for employment. In 1848 he immigrated to America, following the example of many another young man anxious to take advantage of

the broader opportunities offered here than are to be found in the Fatherland. Not being particularly impressed with the city of New Orleans, at which he first landed, he proceeded to St. Louis, and was there engaged at his trade, in addition to conducting a confectionery store. Quincy, Ill., next attracted his attention as a good location, and there he also opened a bakery and confectionery establishment. Hearing of the wonderful advantages of the far west, however, he was not content until he had seen and tasted for himself, and in 1856 we find him in San Francisco. Going to Portland six months later, he ran a boarding house for one year, but later embarked in a line with which he was more familiar, opening a confectionery store, and subsequently adding a bakery. Engaging in this line of endeavor until 1872, he then purchased his five-acre tract near Mount Tabor, before alluded to. It was a discouraging sight when he saw it the first time, and judging from its prosperous appearance today all will agree that he is due much praise for results obtained.

While in Quincy, Ill., Mr. Fisher met the lady who was destined to share his joys and sorrows, and was there married to Ann Mary Kaiser in 1853. She was born in Switzerland, June 2, 1823, and immigrated to America in 1846. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher have four children, named in the order of their birth as follows: August, Charles, Martha Lauretta and George W. The family are identified with the German Reformed Church and Mr. Fisher is a Republican in his political sentiments. The family name was formerly spelled Fischer.

GEORGE GRAHAM. Although living a retired life in Cornelius, a thriving little town of Washington county, George Graham has experienced the satisfaction of conducting a farm for many years in this well-favored locality, and has won a competence by reason of well-applied energy. He was born in Montclair, N. J., July 25, 1815, and is the son of George Graham, a native of Scotland, and a weaver by occupation during his entire active life. The father was a fairly successful man, and at his trade was reckoned an expert. In his young manhood he married Mary Murray, who was born in Scotland, and who died shortly after the birth of her son, George. The father had two other wives, and reared a large family of children.

Soon after his mother's death George Graham was taken into the home of a Mr. Egbert, where he remained until about sixteen years of age. He then qualified as a carpenter, having finished which trade he removed to New York City at the age of eighteen, and there found employment at carpentering for a couple of years. While

in the east he was united in marriage with Sarah J. Ogden, with whom he returned to New Jersey, which continued to be the family home for nine years. At Elkhart, Ind., Mr. Graham farmed for about nineteen years, and later lived and farmed in Kansas for ten years.

In 1883 Mr. Graham became associated with Oregon, where he bought his present farm in Washington county, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, which was disposed of at a profit in 1896. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Graham, of whom George H. died in New York, and Frederick is still living in Cornelius. Mr. Graham is a staunch Republican, and has filled several positions of trust and honor in the community. He is a fine type of the man developed by his own strength and natural aptitude, and is entitled to the praise and esteem so gladly bestowed by his favored fellow-townsmen.

J. M. GREEAR. On both the paternal and maternal side of his family J. M. Greear traces his descent from Revolutionary sires, who courageously followed the fortunes of Washington in support of Colonial independence. He was born in Grayson county, Va., November 27, 1851, and is the second youngest of the four children born to William and Leanza (Pugh) Greear, the latter of whom was born in Virginia, a daughter of a Virginia farmer, and granddaughter of a Revolutionary hero. William Greear was also born in Virginia, and was a son of Shadrach, a soldier in the Revolution. A merchant during the greater part of his active life, William Greear removed to Texas when his son J. M. was eight years of age, and settled upon a new farm, where he raised grain and stock. With the need of his services in the Civil war he enlisted and became captain of a Texas regiment under Gen. John Morgan. He was destined never to return to his family and farm in Texas, for after being captured in Ohio, he died at Fort Douglas. With him in the service was his son J. T.

At the age of eleven J. M. Greear became the practical head of the desolate family in Texas, who were left without other resource than a barren, partially developed farm. He remained thereon until 1876, and during that year removed to near Henrietta, Clay county, Tex., where he bought a farm and engaged in the cattle business until 1879. In Texas he also engaged in the mercantile business in Bellevue, and at the same time bought and sold cattle with considerable success until his removal to Hillsboro, Ore., in 1889. In his adopted state Mr. Greear engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1891, in which year he became interested

in the Climax Milling Company, an outgrowth of the Red Jacket Mill, established in 1884, and incorporated under its present name in 1888. Since 1891 he has been head miller and manager, and the business is by far the largest of its kind in Hillsboro, and one of the largest in Washington county. The capacity of the mill is one hundred barrels a day, and the commodities turned out are graham and whole wheat flour, breakfast foods, and the Moss Rose Brand of wheat flour, the latter of which brings the best price of any flour manufactured in the Willamette Valley. Mr. Greear and his son are the two largest stockholders in the milling company. In connection with the mill Mr. Greear owns a ranch two and a half miles west of Hillsboro, which is devoted to grain raising.

A Prohibitionist in politics, Mr. Greear has attained to some prominence in local political undertakings, and has been a candidate for state senator. He is fraternally associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is past noble grand; the Rebekahs; and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which he is past master workman. While in Texas Mr. Greear married Bettie L. Bridges, a native of Virginia, and of this union there have been born four children: J. Claude, a partner with his father; R. L., apprenticed to his father at the milling trade; Pearl; and Harold. J. Claude is a young man of much promise, receiving his education at the State Agricultural College and the Portland Business College, and fills the position of secretary of the Climax Milling Company, in which he is a stockholder. He is fraternally identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Lodge No. 61. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which J. M. Greear is a trustee.

ISAAC H. GOVE. Like all the pioneers of 1849 who were drawn to the Pacific coast by news of the discovery of gold, Mr. Gove has many interesting memories of those days. As a boy, his home was in the remote eastern part of this continent. Born in Linnington, York county, Me., November 2, 1828, he spent the years of his early youth on a farm there, and at the age of fifteen began to work at the carpenter's trade in Portland, Me. His remuneration for one summer's work was only \$5, although he was to have received much more, and with this meager sum he returned home and entered school. In the spring of 1844 he went to Boston by boat and there served three years' apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, receiving \$10 per month and board in return for his services. The first two winters he returned home and attended school. The year of 1848 found

him in Hadley, Mass., where he was employed during the construction of the dam on the Connecticut river. Returning to Boston, he went from there to Reading, where he was employed at his trade.

The fall of 1849 found Mr. Gove joining a party of men bound for California. By paying \$150 he was given passage around Cape Horn to San Francisco in the ship *Marcia Cleaves*, of which William Tracy was captain. After a voyage of one hundred and ninety-one days he reached his destination, only to learn that two days before the city had been destroyed by one of those devastating fires which were so common in those early days. The necessity for the immediate reconstruction of buildings furnished him prompt work at large wages, and often he was paid as high as \$10 per day. Had it not been for a severe illness he would have accumulated a large sum, but the expenses thus entailed reduced his earnings materially. During the summer of 1850 he came on a sailing vessel to Portland, Ore., spending forty-two days on the water. Here he found only a few small stores, some rude dwellings and a post office occupying a rude log cabin at the corner of Washington and Front streets. His stay in Portland was of short duration as he continued on to the residence of Samuel S. White, two miles from Oregon City, where he worked at his trade during the winter, in company with two other men with whom he was acquainted. His next location was Salem, where he took a contract to enclose a hotel, known as the Marion House, and owned by John Ford. A few months later, after the completion of this contract, he started for the mines, being accompanied by a companion, Charles Howard, who made the trip with him around the Horn. Providing themselves with an outfit in Portland, consisting of two yokes of oxen, mining tools and cooking utensils, etc., they started for the mines, but on reaching Roseburg they sold out and both returned to Salem. Later Mr. Gove purchased another supply consisting of a pack horse and a horse to ride, and went to Shasta. He visited various mines in Oregon and the Sacramento Valley of California, and for a short time was in Reading. The summer and winter of 1851-52 were spent about six miles from Marysville, Cal., on the Yuba river, where he was engaged in farming, and in December, 1851, was similarly employed on the Bear river; while there he met with quite an exciting incident that came near ending his career. It seems there had been two or three days of heavy rain and the Bear river was a raging torrent. As it was raining, work on the farm had been laid aside and the gentleman for whom he was working, Colonel Lewis, asked him to go across the river to a blacksmith shop



Chas. H. Gaylord

and have some repairs made on a plow. In company with a companion, Harry Hodgins, the two men started to cross the river in a log dug-out that might be safe in smooth waters, but in the swollen torrent it was far from being a seaworthy craft. The swift current drove them into a bunch of brush, which turned the boat across the stream and in an instant both of the men were floundering in the icy waters of the Bear. Luckily the accident occurred near a tree. Mr. Gove was a good swimmer and caught hold of Harry Hodgins, bringing him to the tree, and both drew themselves up into the lower branches. It was an awful position to be in, as the icy waters had chilled them to the bone, and apparently there was no way in which they could reach shore or make themselves heard by a chance passerby, but that was their only chance for life, as no man living could have breasted that current and swam to shore, so they both began calling for help at the top of their voices. Continuing for about an hour, first one would cry out and then the other. At last they were heard and two men started out from the shore in a good sized boat and soon they were once more on terra firma, thankful that they had been rescued from what at one time seemed sure death.

Returning to Portland in the fall of 1852, Mr. Gove found employment at his trade. From 1855 to 1860 he engaged in the mercantile business in this city, and then went to Lewiston, Idaho, where he carried on a feed yard one summer, in company with Thomas Todd. On returning to Portland he engaged in contracting and building until 1880, when he settled on his present farm, near Sylvan, Multnomah county. On this homestead, in 1858, he had married Miss Orpha T. Humphrey, whose father, Homan Humphrey, took up the land from the government in an early day. As a result of this union nine children were born, the following of whom are living: Alice, Olive, Howard, Arthur, Sumner and Winnifred. The second marriage of Mr. Gove was solemnized in 1896, at Monrovia, Cal., and united him with Miss Rosina F. Young, by whom he has two children: Evadna V. and Rosina M.

The home place consists of eighty acres of partially improved land, in addition to which Mr. Gove has another tract of sixty acres in Washington county, besides owning real estate in the city of Portland. Since 1875 he has been a member of the Baptist Church of Portland. In politics he votes with the Republican party. In the summer of 1866, he returned to his old home in the east for a visit. He was in the city of Portland, Me., on July 4, when the great fire which destroyed that city broke out. His people were

all living at that time, but they have all passed away since with the exception of one sister, who makes her home near the old homestead.

CHARLES HOWARD GAYLORD, secretary of the Portland Hotel Company and one of the most widely known hotel men in the state of Oregon, is a representative of one of the oldest colonial families in New England, founded in this country by William Gaylord, who came from Hull, England, in 1630, and established a home in the wilderness of Connecticut. From this pioneer the line of descent is through Walter, Joseph, Benjamin, Levi, Jedediah, Harry Nelson and Charles Howard. Levi, paternal great-grandfather of Charles H. Gaylord, served with distinction in the Revolutionary war, his original commission, now in the possession of the subject of this sketch, having been written by Benjamin Franklin and signed June 10, 1776, by John Hancock. In 1777 he was commissioned ensign by Governor Trumbull of Connecticut, and in 1780 became a captain in the state militia of Connecticut. His son, Jedediah, Mr. Gaylord's paternal grandfather, removed from Connecticut to Delaware county, N. Y., in 1785, and in 1790 bought the farm of John Harper, the founder of Harpersfield, Delaware county, upon which his death occurred in 1846, at the age of eighty-four years. His wife, formerly, Lydia Newcomb, also a member of a very old New England family, died in 1844. Jedediah Gaylord was not less patriotic than his sire, and improved the opportunity to serve his country in the war of 1812.

Upon the old John Harper farm in Delaware county, N. Y., Harry Nelson Gaylord, father of Charles H., was born May 17, 1814. He was reared to farm work, and knew no other occupation; and the same farm continued to be cultivated by his industry up to the time of his retirement to Belleville, Jefferson county, N. Y., where his death occurred March 15, 1890. He was a Republican in political preference, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. His wife, Phoebe (Smith) Gaylord, was born in Harpersfield, N. Y., April 2, 1817, a daughter of Ezekiel Smith, a native of Connecticut, who in early life followed the sea. He became one of the pioneer settlers of Delaware county, N. Y., where he married Elizabeth Dunshee, who survived him by many years. Mrs. Gaylord, whose death occurred February 16, 1879, was the mother of but two children, of whom the younger, Henry Arthur, principal of the academy at Belleville, N. Y., died March 11, 1890.

Upon the completion of his preliminary studies in the public schools of Harpersfield, N. Y.,

where he was born February 15, 1840, Charles H. Gaylord attended the academy at Stamford, N. Y., after which he taught school three winters, his summers being spent in work on the home farm. His mercantile experiences began in 1862, at which time he engaged in the flour and feed business at Oswego, N. Y. After eighteen months he entered a dry goods store, and in this business he was interested for seven years as cashier and bookkeeper. For seven years thereafter he conducted a grocery business in Oswego. Removing to Kansas City, Mo., in 1878, he spent a year there as clerk in the auditing department of the Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Gulf Railroad. In 1879 he removed to St. Joseph, Mo., where, from May 23, 1879, to May 22, 1889, he was connected with the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad Company, for three years as clerk and for the last seven years of his term of service as storekeeper. This post was resigned to accept that of supply agent for the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, with headquarters in Portland; and in this capacity he served for six months, or until the removal of the general offices of the company to Omaha, whither he did not desire to go. He continued to remain in Portland, however, and in April, 1890, was elected secretary of the Portland Hotel Company, at the time of the opening of the hotel owned by that company, which, by the way, is one of the handsomest and best-equipped hotels in the United States. Each succeeding year he has been re-elected to this important and responsible position, for the performance of whose duties he is eminently qualified by nature and experience, possessing, as he does, the geniality, good-fellowship, knowledge of human nature, business sagacity and tact necessary for the successful entertainment of the traveling public, whose demands are growing greater year by year.

In Oswego, N. Y., December 29, 1868, Mr. Gaylord was united in marriage with Myra A. Sweet, a native of Wisconsin, and a direct lineal descendant of John Tilly, who came over in the Mayflower. Of this union there have been born three children: Daisy Louise; Harry Sweet, who is connected with the Richet Company of Portland; and Howard E., at present a traveling salesman with Bell & Co. of Portland. Mr. Gaylord is and always has been a Republican in politics, and is a member of the National Union. In religion he is identified with the First Congregational Church, of which he has been clerk for several years; and he is also secretary of the Oregon Home Missionary Society of the Congregational Church. Personally he is held in high esteem by those who have learned to know him best, who, by association with him

in business, social and religious circles, are in a position to appreciate the many fine qualities in his character.

ANDREW GRAF. Among the agriculturists of Multnomah county who have abandoned remunerative trades for the more peaceful occupation of tilling the soil may be mentioned Andrew Graf, a former machinist, and the present owner of a well developed farm of one hundred and fifty-five acres. Originally heavily timbered, Mr. Graf has experienced the trying personal effort necessary for the clearing of his property, and he has also experienced to a gratifying degree the abundant harvests yielded by the primeval richness of the soil.

Inheriting the thrift and energy of his Teutonic ancestors, Mr. Graf was born in Germany in April, 1855, and remained on his father's farm until 1881. Arriving in the United States, he located in St. Louis, working in the machine shops of that city for two years, and in 1883 came to Oregon and homesteaded the farm upon which he has since lived and prospered. Fine improvements have been brought about, modern machinery introduced to save time and labor, and every department of the farming enterprise is conducted along advanced and therefore profitable lines.

With him from Germany came the first wife of Mr. Graf, who was formerly Ana M. Foster, and who died leaving one child, Alfred E. The second Mrs. Graf was named Theresa Middle-set, and is the mother of five children, the order of whose birth is as follows: Elsie, Eliza, Martha, Albert and Fritzie. As a staunch upholder of Republican institutions Mr. Graf has served the interests of the community as school director, but he has never shown a disposition to devote more time than necessary to political undertakings. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and is a man of high moral principle and many fine personal attributes.

T. M. HINES. For fifty-five years T. M. Hines has been a resident of Oregon, coming to this state in its pioneer days when its forests were difficult to penetrate, and its mountains hard to climb. Its streams were then unbridged and few of the thriving towns which we see at the present time had been established. All was wild and unimproved and into this pioneer region Mr. Hines made his way, here to establish his home and aid in laying the foundation for the present prosperity and upbuilding of Oregon. He was born near Franklin, Mo., May 1, 1819, and is the last member and also the only survivor of a family of seven children born unto



C. R. Davis

Wesley and Elizabeth (Davis) Hines. The ancestral history of the family can be traced back to Virginia and it is known that the Hines lineage is Welsh. John Hines, the grandfather of our subject, was born in the Old Dominion and served his country in the war of 1812. He removed to Kentucky at an early day and afterward took up his abode in Howard county, Mo., where he carried on agricultural pursuits. Subsequently he became a resident of Cole county, where his death occurred. Wesley Hines was born in Kentucky and did service for his country in the Indian wars of Missouri. He became a farmer of Howard county and afterward of Ray county, Mo., and his death occurred in Caldwell county, that state, when he was sixty years of age. He married Elizabeth Davis, a daughter of Augustus and Mary (Halliday) Davis, and unto them were born seven children.

T. M. Hines, of this review, was reared upon the home farm in Missouri, remaining a resident of Howard county until thirteen years of age, when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Ray county, where he spent seven years, later becoming a resident of De Kalb county. He had obtained his education in one of the pioneer log school-houses near his home and he assisted in the cultivation of the home farm until attaining his majority, when he purchased wild land in De Kalb county, Mo., and began agricultural pursuits on his own account. Not a furrow had been turned nor an improvement made upon his property, but he at once began to clear and break the tract of one hundred and twenty acres and in course of time it was developed into a productive farm. He became interested, however, in the reports which he heard concerning Oregon, and resolved to seek a home in the far northwest. Before he started, however, he had a dream of the country in which he saw clearly the land and the waterways of western Oregon. So vivid was his dream that he said when he reached the state it all seemed familiar to him. On the 2d of May, 1848, he left St. Joseph, Mo., traveling with a train of thirty wagons drawn by oxen. In the company were the Watts and Roberts families. They journeyed by way of the Oregon trail, reaching this state on the 1st of September, and on the 25th of the same month Mr. Hines located in Yamhill county, where he secured a claim of six hundred and forty acres on the Tualatin river in the southwestern corner of Washington county. With characteristic energy he began its improvement and development, fenced the land and carried on the raising of grain and stock. In 1858, however, he removed to Forest Grove, where he was engaged in farming, and the following year he sold his original farm. Later he purchased four hundred and nineteen acres adjoining Forest

Grove on the south. This was bottom land, on which he took up his abode and for many years he successfully operated the fields, cut the hay and meadows and raised his stock on the verdant pasture lands. Eventually, however, he disposed of this property and bought a farm at the head of Lousignot's Lake.

Mr. Hines was married in Missouri to Miss Mary Buckingham, a native of Pennsylvania, and for many years they traveled life's journey happily together, but were separated by death in December, 1901, Mrs. Hines being called to the home beyond. In their family were five children: Cicero, who is now living in Forest Grove; George, who died in Jacksonville, Ore., in 1900; Willis, who died in Washington county in 1869, at the age of thirteen years; Thomas, who died at the age of ten months; and Charles, who is engaged in the practice of medicine and is conducting a drug store in Forest Grove. Mr. Hines has always given his political support to the Republican party since its organization, believing firmly in its principles. The history of the pioneer settlement of Washington county would be incomplete without his life record, for when Oregon was cut off from the advantages and comforts of the east by the long hot stretches of sand and by mountains he made his way across the plains, braving all of the hardships and trials of pioneer life in order to make a home in the northwest—rich in its resources, yet unclaimed from the dominion of the red man.

CHARLES RAYMOND DAVIS. Portland, in fact the entire Pacific northwest, is a country of young men, who without any special advantages of youth have risen to positions of affluence and power. Among the young men of Portland who belong to this class of American citizens is Charles R. Davis, organizer and owner of the C. R. Davis Fuel Company. Of old New England ancestry, Mr. Davis was born in Holland, Orleans county, Vt., March 29, 1869, a son of Hon. S. M. and Malhala (Buckland) Davis, the former being a native of Orleans county, Vt., while the latter was born in Canada, a daughter of Erastus Buckland, who claimed Massachusetts as the state of his nativity. The paternal grandfather, Hon. Elisha Davis, was born in the Old Bay state, and when a young man settled in Vermont. Here he cleared a farm from the wilderness and later became prominent politically and otherwise. He had a natural aptitude for politics, and not only served his community as selectman for many years, but was also a member of the state legislature. Hon. S. M. Davis, the father of Charles R., was a farmer and stock raiser, and in the latter line conducted a very extensive business. He used to take large droves

of cattle to Boston and Montreal, and was thus employed until disposing of his interests in October, 1902. Like his father he has taken an active interest in politics, and for many years served as selectman, and also represented his county in the state legislature. He was the only child born to his mother, who before marriage was Miss Eliza French. She passed away in February, 1902, at the advanced age of ninety-six years. Hon. S. M. Davis, who is still living retired in Portland, is the father of two children, of whom Hattie, now Mrs. G. F. Kilbourne, of Fossil, Ore., is the oldest, and C. R. the youngest.

Unlike most of the youths of his day, Charles R. Davis received the benefits of a good schooling, and after finishing in the public schools his study was supplemented by a course in the Wesleyan College at Stanstead, Canada, which he attended for two years. During his vacations he assisted his father in the cattle business and as a young chap of few years he used to accompany his father on the trips to Boston and Montreal, he performing his share of the duties. The cattle business, however, was not the line of business that appealed to him and after mature deliberation he decided that the far west offered better opportunities for the young man than the more crowded east, and December 27, 1888, he bade adieu to home and friends and January 3, 1889, he arrived in The Dalles. Soon after he secured a position with McFarlain & French, general merchants of that place, and at the expiration of one year he changed his occupation by accepting a place on the ranch of Gilman & French in eastern Oregon. After one year spent in this manner he came to Portland and entered the store of J. K. Gill as a salesman, where he remained until December 20, 1892. He then accepted a clerkship with Ladd & Tilton, bankers, and by strict attention to the interests of his employer he was finally advanced to the position of bookkeeper, which he resigned in June, 1898.

His next venture was for himself and in the same year he organized the Forbes-Davis Fuel Company, the plant being located at No. 181 East Water street. In May, 1901, Mr. Forbes' share of the company came into the possession of Mr. Davis, and he organized the C. R. Davis Fuel Company, locating at No. 287 East Morrison street, on the east approach to the bridge. A warehouse, 100x150 feet, ground dimensions, gives ample facilities for supplying the constantly increasing patronage. The company has a leased wharf and own their own barges. Down the Columbia river seventy-five men are constantly employed in cutting wood during the winter time, the company having established the practice of buying up large tracts of fir and other woods, being thus independent, from the foundation of their business up. At the present time there are

piled up in the forests eighteen thousand cords of wood. For the convenience of the force of men employed the company has established a store and general commissary department.

While Mr. Davis has little time for outside interests, he has, nevertheless, become an active member of the Portland Board of Trade, and among the younger business men of the city there is none that takes a more lively interest in its welfare, and all movements intended to be of benefit to the city of his adoption have his active support. Fraternally he is a Mason, holding membership with Willamette Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M.; Knights of Pythias, Mount Hood Lodge; and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

In marriage Mr. Davis was united with Miss Edith Marsh, who is also a native of Holland, Vt., and as a result of this union two children have been born, Hattie Constance and Stephen Marsh.

DR. CHARLES HINES. Among the distinguished citizens of Washington county is Dr. Charles Hines, who has attained prestige as a representative of the medical profession and has also been honored with election to the state legislature. He is the representative of a pioneer family, and the work of progress and improvement which was begun by his father has been carried forward by him. A son of T. M. Hines and a grandson of Wesley Hines, he was born in Washington county, near Forest Grove, October 25, 1858. His great-grandfather was John Hines, who was of Welsh descent and became one of the heroes of the Revolutionary war, loyally aiding in the struggle for independence. The grandfather was a native of Kentucky, whence he removed to Missouri, settling first in Howard county, and afterward in Cole county, where he died.

T. M. Hines, the father of the doctor, was born near Franklin, Mo., and was united in marriage to Mary Buckingham, a native of Pennsylvania and a daughter of John Buckingham, who died in Missouri. The father of the doctor is still living, but his mother passed away in 1901. They came to Oregon in 1848 and since that time T. M. Hines has been an interested witness of progress and improvement here, nor has he been an unimportant factor in the substantial development of his adopted county. In the family were five children, two of whom are yet living, the brother being Cicero, a retired farmer living in Forest Grove.

Dr. Hines was reared upon the home farm in Washington county, attending the public schools in his early youth and afterward entering Tualatin Academy, where he prepared for college.



A. M. Bentley

Subsequently he became a student in Pacific University. In early life he manifested special aptness in his studies and great fondness for intellectual improvement, and throughout his life he has been a reader and student. Under the direction of Dr. Wilson Bowlby he took up the study of pharmacy, preparatory to studying medicine, and remained with that physician for two years. In 1885 he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, where he also spent two years, after which he matriculated in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of New York City, being graduated from that institution in 1888 with the degree of M. D.

Well equipped for his chosen profession by broad and comprehensive knowledge, Dr. Hines then returned to Oregon and opened an office in La Grande, Union county, where he continued until 1891, at which time he took up his abode in Dallas, Polk county. Two years later he came to Forest Grove, where he remained for a similar period and then removed to Jacksonville, Ore., in 1895. During his residence there of four years he served for two years as county coroner. In 1900 he returned to Forest Grove, where he opened an office and has since been successfully engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery. On the 1st of November, 1901, he purchased the drug store belonging to M. E. Austin and has since conducted the enterprise with good success. He also owns a ranch on Gales Creek, which he rents. The doctor is a man of good business capability as well as wide professional knowledge, and in the management of his farm and store he displays sound judgment and executive force.

In Jacksonville, Ore., the doctor was united in marriage to Miss Agnes Devlin, who was born in Ashland, Ore., and is a graduate of the state normal school located in Ashland. They have one child, Willis. Both the doctor and his wife are held in the highest esteem by a large circle of friends, and their pleasant home is celebrated for its gracious hospitality. The doctor has served for one term as a member of the city council of Forest Grove, but still higher official honors awaited him, for in 1902 he was nominated by the Republican party for state legislature and was elected over the fusion candidate by a majority of more than two hundred, the largest vote given to any one on the legislative ticket. This was certainly a compliment to his personal popularity and indicated the trust reposed in him by his fellow citizens. He is therefore serving as a member of the twenty-second biennial session in 1903. During the senatorial contest of 1903 Dr. Hines was one of the thirty-three members of the legislature who supported the candidacy of Hon. Charles W. Fulton for the United States senate, casting his ballot for him from the

beginning to the end of the memorable contest. Fraternally he belongs to Holbrook Lodge No. 30, A. F. & A. M., of which he is a past master, is also connected with the Knights of Pythias and is medical examiner for the Woodmen of the World. He is likewise medical examiner for the New York Mutual, the Penn Mutual, the Union Mutual of Maine, the Bankers of Iowa and the Provident Savings and Life, and the New York Life Insurance companies. In the line of his profession he is connected with the Washington County Medical Society, the State Medical Association and the American Medical Association. Earnest effort, close application and the exercise of his native talent have won him prosperity and prestige as a physician and surgeon of prominence, and although he has practiced in Forest Grove for but a brief period he has here a large and growing patronage. Patriotism in matters of citizenship may well be termed one of the salient features of his career and his public life is as honorable as his private history. He is widely known as a man of integrity, straightforward in all that he does, and his fellow townsmen entertain for him a warm regard.

ARTHUR K. BENTLEY. The Bentley family was founded in America in the early Colonial days by an Englishman of that name who settled in New York City. The records of the family show that some of its representatives served in the Revolutionary war, and in the war of 1812. Hon. John Bentley, paternal grandfather of Arthur K. Bentley, a native of New York state, immigrated to Wisconsin in the pioneer days of that state, and was one of the founders of Milwaukee, where for many years he plied his vocation as contractor and builder. Many of the public buildings and other structures in that city which were erected during the early period of its growth were the result of his skill and superior handiwork. Nor was his service to his city limited to the erection of durable and substantial structures. In numerous other ways he proved himself a worthy citizen and public-spirited man. Especially was his service efficient and able in the Wisconsin state legislature, in which he served with distinction in both houses. He filled at various times other offices, including those of councilman of Milwaukee, and sheriff of his county. While a resident of New York he was made a Mason, and after his removal to Milwaukee became a charter member of Excelsior Lodge No. 175, and a member of the commandery. In religion he was of the Congregational faith. At the time of his death he was more than eighty years of age.

In the family of Hon. John Bentley was a son, Thomas, who was born in Milwaukee. Like

his father, he became a contractor and builder, having charge of important works in various cities of the United States. It may be said that no contractor has a higher reputation for reliable work than he. Many public and private buildings in large cities, especially throughout the middle west, bear testimony to his consummate skill and workmanship. At the present time he is engaged in the construction of the waterworks system in Cincinnati, Ohio. Like his father, he is a Knight Templar in Masonry. His wife, Emily King, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., of English and Welsh descent, and accompanied her father, Walter King, to Milwaukee, where he engaged in the lumber and cooperage trade. Of her marriage to Mr. Bentley four children were born, namely: Arthur King, of Portland; W. J., a resident of Milwaukee, and secretary of the Bentley Construction Company; John, a resident of San Francisco, who has charge of the work of the Bentley Construction Company in that city and vicinity; and Horton, a student in the public schools of Cincinnati.

The eldest of the four sons, Arthur King Bentley, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., October 19, 1872, and received a public school education, supplemented by a course in the University of Wisconsin at Madison and a trade school in New York City. In order to assist his father, he abandoned his studies at the university, and in 1894 became president of the Bentley Construction Company. At a later date he was elected treasurer of the concern, his father becoming the president. As an officer of this corporation he assisted in the supervision of the erection of many buildings on the Columbian Exposition grounds at Chicago, and since then has had charge of other important contract work in various parts of the country. The government records show that the Bentley Construction Company has erected more federal buildings than any other concern in the United States. Many of these have been in the west. Two of the finest buildings on the Pacific coast were erected under their supervision, namely: the postoffice building in San Francisco and the federal building in Portland. The last named was begun in April, 1898, and completed in 1900, while the construction of the San Francisco building occupied four years.

While in charge of the work in Portland, Mr. Bentley organized the Adamant Company, of which he has since been vice-president and manager. This company is engaged in the manufacture of a superior wall plaster, a product which it ships to all part of the country. He is also the head of the Oregon Lime and Plaster Company, of which he is vice-president and manager. This company owns and operates large kilns and extensive gypsum deposits at Hunting-

ton, Ore. Mr. Bentley also retains his interest in the Bentley Construction Company, of which he is still treasurer.

Though the management of these three interests, each of considerable magnitude, renders him a very busy man, he has found time for active participation in local affairs. In June, 1902, he was elected to represent the fourth ward in the Portland city council, receiving the largest majority of any candidate on the Republican ticket in the city. In various ways he has exhibited a sincere and unselfish interest in the promotion of the best interests of the city, and has become recognized as a thoroughly representative young man.

In Milwaukee, in 1893, Mr. Bentley was married to Florence Clason, a graduate of Milwaukee Downes College. They have one child, Florence. The lodge of which his grandfather was a charter member, Excelsior Lodge No. 175, A. F. & A. M., of Milwaukee, was the first Masonic body with which Mr. Bentley was associated; and he afterward became a member of Excelsior Chapter No. 40, R. A. M., and Wisconsin Commandery No. 1, K. T. During his residence in Milwaukee he was for two years a member of the Fourth Regiment of the Wisconsin National Guard. Various social organizations in Chicago, New York, Washington, D. C., and Milwaukee number him among their members, besides which he is identified with the Arlington Club, the Commercial Club (in which he is a member of the board of governors), the Chamber of Commerce, the Manufacturers' Association, and the Waverly Golf Club, all of Portland.

JOHN A. ANDERSON. Of sterling qualities and excellent attainments, John A. Anderson attracts to himself a more than passing notice of works well done and success deservedly achieved, for it has been entirely the result of his own efforts. At the age of twelve years he was forced to seek his own livelihood, with nothing to guard or guide him but the strong integrity and judgment inherited from his Scottish ancestry, and with this small beginning in the scale of life he has risen to a position of prominence in his adopted city, the esteem of a large circle of friends being his.

In his humble home at Arbroath, Scotland, John A. Anderson was born June 5, 1855, the son of William and Elizabeth (Mills) Anderson, both of whom were natives of that country, the latter being born in July, 1807, at Dundee, where she now lives at the advanced age of ninety-six years. The father was superintendent of a large bleach field, and died in 1857. Besides our Mr. Anderson there were the following children in the family: Alexander, manager of

a large mill at Brechin, Scotland; James, manager of a large clothing establishment at his home place; William, foreman in a brass foundry at Plainfield, N. J.; Agnes, now married and making her home in Paterson, N. J.; and Elizabeth, who lives in Scotland. All received an education in the public schools of the town in which they lived, but the parents being in straitened circumstances the children were compelled at a youthful age to become self-supporting. On leaving school at the age of twelve years, John A. Anderson became a laborer in the mills, where he remained for three years, in the meanwhile attending the night school of the town. When fifteen he apprenticed himself to Alexander Gordon for a term of four years, intending to learn the carpenter's trade. After a period of two and a half years Mr. Gordon died, and the indenture ceased. Mr. Anderson then went to Dundee, where he worked in a shop for about a year, when he conceived the idea of going to sea, engaging as carpenter on the whaler Arctic, under the command of Captain Adams, and sailing in 1873 for the waters about Newfoundland. Their first voyage lasted for three months, being a search for seals, and with bountiful returns for the time spent the ship returned to Dundee. In October of the same year he made another trip to St. David's straits after whales and this was also a financial success, and in February he was once more in Dundee, disembarking from the one to enter upon a cruise on a small bark called the Mary Low, which made a trip to the west coast and returned to Antwerp with a cargo of nitrate. A fourth and last trip was made to Cardiff, where a general cargo was loaded for San Francisco, and after a passage of two hundred and twenty-eight days that port was safely reached. Desiring then to terminate his relations with the ship's company, Mr. Anderson was paid for his services, and coming ashore, he at once sought and found employment as pattern-maker in the Union Iron Works of that city, where he remained for a year.

Coming to Portland at the close of that time, in October, 1876, Mr. Anderson secured work in Vancouver barracks, as carpenter in the quartermaster's department, remaining for four years on a comfortable salary, when he came into the city of Portland and found employment with the Oregon Furniture Company and remained with them uninterruptedly until 1895, holding various positions in the factory. In that year he entered upon his present business, which is that of a shipwright, and though established on a small scale it has been the work of only a few years to bring it to the present remunerative proportions. He now employs from thirty to forty men in season and plies his trade on the Willamette river sailing vessels, his loca-

tion having been since his entrance into the business at No. 246 Ash street.

In 1882 Mr. Anderson married Miss Mary Jane Williams, a native of Iowa, and the daughter of Robert Williams, who came from Iowa to Oregon and served in the quartermaster's department for years, now living in retirement at Vancouver. The daughter crossed the plains with her parents in 1867. Mr. Anderson erected a modern and handsome home at No. 397 Twelfth street in 1901, and there he and his wife enjoy their domestic life. In August, 1892, Mr. Anderson made a trip to the old country, where he spent about a month among the scenes of his boyhood. His business has the merit of being interesting as well as remunerative, as he comes in contact with people from all parts of the world, his own keen, broad mind responding to this means of growth as it has always done, this having really been the means of his early education, combined with a wide and well-directed reading which has made him a well informed man, in touch with the events of the day and alive to the interest which they excite. In politics Mr. Anderson is a Republican, and though imperturbed many times to accept office he has always declined, though giving his best efforts to the upbuilding of the local government. Fraternally he is a charter member of Web Foot Camp, No. 65, W. O. W., and also belongs to the British Benevolent Society. Both himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for many years he has been an active worker in Hall Street Church, there officiating as steward. In church and charitable work he has always been a liberal supporter, and in all public movements giving both time and money to the advancement of those he deems worthy of his advocacy.

HERMANN H. BOGE. A résumé of the developers of Washington county would be incomplete without due mention of the worthwhile agricultural efforts of Hermann H. Boge, who has a well improved farm six miles south of Hillsboro. Mr. Boge inherits a liking for farming, his grandparents and parents having spent their active lives following this occupation. His father was born in Germany and came to America about 1849, his wife joining him in the new location the following year. The parents settled in Illinois, near Quincy, where Hermann H. Boge was born June 3, 1858, he being the oldest of the four children in the family.

In his youth H. H. Boge was reared to farming, and received his education in the public schools. At the age of twenty-four he started in at independent farming upon the old place, which he rented four years, and of which he

made a great success. He then came to Oregon and bought the farm of eighty acres south of Hillsboro, where he lived for nine years, and then sold. Thereafter he settled upon his present farm, six miles south of Hillsboro, and has in the meantime made many fine improvements, including a commodious residence and modern barn. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and in addition conducts a thrasher, bailer and chopper.

Mr. Boge is independent in politics, and invariably votes for the best man for the office, rather than party. For four terms he has served as school clerk, and during that time materially advanced the cause of education in his neighborhood. October 17, 1889, Mr. Boge was united in marriage with Anna Weiler, who was born in Hancock county, Ill. Both Mr. and Mrs. Boge are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

FRED BENFIELD. The life of Fred Benfield, one of the successful agriculturists of Multnomah county, has been a varied one, and it has been his privilege to circle the earth three times, and to associate with the people of many climes. Like so many who breathe the salt laden air of the Shetland Islands, and who have before them an early example of seafaring existence, he started out upon a life before the mast at the early age of eleven. Born in these far northern isles, February 13, 1843, his first years were passed in his native surroundings and at Sea Beach, and his first venture upon the seas was as a cabin boy. His watery fortunes led him to New York the winter after embarking upon his first trip, and he then came west to San Francisco, from where he started away on a sailing vessel for China. After diverse happenings in different ports and seas he found himself in Chicago, Ill., in 1861, and for the following ten years exerted his nautical knowledge and extended experience upon the Great Lakes.

After coming to Oregon in 1875 Mr. Benfield located in Portland, and after two years and a half of different kinds of employment homesteaded forty acres of land near Latourell Falls. To reach this property he came up the river on a scow to Rooster Rock, and with his family occupied the new and uncultivated land for about ten years. He then purchased a right and homesteaded his present place of forty acres, upon which he has made extended and modern improvements, and carried on general farming on a large scale. An important factor in his success has been the help and encouragement of his wife, who was formerly Charlota Wilkie, and who became the mother of eight children, two of whom are deceased. In the order of their birth the

other children are as follows: Robert, David, James, Ida, Lewis and Annie. Alice and Jessie both died at the age of eighteen years. Mr. Benfield has variously served his county as an office holder, and has creditably filled the positions of road supervisor and school director. He is independent in political affiliation, invariably taking the part of the organization which he thinks best represents the interests of the people. He is a member of the Grange, of which he has been treasurer for three years.

JAMES S. BACON has earned his own living since nine years of age, and his success as a farmer and merchant in Columbia county is due solely to the practical experience gained in the hard school of self tuition. He was born in Hillsdale, Mich., December 28, 1843, and in 1846 removed with his parents to Morris, Ill., where he lived with the other members of the family until 1852. The father was a man of considerable ambition and discernment, and in the spring of 1852 started overland with his family and possessions, the trip consuming about six months. The family remained at St. Helens, and the father took himself down into the mines of California, where he remained for some time. However, his children saw him for a short time in 1853, a year after his departure, when he returned to bury his wife, who did not long survive the change of climate and surroundings.

On a farm in Columbia county, and at Deer Island, James S. Bacon received the greater part of his early training, and at the age of nine began to earn his own living as a farm hand. After five years of this kind of work he also went to California, but after a year in the mines became disillusionized as far as mining was concerned, and resolved to turn his attention henceforth to other parts of the country. In Columbia county, Ore., Mr. Bacon farmed for about five years before going to the mines in Idaho in 1863, and after two years in the latter state, returned to Columbia county, where in 1865 he was united in marriage with Elizabeth McNulty. Of this union nine children were born, as follows: Jennie L., Mrs. Miller, of Portland; Mary E., wife of Capt. J. E. Copeland, of Portland; Ida N., Mrs. Edward Collins, of Portland; Annie M., Mrs. Charles Hart, of Hood River, Ore.; James A., a resident of Columbia county; Ella and Jesse W., both of whom reside in Portland, and Walter S. and Ethel, the two latter still at home with their parents.

After his marriage Mr. Bacon located on a farm of one hundred acres near Warren, and managed the same with considerable success until starting a mercantile business in Warren in 1891.



Fred A Bauer Jr

At the same time he has attended to the affairs of the government, and in the management of the postoffice has given general satisfaction. He has also held the offices of school director and road supervisor, and in the latter capacity has made many improvements on the public highways. Though not a party man, yet his general fitness for official service has made him the choice of both political parties. Fraternally Mr. Bacon is identified with Lodge No. 32, A. F. & A. M., of St. Helens, and as past master he represented his lodge at the grand lodge. A broad minded and enterprising man, Mr. Bacon exerts a wide influence in all matters of general interest in his community.

HON. FRED A. BANCROFT, postmaster of Portland, ex-state senator, and until February 28, 1903, freight agent for the Southern Pacific Company in Portland, is descended from Puritan ancestry, the family having been established in Massachusetts bay colony during the first half of the seventeenth century, not long after the landing of the Mayflower. Many members of the family have become conspicuous in the various walks of life, not only in New England, but in other sections of the country. His paternal great-grandfather held a lieutenant's commission in a Massachusetts regiment in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war, and died at an advanced age in his native state. A son of the latter, Azariah Bancroft, a native of Granville, Mass., became the founder of the family in Licking county, Ohio, in which locality he was a very early pioneer farmer. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812. His son, William W. Bancroft, father of the subject of this brief memoir, was likewise a native of Granville, Mass., and a man of rare intellectual attainments. He was graduated from the Cincinnati Medical College and from Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. While still a comparatively young man he became identified with Granville, Ohio, where he enjoyed a very successful practice for many years without interruption; and there he died, among the friends he had made by reason of his numerous fine personal attributes and profound professional knowledge. His wife, formerly Anna Wright, was born in Granville, Mass., a daughter of Spencer Wright, a lieutenant in the war of 1812 and a pioneer farmer and tamer of Granville, Ohio. She also came of Revolutionary stock, her paternal grandfather having held a commission as lieutenant in the Continental army, in which he served with distinction. The first American ancestors of the Wright family were Puritans, and were intimately connected by blood with the historic Cooley family. Of the

eight children born to William W. and Anna (Wright) Bancroft but two are living, and of these a sister, Mrs. Stella Suksdorf, resides in San Diego, Cal. The eldest son, W. W. Bancroft, served for six years as clerk in the United States district court at Walla Walla, Wash. His death occurred in San Francisco in 1889.

Hon. Fred A. Bancroft was born in Granville, Ohio, December 7, 1849. After completing his studies at the Granville high school, he entered the academy at Claverack, N. Y., where he completed his preparatory course. He subsequently took the freshman and sophomore courses at Denison University at Granville, Ohio, leaving that institution in 1869 to go to San Francisco, via the Isthmus of Panama. In San Francisco he was first engaged to work for his cousin, Hubert Howe Bancroft, well known in later years at the historian of the Pacific coast, in whose book and stationery store he had charge of the school books and supplies. In 1871 he traveled in Europe for about six months. Upon his return to San Francisco he assumed his old position, where he remained until 1872. In the latter year he came to Portland, where he established a book and stationery store; but after eighteen months of increasing prosperity he sold out the business to Gill & Steele. In 1874 he became a clerk in the local office of the Oregon & California Railroad in East Portland, filling the position for about eighteen months. In 1876 he was appointed freight and ticket agent for the same company in East Portland. When the Portland station was established in 1889 he was transferred to this agency, and has occupied the post since that time continuously. While in 1876 but eight men were employed in this department, he had the supervision of about one hundred men at the time of his retirement March 1, 1903.

In politics Mr. Bancroft has always been identified with the Republican party, to whose interests, national, state and local, he has been ardently devoted. For one term he served in the city council of East Portland. In 1862 he was elected to the state senate, serving during two sessions. During his incumbency of the office he was instrumental in securing the enactment of the bill making an appropriation for the maintenance of the Oregon National Guard, an institution which, up to that time, had been sadly neglected by the state; and of the bill making a substantial appropriation for the Oregon State University. He was also the author of the bill providing for ten per cent. installment payment of assessments for street improvement and sewer construction in Portland. On January 8, 1903, President Roosevelt transmitted to the United States senate the nomination of Mr. Bancroft to the office of postmaster of Portland, to succeed Allen B. Croasman. The nomination was confirmed January 13, and

Mr. Bancroft assumed the duties of the office March 1 following. This appointment was made after a prolonged controversy, during which the partisans of the rival candidates, one of them the incumbent of the office at the time, were very active, one faction bringing every possible influence to bear upon the president to secure the retention of the official then in office. Mr. Bancroft's petition was signed by thirteen hundred and sixty-seven voters of Portland, and his candidacy was warmly supported by United States Senator Mitchell and Representatives Tongue and Williamson.

Fraternally Mr. Bancroft is identified with Willamette Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M., and with the Scottish Rite. He is also a member of the Commercial Club. He was married June 1, 1876, to Anna, daughter of A. G. Cunningham, of St. Louis, Mo., where she was born. Her father, a native of North Carolina, was for several years secretary of the Atlantic & Mississippi Steamship Company. In 1871 he removed to Portland, where he became secretary of the Oregon & California Railroad Company during the period when the construction of the road was in progress, but resigned his post after its completion. He then originated the present Bull Run waterworks of Portland, had the survey for the system made, began its construction with his own private capital, but eventually disposed of it to the city. During the Civil war Mr. Cunningham was for a time in command of a Federal transport upon the Mississippi river. Four sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft: Arthur, deputy clerk of Multnomah county; George, employed in the United States custom house in Portland; Harold and Alan.

In conclusion it is but just to make a record of the fact that Mr. Bancroft has frequently given abundant evidence of the possession of a high public spirit, and a desire to contribute of his influence and his means toward the success of all worthy movements calculated to advance the material interests of Portland and the state of Oregon. His career should be an inspiration to the ambitious young men of the present generation whose sole capital in their first steps toward the solution of the problems of life is their energy, industry and such native capabilities as nature may have bestowed upon them. For it was with these resources alone that Mr. Bancroft embarked upon his business career, and the position he has attained in this country of boundless resources is the result of his own unaided efforts in that direction.

C. B. BUNNELL. As a farmer and stock-raiser C. B. Bunnell has maintained the agricultural prestige of Clackamas county, and has

come to the front in promoting any enterprise calculated to elevate the general tone of the community. He is one of the many sons of Ohio who have brought their conservative eastern training to leaven western enthusiasm and chaos, and in so doing has won an enviable reputation for desirable personal characteristics. A native of Portage county, Ohio, he was born August 11, 1832, his father, Charles, being a native of Ontario county, N. Y.

Charles Bunnell was reared on his father's farm in Ontario county, N. Y., and after the latter's death he continued to live with his mother until his marriage. With his newly wedded wife he removed to Ohio in 1831, bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Portage county, which constituted a portion of the western reserve. In 1848 he took up land in Winnebago county, Ill., near Rockford, and lived thereon until removing to De Witt, Clinton county, Iowa, in 1856. Near De Witt he bought two hundred acres of land upon which he lived and farmed until 1865, in which year he sold his farm and broke up housekeeping. In 1871 he came to Oregon, for a part of the time living with his son, C. B. He married Margaret Barlow, who was born in Massachusetts, a daughter of Nathan Barlow, who also was born in Massachusetts and who was a distiller of herbs by occupation, his death occurring in his native state at the age of about fifty-five years. Twelve children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bunnell, six sons and six daughters, of whom C. B. is the oldest.

During his youth C. B. Bunnell followed the fortunes of his family, lived in Ohio, Illinois, and Iowa, and was one of the large train that wound its way across the plains in 1853. On this memorable occasion there were thirty-six wagons, representing twenty-five families, Mr. Bunnell being accompanied by his brother, Albie M. The band of emigrants experienced many of the deprivations and dangers incident to land travel in those days, and the Indians gave many demonstrations of hostility and ill-will. Mr. Bunnell settled in Clackamas county in 1856, and the same year married Louise Jane Crow, a native of Missouri, who crossed the plains with her parents in 1847. Her father, George Crow, was born in Germany, settled in Missouri, and in Clackamas county bought a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres, where he lived until his death in 1852, when between sixty and seventy years of age. He was a farmer all his active life, and managed to accumulate quite a property. On his farm Mr. Bunnell is engaged in farming and stock-raising, and makes a specialty of gardening. When he purchased the tract of forty acres it was all wild land, but he now has thirty-five acres under cultivation, while the remainder is used for grazing. He also owns

one hundred and thirty acres in Washington county, near Tigardville, which is mostly improved, and which is rented to tenants. Mr. Bunnell has filled many positions of trust in the community, and as a Democrat has served his county as road supervisor for two terms in this, and one term in Washington county, and he has also promoted the cause of education as a school director in both Clackamas and Washington counties. He is a member of the Grange, and is variously identified with social and business affairs in his neighborhood.

The first wife of Mr. Bunnell died in Clackamas county at the age of twenty-eight years, leaving six children, the order of whose birth is as follows: Orrila, now Mrs. Taylor, of Portland; John Frederick, a farmer and stock-raiser of Klickitat county, Wash.; James and Frank, also farmers in Washington; George, also residing in the same state; and Amanda, Mrs. Goetz, of New Mexico. The present wife of Mr. Bunnell was formerly Lucinda Jane Hicklin, a native of Washington county, Ore., and daughter of William, born in Indiana, and who came across the plains in 1847. Mr. Hicklin settled on the Tualatin river in Washington county, Ore., improved his claim, sold it, and returned to Kansas, where his death occurred. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bunnell, of whom Ralph is deceased; Elmer W. lives with his father; Irene and Alvin B. are deceased; Bertha V. is at home, as is also Lydia J.

CHARLES L. BROWN. A man of marked ability in musical circles is the present director and manager of Brown's Military Band and Orchestra of Portland, which has gained a widespread and well deserved reputation through a uniform excellence in the rendition of an unusually brilliant repertoire. Charles L. Brown, who has been a resident of Portland since January 27, 1889, with the exception of a few years in the intervening time, was born in Livermore, Androscoggin county, Me., July 3, 1853, a son of Reuben P. Brown, who was a farmer and died at his home in 1866. Mr. Brown was educated in the public schools of his native state until he was fifteen years of age, an apt pupil in his studies. He inherited a musical talent and at an early age he began to show the possibilities which lay before him in musical fields, learning when quite young to play the violin and cornet with remarkable proficiency. When fifteen years old the plan of older heads was to educate him in some useful trade and thus fit him for his part in the problems of the day. Obediently he went to Boston and entered upon an apprenticeship as a mechanic, remaining so engaged for two years, though he never completed the work. During

this time he had kept up his musical education, and being now older and more competent to decide for himself as to his life's vocation he came to the conclusion that his talent would be more remunerative than an uncongenial employment at a trade.

For several years following this decision Mr. Brown traveled with various musical and theatrical companies, always as a leader of orchestra, in this way acquiring an education not found in any book. In 1879 his travels had taken him to Colorado, where, around Leadville, mining had just opened and business was in a flourishing condition, and there he decided to locate, with a partner establishing a store dealing entirely in musical merchandise. He continued so engaged for three years, meeting with prosperous returns, but at the close of that period he sold to his partner and again entered the musical fields, in which he remained actively engaged until January, 1889, when he came to Portland and secured the leadership in the principal theater of the city, conducting the same for about a year. At this time the Marquam Grand had just been completed, and Mr. Brown was engaged by Manager Hayman to furnish the orchestra for the new theater. This position he ably maintained for four years, when he spent one year in San Francisco, and there joined a mining company and went with them to Peru, remaining in South America for two years. At the close of that period he returned to his chosen profession, locating in Portland. He has always been looked upon as a leader in various movements in his calling and in 1898 he was the founder and organizer of the Portland Symphony Orchestra, and for three years acted as the conductor of the same. By combining his business ability and musical talent he has successfully carried through many difficult enterprises that have reflected credit upon himself and those associated with him. In all the movements toward the organization of bands he has taken a leading part as well as maintaining them, and today Brown's Military Band and Orchestra is the leading musical organization of the city. His idea has always been to give the people the best talent that could be obtained and his band has given indisputable evidence of this in their productions.

Mr. Brown was the first to take up the work of providing open air concerts in the public parks on a scale commensurate with the commercial and social importance of the city. In 1891 he began the task of raising funds for a series of band concerts to be held in the City Park, but as the people had not been educated to the necessity as a pleasure he was unable to carry out his plans. Nothing daunted by his first failure, 1903 found him again in this campaign and how

well he has succeeded is attested by the choice music discoursed to the general public. He has demonstrated his executive ability in many instances and has thrown himself into the various matters where there has been a halt, and carried them through to a financial success. He has since its organization in 1899 acted as secretary and treasurer of the Musicians' Mutual Association, Local No. 99 of the American Federation of Musicians. In 1902 he opened the Naragansett Billiard Parlor and conducts a first class business, which is also headquarters for the musicians of the city, being centrally located at No. 128 Sixth street. The sturdy way in which Mr. Brown has risen to his present position in the face of every obstacle has won him the commendation of all who appreciate worth and ability. In all public matters he has given with as lavish a hand as his means would permit in his desire to add to the general welfare of the citizens and the city.

HERMAN R. BIERSDORF, M. D. In despite of the fact that he is young both in years and in his profession, Dr. Herman R. Biersdorf has made for himself a pleasing record for the short time in which he has been engaged in the practice of medicine in Portland. In addition to the general practice which he carries on from his office in the Dekum building, he has been variously interested in other affairs, as a member of the Multnomah Medical Society being active in the work, and also belongs to the State Medical Society. Under Mayor Williams he was appointed health commissioner, as such discharging his duties efficiently.

The parents of Dr. Biersdorf, George and Hannah, were both natives of Germany, and on coming to the United States they located in Goodhue county, Minn., where the father followed farming until 1891, when he came to Portland, Ore., and after engaging in a successful business career for a few years he retired from active life, now living in this city at the age of sixty-one years. His family numbers the following children: Herman R., of this review, born in Zumbrota, Goodhue county, Minn., June 12, 1873; George, a farmer and stockman of Washington county; Mrs. George Zetzman, of Washington county; and Mrs. Lena Detlophs, also of that county. Herman R. Biersdorf was educated in the public schools of his native town, afterward graduating from the preparatory department of the New Ulm College in 1892. He then came to Portland, where his parents had located and here he entered the University of Oregon, graduating from the medical department in 1896, and the following year serving as house surgeon at St. Vincent's Hospital. In 1897 he

opened an office in the Dekum building and began the general practice of medicine.

Dr. Biersdorf has been instrumental in organizing many valuable mining and coal corporations in Oregon, all of which are paying handsome dividends, the workings of these various investments receiving the personal attention of the doctor. He has also invested in farm property holdings from time to time which keep him interested personally in the growth of the country. In politics Dr. Biersdorf is a staunch Republican but has never had any aspirations for official recognition. He is a member of the Portland Commercial Club and has served on various important committees of the same, in all matters pertaining to the advancement of the interests of the people and the welfare of the city, evincing a decided public spiritedness and being very liberal in the support of such measures as he deems worthy of his advocacy. He is a member religiously of the Lutheran Church, and for a number of years he has been very active in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Dr. Biersdorf was married in 1897, in Portland, to Miss Clara Schroeder, who was born in the same state of which he was a native, and educated in the public schools. She is a daughter of H. C. and Minnie Schroeder, the former a furniture dealer on the east side. He is a native of Wisconsin and came to Portland about 1888. Dr. and Mrs. Biersdorf have two children, Edgar and Lillian, sharing the home located at No. 504 Williams street. In the following orders Dr. Biersdorf acts as medical examiner: Modern Woodmen of America; Woodmen of the World; Royal Neighbors of America; Woodman Circle; Knights of the Maccabees, and Modern Maccabees. He is a member and medical director of the Independent Order of Lions, a substantial order of Portland. As medical examiner he also serves the Bankers Life Insurance Company, of Des Moines, Iowa; the Indiana State Life, and the Mutual Reserve Life of New Jersey.

WILLIAM BUTLER. Previous to coming to Oregon in 1884, William Butler, one of the enterprising dairymen, general farmers and stock men of Multnomah county, was for many years engaged in mining in different parts of this country and England. In fact, when but a small boy in Monmouthshire, England, where he was born February 12, 1838, he was initiated into the hard and cheerless occupation of coal mining, and continued to be thus employed until emigrating to America in 1860.

At Ottumwa, Iowa, Mr. Butler worked in the mines for a couple of years, after which he removed to Ohio, where the demand for his ser-



O. F. Botkin, M.D.

vices during the Civil war appealed to all that was patriotic and chivalrous in his nature. Enlisting as a private in Company I, Second West Virginia Cavalry, he was mustered in at Point Pleasant for three years, his first encounter with the actualities of war occurring at Lewisburg. He saw much of the terrible side of the Rebellion, and his impressions were materially strengthened upon being captured at Soup Creek in 1863, while a member of a scouting party. The inside of Libby prison was no longer a surmise, for he was immured within its gloomy walls from the time of his capture to June 28, and was paroled about the middle of August. From Annapolis he was sent to Camp Chase, and was exchanged in December, 1863. After rejoining his regiment at Charlestown, W. Va., he participated in a raid at Lynchburg under General Hunter, after which he was sent into the Shenandoah valley under General Sheridan, and was overtaken with illness at the battle of Winchester. After coming out of the hospital Mr. Butler went to Washington, D. C., and served the government until his discharge from the service, June 30, 1865.

Again in Iowa, Mr. Butler resumed his interest in coal mining, and for several years filled the position of superintendent of the mines at Cleveland, Lucas county. 1884 found him carrying out a project to settle in Oregon, where he homesteaded a claim on section 14, Multnomah county, and lived thereon for seven years. At the expiration of that time he removed to his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres, where he has since carried on general farming, stock-raising and dairying. Mr. Butler was married in October, 1863, to Mary Ashman, of which union there have been born the following children: Richard A.; Sadie, now Mrs. Bramhall; Joshua R. and David G., twins; Arthur H.; Thomas; Abraham; and William. Mr. Butler is a Republican in politics, and has served the interests of the community as road supervisor for three years. As a Mason he is identified with Bridal Veil Lodge, of which he is past master, and he is also a member and past grand of Lodge No. 101, I. O. O. F. Mr. Butler is present master of the Grange, and is connected with various other social organizations. He is one of the enterprising and highly esteemed citizens of this county, and his success is a matter of local pride among his neighbors and friends.

OSCAR F. BOTKIN, M. D. Since the beginning of his residence in Mount Tabor in 1883, Dr. Oscar F. Botkin, the first permanent physician of the place, has been intimately connected with medical and surgical affairs in the county. Equipped with experience of the most practical

kind, he has kept in the front ranks of those who follow the profession of healing, his kindly and tactful personality contributing much to the esteem and confidence with which he is generally regarded. A native of Morgan county, Ohio, Dr. Botkin was born June 8, 1841, and was quite young when his parents started overland for Oregon. The journey was attended with failure, however, for the mother was taken ill in Illinois, near Springfield, and in consequence a settlement was made the following year, in 1853, in Van Buren county, Iowa. On this farm the doctor was reared to maturity and gained his education at the public schools and the academy at Troy, Iowa.

Into an otherwise uneventful youth came the opportunity to serve his country during the Civil war, and at the first call for troops he enlisted in April, 1861, as a private in Company F, Second Iowa Infantry, afterward re-enlisting in the Third Iowa Cavalry, Company G. The second Iowa regiment was engaged in skirmishing along the Hannibal and St. Joe river, and after a trip to St. Louis, participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing and Corinth. While with the Third Iowa Cavalry he was engaged in the battles of Holly Spring, Old Town Creek and other engagements of equal importance. The greater portion of the time the doctor was under the command of James Wilson, but at the close of the war he was under a physician's care in the hospital at Edgefield, across the river from Nashville, Tenn.

After his discharge from the service, in July, 1865, Dr. Botkin returned to Iowa, and in the spring of 1866 began reading medicine, after which he graduated, March 10, 1876, from the St. Louis Medical College, now the State University. In the fall of 1876 he removed to Jerseyville, Ill., and engaged in practice until 1883, in which year he removed to Oregon in search of lost health, settling at Mount Tabor. From the first he received a fair amount of professional patronage, and at the present time is one of the most extensive and successful practitioners in his part of the county. He has found time also to interest himself in political undertakings, and the Republican party in Multnomah county has few more enthusiastic promoters. During 1890 and 1891 he served as a member of the legislature from Multnomah county, and he was elected justice of the peace in 1885, serving in the capacity for four years. While a resident of Illinois he was also prominent in political affairs and was postmaster under the administrations of Grant and Garfield.

Through his marriage with Miss Agnes Watts, in 1863, six children were born into the family, namely: Amos W., a practicing physician of Athena, Ore.; Jessie, formerly a school teacher

and now the wife of W. W. Sibroy, of Washington, D. C.; Ida, the wife of Thomas Graham, a druggist of Mount Tabor; James O., living at home, and two children now deceased.

In Masonry Dr. Botkin has taken a prominent part and has passed all the chairs in the blue lodge and at present is a member of the Mount Tabor Lodge No. 42, also of the Washington Chapter No. 18, of Portland, and the Washington Council No. 3, of Portland. With W. W. Sibroy, Thomas Graham and Louis Normander, he erected the Masonic Hall at Mount Tabor, in 1893, the enterprise proving a success worthy of the men whose ambition and progressiveness came to popular need. October 2, 1892, the building was totally destroyed by fire. Grand Army of the Republic circles have also profited by the membership of the doctor, who is associated as surgeon and ex-soldier with the Ben Butler Post of Sunnyside. When seventeen years of age he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he remained a contributing member until 1867, when he united with the Congregational Church in Barton county, Mo. While a resident of that place he planned and contributed largely toward the erection of a handsome church edifice. Up to 1893 he remained a faithful member of that denomination. In that year he withdrew his support and adopted a less conservative religion, and to-day he lives as close to the bible and its teachings as he did when a church member. By his deeds, the doctor does all in his power to uplift and encourage the community of which he is a member to righteous living.

The oldest medical practitioner in Mount Tabor, Dr. Botkin has that love for and devotion to his profession which have brought to him success and secured him a place among the ablest representatives of the medical fraternity in the northwest. He stands high in his profession and enjoys the personal friendship of a number of the most noted physicians of the Pacific coast. He is widely and favorably known, always prompt in the performance of his duties, and it is safe to say that no man in Multnomah county has more real friends or is held in higher regard than he.

CHARLES KREBS. The fine brick manufactory at the corner of Division and Forty-third streets, of which the Krebs Brothers are the proprietors, deserves special mention when an enumeration is made of the prominent business enterprises located in Portland. Although organized as recently as 1898, the success due to unwearied efforts in the production of a good article has been the reward of the proprietors, Charles, Otto, Emil and Walter Krebs. The plant, which is modern in every respect, is run

by steam, and has a capacity for turning out twenty thousand brick per day or two million a year. The location is excellent for the transportation of their product, and as they also own a clay bank their facilities for the manufacture of first-class brick are unexcelled.

Bernard Krebs was born near Koln, Germany, and in that country the first seventeen years of his life were spent. When seventeen years old, however, he immigrated to America, settling in Frankenmuth, Mich., where he became an apprentice to the blacksmith's trade, and later engaged in the business for himself. Going to Kansas in 1870, he engaged in farming near Marysville, Marshall county, and in conjunction he also carried on a blacksmith shop. Subsequently going to Arkansas, near Cabin Creek, Johnson county, he engaged in raising cotton, but in 1888 came to Portland and his interests have since been centered in the west. After engaging in the cordwood business for a time in Portland, he removed to a farm near Middletown, Washington county, and is now engaged in the same line of endeavor near Jackson, Cal. During the Civil war his services in behalf of the Union were enlisted in the Eleventh Michigan Infantry, and for two years he followed the soldier's life. He is now in his sixtieth year, and though not as robust as formerly, is still able to carry on his business. His wife, formerly Mary Catherine Schoeffer, was born in Monroe, Mich., the daughter of George Schoeffer, a native of Bavaria, Germany. He followed the blacksmith's trade in Monroe, Mich., for a time, but later removed to Frankenmuth, that state, where his death occurred in 1901, when in his eighty-fourth year.

To Bernard and Mary C. (Schoeffer) Krebs were born eleven children, ten of whom are living, as follows: Mrs. Mary Crouch, of Louisiana; Charles; George, who resides in California; Otto, Emil and Walter, the three latter interested with Charles in the manufacture of brick; Mrs. Emma Councilman, residing in Middletown, Ore.; Herman, also a resident of Portland; and Lena and Bernard, who reside in California. The third child in this large family was Charles, who was born in Frankenmuth, Mich., January 12, 1870. When he was quite young the family moved to Kansas, where his boyhood days were spent until he was about thirteen years of age, the family at that time migrating to Arkansas. His educational privileges were such as were afforded by the district schools, and of these he made the best possible use, so that when he entered the business world he had a good foundation upon which to build. Upon coming to Portland in 1888 he and his father took the contract for clearing the land and cutting the cordwood upon the Woodstock tract, and in the

meantime young Charles became interested in the manufacture of brick, which business he learned thoroughly. In 1898, in partnership with three brothers, he organized what is conceded to be the finest brickyard in Portland, and there may be found all the latest devices for the manufacture of brick known to the trade. His marriage, which was celebrated in Middletown, Ore., united him with Miss Eva Broeckman, who is a Russian by birth. Five children were born of this marriage, as follows: Charles, Jr.; George, Walter, Otto and Rudolph. In his religious affiliations Mr. Krebs is a member of the German Lutheran Church. He is known as a man of generous impulses and is a good representative of the progressive and enterprising citizens of Portland who are of German parentage, and who retain the same frugal, industrious habits of that nationality.

JOHN BELDON KELLOGG. As one of two living pioneers in the hotel business in the city of Portland Mr. Kellogg is distinguished by his long and thoroughly successful career in that work, in addition to which he is one of the early settlers of this part of the country and one who has earnestly labored for the upbuilding of the western commonwealth. When he made the trip across the plains he did not come alone, and there are now many who claim relationship with him, also as pioneers of the state, making a strong, sturdy clan as members and citizens of the community.

John Beldon Kellogg was born in Ashland county, Ohio, October 7, 1829, the son of Sylvanus Kellogg, a native of Pennsylvania. He became a pioneer of Ohio, and in 1838 settled in Indiana, where his death occurred. His wife, Isabel, had died six years before. The children now living, besides John B., are as follows: Nancy, residing in Toledo, Ohio, the widow of George Emerson; Margaret, a resident of Toledo; Mary, one of twins born to the parents, the widow of Fred Chapin, also of Toledo. A strong constitution upon which long life is built is the heritage of this family. Mr. Kellogg was but eight years of age when his parents removed to Indiana, settling in Steuben county, where he received an early education in the district schools, afterward attending Oberlin College, where he took an English course, ably fitting him for everyday business life. His father being a tanner he assisted in the tan yard, becoming thoroughly familiar with the details of the business which should stand him in stead in case more desirable work should fail him in future. He married in Indiana Miss Jane Davies, February 7, 1852, and in March of the same year the family started for the west in company with James Davies, the

father of his wife, and his entire family. For more complete details of James Davies refer to the sketch of James Franklin Davies, which appears elsewhere in this work, the name having become a familiar one in this part of Oregon through the elder man's connection with many of the important and broadening movements, calculated to advance the interests of the state which he had chosen for his home. He is buried in Crescent Cemetery, land donated by Mr. Davies, and where his wife and babe were the first to be interred.

Mr. Kellogg came with his wife's parents upon this journey of six months, made with ox-teams, via Fort Hall, Umatilla and The Dalles, at the first place finding a habitation, the second an agency and the first house on the trip was seen in the last. On their arrival here they located for but a short time in the village of Portland, after which they settled ten miles west of the city, Mr. Kellogg there taking up a timber claim of three hundred and twenty acres, a part of which he at once cleared and built a log cabin. Soon after he went into partnership and began the manufacture of Spanish saddle-trees, and later put in a stock of leather and made the entire saddle and also engaged in harness making, continuing for six years. He then went into partnership with William Graham and built a saw-mill on Fanno creek, and operated it with water power for about six years, when they sold out, and Mr. Kellogg removed to Portland, settling here in 1866. He first located at the head of Canyon Garden on Tenth street and Clay, and later built on Madison street. For a period of time he engaged in teaming and conducting a dairy business, remaining so occupied for two years, when, in 1868, he purchased a large building and opened a boarding house on Madison street, between Front and First streets. From this beginning he branched out on a much larger scale and continued very successfully until he met with the misfortune of being burned out. Nothing daunted by this discouragement he began again, faith in his own ability and ultimate success buoying him up to face any disaster. Later the National Hotel was built for his use and he was there located for over twenty years. In connection with J. F. Davies he then opened the Merchant's Hotel, which was reputed to be the best in the city or state, and conducted this successfully until the panic struck the city and even continuing for three years when business was well-nigh annihilated by the financial crisis. Since that time he has lived retired, in 1889 coming to his present home which he himself had erected.

Of the children born to Mr. Kellogg and his wife, Ida J. is the wife of J. O. Hanthorn, of Portland, who has been connected for many years

with the first canning industry of the city; they have four children, namely: Claud, Wesley, Faith and Hazel, the last named now deceased; Ernest E., whose sketch appears below, was united in marriage with Callie Knox, and their children are: Arthur, Ray and Corrinne; and Anna is the wife of H. D. Long, of Portland, their children being as follows: Ruthoriel and Jack B. The children of Mr. Kellogg were educated in the public schools of Portland and Anna is a graduate of the high school. In fraternal orders Mr. Kellogg is quite a prominent man, having joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Indiana, January, 1852, and in Portland was the organizer of the second lodge of that order in the state, in April, 1852, and the only charter member now living. He has served as a member of the board of directors and has passed all the chairs and also belongs to the Grand Lodge of the state. He is also a member of Ellison Encampment, and in the Knights of Pythias belongs to the Mystic Lodge and has passed all the chairs of the order, and is a member of the Grand Lodge of the state. Mrs. Kellogg belongs to the Daughters of Rebekahs, and with one other lady represents the charter members of the lodge established in 1867. Religiously she is a member of the Congregational Church and belongs to the Ladies' Aid Society. In his political affiliations Mr. Kellogg casts his ballot with the Republican party and in these interests he has often been called upon to serve in a public capacity, in Washington county acting for three years as assessor, deputy sheriff three years, and as a member of the city council for a like period of time, as alderman from the old Third ward. Mr. Kellogg has given no little material assistance to the growth and advancement of the city, the same standard which he has applied to his life being carried into the work which he gave as public service. Through his own efforts he has become a well read man, keeping in touch with the events of the day as the only means of intelligent and able help in the world of affairs. He is a much valued member of the society of Portland.

ERNEST EUGENE KELLOGG. An interesting business is that of E. E. Kellogg, who started at the foot of the ladder and now has one of the best equipped boat houses on the Pacific coast, his stock being valued at \$12,000. He turns out a combined tow and excursion boat, naphtha launches, row boats, etc., and holds papers licensing him as engineer and captain of the Willamette district. The position of competency and affluence which Mr. Kellogg has attained has truly been the result of earnest, patient and intelligent work, having throughout his entire

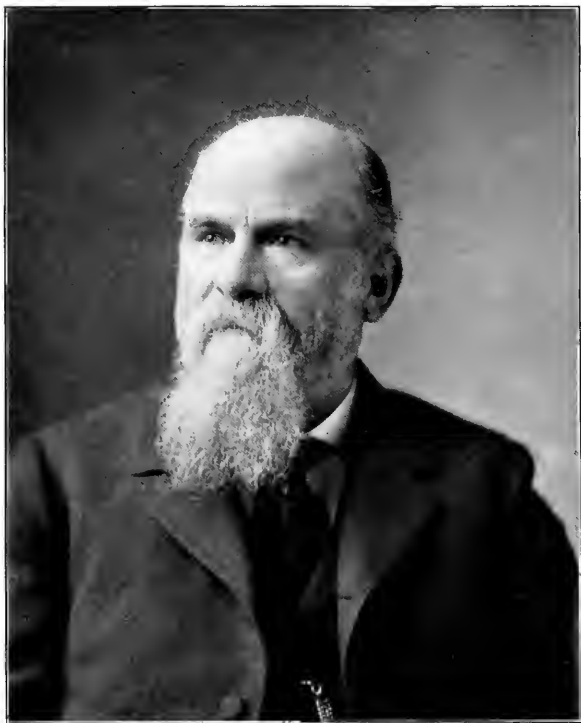
career given his personal supervision to the employment which he took up in 1887, his practical ideas and forceful plans bringing about the accomplishment of his ambitions.

Ernest Eugene Kellogg is a native son of the state, having been born in Washington county, Ore., November 27, 1860, the son of John B. Kellogg. He was educated in the public schools of the city of Portland and as a lad engaged with his father in the hotel business. At the age of twenty-two years he decided to open a wood yard, in which employment he remained for only a year, when he returned to his former labors, purchasing his father's interest in the hotel business, and with D. E. Perley continued in the work for five years. At the expiration of that period he disposed of his interest to Mr. Perley and the same year entered upon the work which has given him such excellent returns. Naturally he began on a small scale, but the fact that he succeeded in his undertaking to so great an extent is evidence of the quality which has given to the west another man whose character is laid on the foundation which he himself erected.

The marriage of Mr. Kellogg occurred in 1887, the daughter of Jerry and Hester Knox becoming his wife. Before his death Mr. Knox was a house mover in Portland and his daughter was born here in 1860. In fraternal relations Mr. Kellogg became an Odd Fellow when he was twenty-one years, and is now identified with Good Samaritan Lodge, and is also a member of the Woodmen of the World. Politically he is a Republican, but has never taken an especially active interest in political movements.

HENRY BAMFORD. It is certain that were Henry Bamford to abandon his present lucrative farming enterprise in Washington county he could command a fair livelihood as a weaver, a trade which he learned in his youth, and to which he devoted many years of his life. This prominent and very successful resident of the vicinity of Gales Creek was born in Dukinfield, Cheshire, England, September 14, 1833, and in his youth received the practical education and training which is the heritage of the sons of the British Isles. His father was a bookkeeper during the course of his active life, and reared to years of usefulness five children, most of whom learned some trade in their native land.

Having completed his trade of weaver, and establishing a business of his own in his native town, Mr. Bamford was united in marriage with Mary Crook, who was born in the same town, and represented a well-known family of Cheshire. In 1854 he brought his wife to America, settling first in Rhode Island, where he worked



W H Popu.

at his trade for about five years. Thereafter he lived in various points in New England, and in 1850 took up his residence in Illinois, where he relinquished his trade in favor of farming, and where he lived for the long period of twenty-four years. Most of the children in the family were born in Illinois, the order of their birth being as follows: Alice Ann, deceased; an unnamed infant, deceased; John L., of Illinois; Edwin A., of Portland, Ore.; Charles H., living on a farm adjoining that of his father, and James A., of Portland.

In 1883 Mr. Bamford disposed of his Illinois interests with some regret, his long association having endeared him to many people with whom he was associated. Upon arriving in Oregon he located at once upon the farm which is still his home, which consists of forty acres, and here he is engaged in general farming. He is a practical and enterprising agriculturist, and keeps in touch with the progress along farming lines as gathered from the press and general sources. He is prominent in church affairs, being especially active in the Congregational Church, of which he is one of the deacons and trustees. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons. Mr. Bamford is a Republican in politics, and although not desiring office for himself has worked on many occasions for his friends, and those whom he considered worthy of serving the public interests.

WILLIAM H. POPE. During the early history of Massachusetts the Pope family became identified with its growth and progress, and from that time to the present its representatives have been citizens of sterling worth, contributing to the welfare of the communities with which they have been associated. One of the name, Seth Pope, left his plow to follow the fortunes of the patriots in the Revolutionary war. A son of this Revolutionary soldier bore the name of Yet Seth, and inherited his father's martial spirit, displaying patriotism and courage during his service in the war of 1812. The third to bear the name of Seth was born in Massachusetts in 1802, and, while no opportunity came to him to serve his country in wars as his father and grandfather had done, he early showed a love for scenes of adventure and excitement. As a boy he sailed the high seas in the West India trade. For many years he was master of the Liverpool packet, Zephyr, after which he made several trips to the Mediterranean, and later owned a brig (operated by his brother) and a schooner (which he commanded). When news came of the discovery of gold in California he at once determined to follow the trend of emigration toward the setting sun. Disposing of his schooner, in 1850 he sailed in

his brig, Nonpareil, around the Horn and up to San Francisco, where he engaged in the lumber business, having brought a cargo of lumber with him. His brig sailed between Portland and San Francisco until 1854, meantime carrying lumber and other cargo, but during the latter year he sold the vessel in order to devote his attention to other affairs.

Having become interested in a general mercantile trade with the Indians at St. Helens, Ore., in 1850, Captain Pope conducted this business until 1857, when he bought one hundred and sixty acres of heavy timber land, four miles from St. Helens. Out of the brush and forest he cleared a valuable farm, and the years that followed were given to its improvement. In 1881 he retired from active pursuits and removed to Portland, where he died in 1886, aged eighty-four years. During his residence in Columbia county he served several terms as county judge, but with this exception he adhered to his rule to devote himself to private affairs rather than public matters. As a sea captain he was energetic, resourceful, never discouraged and never overwhelmed by impending disaster. It is said that during his entire seafaring life he never lost a ship, but the brig which he brought to California, after having been sold to other parties and fitted out as a whaling vessel, was lost on its first whaling expedition. He married Mary Henwood, who was born on the Isle of Wight and died at Fairhaven, Mass., when her younger son, William H., was a child of three years. Her father, William Henwood, was a hotel man in East Cowes, Isle of Wight.

Born April 11, 1839, William Henwood Pope passed his early years principally in his native town of Fairhaven, though for a time he lived in New Bedford, Mass. Much of his time was spent with an uncle, Ephraim Pope, a farmer and deep water fisherman, who, in the absence of his wife's father, took a most kindly interest in his welfare. Fair educational advantages were given him, including a course of study in the Fairhaven public school, Woodbury College, Fairhaven high school, and Perry's Business College in New Bedford. During the fall of 1853 he sailed on the Eagle Wing around Cape Horn, reaching San Francisco after a voyage of one hundred and five days. Several weeks were spent in San Francisco, from which city he proceeded on the brig Clarendon to St. Helens, Ore., joining his father and entering the store as a clerk. During the Indian war of 1855-'56 he served with the troops on guard duty, although not regularly enlisted or mustered into the service. When Oregon was admitted into the Union in 1859 he was clerking in the postoffice at St. Helens. In those days mail was received via steamer once a week. The old ship, Colum-

bia, sailed into harbor and he at once received and opened the mail. The first news that greeted his eyes was the action of congress in admitting Oregon as a state. Delighted with the news, he uncovered and fired an old cannon, and the noise at once brought the people of the town to the spot in order to ascertain the reason for the celebration. Without doubt this was the first shot fired to celebrate the admission of Oregon as a state.

Going to Portland in 1859, Mr. Pope secured a clerkship. The following year he went to Olympia, where he was deputy county recorder for about ten months. From there he went to the Tulalip Indian reservation fifty miles north of Seattle as clerk and interpreter, remaining there until December of 1861, when he became clerk in a store in Vancouver, Wash. A year later he went to The Dalles as clerk in a commission house. During 1863 he was appointed quartermaster and station agent at the mouth of the Palouse river, but the closing of the trail and the calling in of the soldiers, in November, 1863, caused him to return to Vancouver. The next month he went to Olympia, crossing the country on horseback. The day after his arrival the territorial legislature opened and he was appointed assistant clerk of the house of representatives, acting as such until the close of the session. His next venture was as a prospector in the vicinity of Walla Walla, where he also conducted a hotel for the administrator of an estate. After some time prospecting in the Cascade range, in the spring of 1865 he began prospecting in the Ceur d'Alene mountains during the first excitement of mining there. Out of twenty-eight men who started for these mountains, only seven remained and prospected, and these seven endured every hardship and privation, finally returning to civilization almost starved, and without the satisfaction of having even seen the color of gold. In October of 1865 he tried his luck in the mines of Montana, where he remained a year. The fall of 1866 found him at Fend Oreille lake, where he worked at sawmilling and then as clerk in a store. During 1867 he went to Boise City, Idaho, where, after six months as a clerk, he was appointed bookkeeper in the Bank of Idaho. Six months later he was made manager of a branch bank at Idaho City owned by the same company. January 1, 1874, he took charge of their Silver City bank, which he opened, put in running order and then managed successfully. On his return to San Francisco, in April, 1876, he embarked in the real estate and commission business on Montgomery street. Two years later he removed to Bodie, Cal., where he was manager of a banking house. Meantime he had not forgotten his old love for the mines, and during March of 1881 he went to the mines at Tomb-

stone, Ariz., and those of Sonora, Mexico, where he was foreman and bookkeeper of a group of mines and stamp mill. In 1882 he went to New Mexico and three months later pursued his way to Denver, where he spent three months, from there going to the Gunnison country of southwestern Colorado and engaging in prospecting for two and one-half years. A later experience was that of clerk at Crested Butte, Gunnison county. During 1886 he turned his attention to prospecting on the Rio del Norte in the Continental Divide, after which he returned to Denver and secured employment as a clerk. The year 1889 found him in Pictou, Colo., where he ran a store for a year. Ten months were subsequently spent at Ogden, Utah, in the real estate and commission business.

On account of illness Mr. Pope left Ogden for San Francisco, and in 1891 came to Portland, but for some months afterward was too ill to engage in business. As soon as he had regained his health he entered the county commissioner's office as accountant. During the legislative session of 1895 the office of county auditor was created and he was appointed by the county commissioners as the first county auditor of Multnomah county, holding the office until July 7, 1902, under appointment. The legislature of 1901 made the office elective instead of appointive, and he thereupon retired, since which time he has acted as manufacturer's agent and has also devoted some time to the management of his farm of one hundred and twenty acres in Clackamas county, nine miles from Portland. His political affiliations are with the Republican party. While in Pictou he served as postmaster and in other places acted as deputy postmaster. About 1868 he was appointed inspector of internal revenue at Boise City, which office he filled for a year. Among the organizations with which he is identified are the State Historical Society and the Oregon Pioneer Association.

ISAAC KAY, of Mount Tabor, is one of the town's most enterprising merchants, as well as a promoter of all that is stable and progressive in the municipality. Although born in Lancashire, England, July 16, 1849, the greater part of his life has been spent in America, whither he removed with his mother, Sarah (Roydes) Kay, in 1857. The steamer Caledonia brought the mother and two children to Montreal, Canada, from which city they removed via the lakes to North Alton, Ill., where John Kay, the father, who had emigrated to America in 1849, was engaged in the grocery business. At the age of nineteen, Isaac Kay, who had been educated in the public schools, and who had learned the grocery business of his father, embarked upon an independent busi-



John P. ...

ness along the same line at North Alton, continuing thus from 1870 until 1876. After disposing of his grocery interests he came to Oregon in the same year and bought fifteen acres of land, which was cleared and improved, and now constitutes the well known Kay tract in the Mount Tabor district. For thirteen years the new owner of Oregon property lived on the land for which he had paid \$1,700, and out of which he eventually took \$17,000. After going out of the small fruit industry he embarked in his present general merchandise business with E. S. Brubaker, and bought the present store of J. H. Struble. The firm carry a complete line of the commodities most in demand in cosmopolitan localities, and the courtesy and consideration shown patrons has been a by no means unimportant factor in building up a large and lucrative business. At the time of purchase the store housed the postoffice, and since then Mr. Kay has had charge of the interests of Uncle Sam, except during the Cleveland administration, although Mr. Brubaker holds the commission.

The beautiful Kay home in Mount Tabor is presided over by his two daughters, Ida and Madge. Mr. Kay, who is a staunch Republican, has been active in promoting the interests of his party, and among other official undertakings has been clerk of the school board for several years. He is a member of the Baptist Church, of which he is a deacon, and towards the maintenance of which he contributes with characteristic generosity. Strict business integrity, a sincere desire to please, and managerial ability of a high order have encompassed the success of this popular and wide-awake citizen.

JOHAN POULSEN, manager of the Inman-Poulsen Co., was born in northern Slesvig in 1849, and in 1865 became connected with the lumber business. The year 1870 witnessed his emigration to this country and after a few years spent in the east came to Portland in 1876. In 1890, he, together with Robert D. Inman and George Rae, established the Inman-Poulsen lumber manufacturing concern, with which enterprise he has since been connected.

WILLIAM D. ADAMS, one of the retired farmers of Clackamas county, was born in North Carolina, August 8, 1835, and is a son of James A. and Sarah (Miller) Adams, both of whom were natives of North Carolina, and farmers by occupation. While yet a young boy William D. Adams removed with his parents from North Carolina to Knox county, Ill., where the father bought a farm and lived thereon up to the time of his death. He was fairly successful in life,

and left to his children an example of well applied industry and honorable dealing. Owing to the necessity for work on the home farm William D. was unable to attend school with any regularity, his chief opportunities in this direction being confined to a short time during the cessation of work in the winter time. However, he was an observing lad, and sufficiently ambitious to desire something to fall back on besides the occupation of farming. He therefore applied himself to learning the carpenters' trade, having completed which he worked at the same for some time in Knox county, Ill. In 1859 he married Lucina Loveridge, who was born in New York state in 1839, and thereafter engaged in farming for some years.

In 1865 Mr. Adams sold his Knox county interests and came west with a wagon and five teams of horses, arriving at his destination in Oregon August 20, having started April 12. The next spring he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land comprising a part of the Gordon donation claim, but which he afterward sold to buy six hundred and fifty acres of George Reese. At the present time he owns two hundred and sixty acres, seventy-five of which are under cultivation. There were few improvements on the land at the time of purchase, but Mr. Adams has shown the true western enterprise, and has accomplished most gratifying results. In 1890 he rented his farm to his youngest son and has since lived a retired life in Molalla. He is a Democrat in politics, and among the offices creditably maintained by him may be mentioned those of school director and road supervisor.

Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Adams, all of whom were given good common school educations. George, the oldest in the family, lives in Molalla; Mrs. Mary Hammond lives in Rock Creek; Mrs. Lucy Briggs lives in Oregon; Frank is in Washington; Mrs. Etta Harless is a resident of Molalla; Mrs. Effie Engle also lives in Molalla; and Addison is deceased.

WILLIAM SCHULMERICH. The farm of William Schulmerich, five and a fourth miles from Hillsboro, which contains three hundred and fifty acres of land, two hundred of which are under cultivation, may be described as an ideal stock and dairy farm, under excellent management, and remarkably remunerative. Besides the two hundred acres of cultivated land there are eighty acres in pasture, the balance of the farm being under heavy timber. Mr. Schulmerich is engaged principally in stock-raising, making a specialty of hogs and cattle. He has a finely appointed dairy, consisting of thirty milch cows, with ample accommodations for the same, and admirable facilities for caring for cream and but-

ter. The farm has two silos with a capacity of fifty tons each, and this departure the owner thinks a great thing for dairymen. He is thoroughly conversant with all developments along the line of his chosen occupation, and is one of the most progressive and enlightened agriculturists and stock men in Washington county.

A native son of the Golden West, Mr. Schulerich was born in the heart of the mining district of Placerville, Cal., May 5, 1801, and when fourteen years of age removed with his parents to a farm four miles south of Hillsboro, Ore., where he grew to manhood. He was educated in the public schools, and when twenty-one years of age went to Portland for the summer, but then returned home, and in 1885 and 1886 was foreman on the ranch of George V. James. In 1887 he came to the farm which is now his home, bringing with him his wife, whom he had just married, and who was formerly Annie Schmitt. Of this union there have been born six children: Henrietta; Frank; Herbert; Margaret; Elmer; and Wesley, all of whom are living. Mr. Schulerich has taken a decided interest in politics, although he owes allegiance to no particular party. He ran for the legislature on the Union ticket in 1902, and for dairy and food commissioner in 1897, and was defeated by only a small majority. In December, 1902, he was elected president of the State Dairy Association. He has been road supervisor for three terms, and school director for nine years. Fraternally he is associated with the Masonic Order of Hillsboro, as well as the Knights of Pythias of the same town.

R. SPENCER JEWETT. September 5 1902, was the seventy-third birthday anniversary of R. Spencer Jewett, who was born in Athens, Ohio, and who for many years has been connected with land ownership and extensive stock-raising and farming enterprises on Sauvie's Island. At the age of seven years Mr. Jewett went with his parents, Leonard and Emma (Brown) Jewett, to Iowa City, and later to Muscatine, Iowa, in both of which places he attended the public schools. At the early age of twelve years he began to earn his own living as a deck hand on a river boat, and for the following ten years was thus occupied.

An important occurrence in the life of Mr. Jewett, and one which opened up vistas of possibility to his ambitious young manhood, was the trip across the plains in 1850, with ox teams and wagons, and which consumed six months in the undertaking. At The Dalles, Ore., he kept a mess house until the spring of 1851, when he departed for Sauvie's Island and lived for a short time. The summer of 1851 found him among the most

enthusiastic of the gold seekers of California, but after a trial of six months his fervor seems to have diminished in favor of the slower but more certain methods of obtaining a livelihood. In 1853 Mr. Jewett went to the Rogue river country, and for eleven years was an important addition in his neighborhood, where he maintained with credit and fair financial returns a ferry, hotel and store. He also discovered and operated the celebrated Jewett mine for two years. Thereafter he went to Portland and managed the Lincoln hotel for a year, after which he bought an interest in the Burnt River toll road, and ran two ferries for twelve years.

Upon returning to Sauvie's Island Mr. Jewett took possession of the old Leonard Jewett donation claim of six hundred and forty acres which has since been his special pride and care, and where he has been engaged principally in the stock business. Associated with him is his brother, T. D. Jewett, who is half owner of the farm. Public spirited and enterprising, Mr. Jewett has variously served the interests of Multnomah county, and creditably maintained his position as a member of the legislature on the Independent ticket in 1874.

HON. OTTO SCHUMANN. Zeitz, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, located on the river White Elster, and twenty-three English miles southwest of Leipzig, for several generations has been the home of the Schumann family, of which Hon. Otto Schumann is a worthy representative and one of the foremost citizens of Portland. He was born in Wefensleben, Saxony, November 22, 1855, and comes naturally by the occupation of marble merchant, for his father was a sculptor and marble dealer up to the time of his death, January 8, 1901, and his grandfather was engaged in the marble trade for more than fifty years. His mother, Leopoldine (Rasch) Schumann, was also a native of Wefensleben, and a daughter of Dr. Leberecht Rasch, a surgeon in the Napoleonic wars as a member of the Schill Free Corps, previous to which he had been impressed into the French service in Russia by Napoleon, but managed to escape before the famous retreat from Moscow. Mrs. Schumann, who died in Zeitz, was the mother of six children, three of whom are in America, Otto being the oldest of the sons in the family.

At a very early age Otto Schumann began to learn the marble business from his father in Zeitz, having completed which he became a journeyman marble cutter, his territory being throughout Germany, Switzerland, Italy and Austria. While traveling in this manner he became familiar with the principal points of im-



E. S. June.

terest in these countries, of which he can most interestingly converse at the present time. Upon returning to Germany he entered the army as a soldier in the Magdeburg fusiliers, Regiment 36, and after serving for the allotted two years was honorably discharged with the rank of corporal. After his military service he attended the technical schools in Holzmunten and Munich, and after being graduated from the latter institution at the end of a three years' course, became superintendent of the construction of a large railroad depot at Landau, Bavaria. Not fully content with his prospects in the Old World, he emigrated to America in 1882, and while carving stone in Chicago, Ill., devoted his leisure time to the mastery of the English language, of which he knew practically nothing when he first came to this country. He remained in Chicago for a year and three months, and in the latter part of 1883 came to Portland and worked at his trade for a year. He then started the marble business, in which he has since been engaged, and which is now located at No. 204 Third street.

It is needless to say that with all his varied experience in the marble business, few can excel Mr. Schumann in the quality of his work, or in a knowledge of how to conduct an industry of that kind. It is sufficient to say that he has received a most gratifying patronage from those who appreciate artistic and correct marble reproduction, and that his reputation is by no means a local one. Both monumental and building marble and granite are prepared at his shops, and most of the ambitious undertakings along this line in the state owe their being to the experienced hands employed under the direction of Mr. Schumann. In 1902 and 1903 he built the monument to the Second Oregon Volunteers erected in Riverview cemetery. In 1903 his works turned out a handsome and costly memorial to the soldiers who served in the four wars since and including the Mexican war, which was placed in the Lone Fir cemetery. His concern furnished the stone for Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, the Hibernian building and many others of equal prominence. Among the monuments to which particular attention should be called is that of ex-Senator H. W. Corbett, of F. M. Warren, of Edward S. Kearney, of Thomas Robertson and many others. In 1903 he began the work upon the construction of the monument to Lewis and Clark to be erected in Portland by the citizens chiefly interested in the Lewis and Clark Exposition. It is to be a single shaft thirty feet high, weighing forty-six tons, in four pieces, and constructed of granite from Granite Point on the Snake river in eastern Oregon. It will be erected in the city park and will cost about \$15,000. The shops where all this work is accomplished

are modern in equipment and complete in detail, and fitted with electric power for carving and lettering, and with pneumatic tools. Mr. Schumann devotes much of his time to making designs and plans for decorations, monuments, etc., in which he has come to be recognized as one of the most artistic craftsmen on the coast.

Without his knowledge, the political probity of Mr. Schumann was rewarded in 1900 by his nomination to the state legislature on the Citizens' ticket, and he was elected by one of the highest majorities on the ticket. During the session he managed to secure the passage of several important bills. Mr. Schumann is fraternally identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; Lodge No. 6 of the Red Men; the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Woodmen of the World. In the Red Men he is past grand sachein of the state of Oregon. He is also a member of the Portland Turn Verein and the Board of Trade. For five years he was connected with the First Regiment, Oregon National Guard, as a corporal in the engineer corps. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church. Mr. Schumann is one of the broad-minded, progressive and adaptive German-American citizens, whose desirable national characteristics have so admirably fitted into northwestern conditions.

EUGENE S. JENNE. A name interwoven with the most substantial development of Multnomah county is that of Jenne, of which Eugene S., son of an ambitious pioneer father, is a worthy representative. He was born on Limestone Hill, Wood county, W. Va., October 23, 1847, his father, Lemuel S., having been born in Wayne county, N. Y., August 9, 1817. The elder Jenne was a farmer during the earlier part of his life, and during the latter part of his career combined this useful occupation with various other activities. About 1852 he started across the plains with five yoke of oxen, his family and relatives and many friends accompanying him. The travelers started from St. Joe, Mo., and were six months on the overland trail, experiencing the deprivations and dangers which belonged as a matter of course to so hazardous an adventure. They came out at the mouth of Sandy river, Ore., and spent the winter on the Columbia Slough, after which the father came to the place now occupied by his sons, which is three hundred and twenty acres in extent. The farm was first occupied by the family in February, 1853, and the following year Lemuel S. Jenne went to Sierra county, Cal., where he engaged in mining for fifteen years, working in the mines in the winter and on the farm in the summer time. The family moved to California in 1857, and made that their home

until 1867. In 1869 the father returned to his Oregon farm for good, and there his death occurred February 19, 1870. His wife, Susan E. (Buckley) Jenne, was born in Wood county, W. Va., near Belleville, February 4, 1825, and died June 29, 1887. She was the mother of seven children, viz.: Eugene S.; Rhoda A., deceased; William G., living in California; Dora A., Mrs. Norman, deceased; Platoff P., living on the home farm; Commodore S., a resident of Wendling, Ore.; and Mary E., the wife of W. H. Norman.

Of the original donation claim of two hundred and fourteen acres taken up by the elder Jenne, eighty acres have been cleared. The brothers who occupy the old homestead are engaged in general farming and dairying, and have twenty cows and fifty head of stock. They are enterprising and progressive, and keep abreast of the times in the management and conduct of their large interests.

In 1891 Mr. Jenne married Miss Mattie Beard, of Limestone Hill, W. Va., and they have one son, William Forest, who was born July 10, 1893. Mr. Jenne has taken a prominent part in the general affairs of his district, has been road supervisor for a number of years, and is at present school director. In political affiliation he is independent, voting for principle rather than party. He is a member of the Grange, and is a charter member of the Mount Tabor Presbyterian Church.

HENRY E. REED, secretary of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., September 14, 1860, at which time his father, Philip Reed, was connected with the Brooklyn navy yard. The year after his birth, in 1867, our subject was brought to California by his parents, and when five years of age was brought to Portland, where he was educated in the public schools. His first association with printer's ink, in 1882, was in the capacity of compositor on the *Willamette Farmer*, and the following year had advanced to proofreader and reporter on the *Daily News*. In 1887 he went to the *Oregonian* and in time became assistant city editor. In 1892 he was elected clerk of the circuit court on the citizen's ticket, and held office for two years. In 1896 he assumed charge of the special edition department of the *Oregonian*, continuing thereafter as editorial writer and traveling correspondent, and representing it in the Oregon legislature in 1889, in the first Washington legislature in November, 1889, and again in the special Washington legislature of 1890, and the regular session of 1891. In October, 1901, he was appointed assistant secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, but still continued his work with the *Oregonian*, and completed the

New Year's edition of sixty-four pages. The number of pages in this issue of the paper is important as indicating the rapid increase in the volume of reading matter over that of the first edition gotten out by Mr. Reed in 1889, and which contained but twenty-four pages.

When the executive committee of the Lewis and Clark Exposition was inaugurated in 1902, Mr. Reed was elected secretary, and after the organization of the exposition company, he was elected to the office.

JOEL B. BATES. The well conducted little farm of Joel Bates in Multnomah county bears innumerable evidences of the thrift and enterprise of its successful owner. Forty acres in extent, it was purchased in 1889, and at the present time fifteen acres are cleared and available for crops of various kinds, as well as for a limited number of live stock. The improvements are the best known to the agricultural world, and so far Mr. Bates has cause for congratulation for his admirable disposal of the opportunities by which he is surrounded.

A native of Bridgeville, Sullivan county, N. Y., Mr. Bates was born February 13, 1844, and when four years of age was taken by his parents to Stevens Point, Portage county, Wis. His father was engaged for many years in the lumber business, and the son naturally assisted him in his work, thus acquiring a fair knowledge of that line of occupation. Practically uneventful was his youth and early manhood, and the breaking out of the Civil war found him ready and anxious to serve the cause of the Union as his country should direct. September 30, 1861, he enlisted for three years in the Third Wisconsin Battery under General Thomas, and was sent first to Racine and afterward to Louisville, Ky. Many important engagements were participated in by his regiment, among others being Stone River and Chickamauga. In 1864 Mr. Bates re-enlisted in the army, and was with Sherman in his march to the sea, his mustering out occurring July 3, 1865.

Following his war experience Mr. Bates lived for a time in Madison, Wis., and subsequently engaged in farming near the town for several years. From Wisconsin he removed to Iowa, and thence to Nebraska, leaving the latter state in 1887 for Oregon.

September 17, 1865, Mr. Bates married Mary S. Rowley, born in Meadville, Pa., in December, 1843. Of this union there have been born five children: Abbie G., who married Thomas Miller; Charles H.; Lewis F.; Edith E.; and Gilbert C. Mr. Bates is a Republican in political affiliation, but prefers rather his quiet home life and daily labors to the stress and strife of political agita-

tion. He is respected and honored by all who know him, and a long life of usefulness and prosperity is predicted for him in the county which has profited by his admirable citizenship and worth-while accomplishment.

WILLIAM M. JACKSON. The present treasurer of Washington county is a typical northwesterner, who has gained his experience along the rough places of life and built his business and social success upon a foundation of his own making. That persistency and force of character which overcame the obstacles of extreme youth and physical immaturity, and gained his admission as a drummer boy in the Civil war, have been equally apparent in subsequent years as important factors of development. As in the case of many who have served their country with like courage and distinction, the opportunity thus afforded created a precedent and inspiration for later undertakings, for in the camp and field was brought to light all that was noble and worthy in the manly sons of the country.

A native of Indiana, Mr. Jackson was born near Crawfordsville, Montgomery county, July 13, 1846, and comes of sturdy Scotch-German ancestry. His father, Hugh, was born in South Carolina, in which state the paternal grandfather, H. M., had settled on a plantation, after coming from his native land of Scotland. Hugh Jackson came north with his mother after his father's death, and was about twenty-one years old when he settled on a farm near Crawfordsville, Ind. In 1849 the family removed to Van Buren county, Iowa, and in 1854 to Mahaska county. While in Indiana Mr. Jackson was united in marriage with Miss Eliza Hufstедler, a native of Pennsylvania, and the daughter of Martin Hufstедler, who was born in Germany. Her family removed from Pennsylvania to Indiana, and finally to Van Buren county, Iowa, where the father died. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Jackson, who died in 1852, had two sons, of whom James M. also served in the Civil war, as a private in Company K, Thirty-third Iowa Volunteers, his enlistment taking place in 1863, and his service continuing until the close of the war. He was wounded during the service, and eventually settled in Sellwood, Ore., his present home. Hugh Jackson enlisted in the war when within but a few months of the age limit, and chose his sons' regiment, they having already enlisted. After eight months' experience on the battlefield he located in Washington county, Kans., where he homesteaded land, and where his death occurred. He was a Republican and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

William M. Jackson was three years of age when the family moved by wagon to Iowa, in

which state he attended the district schools until the breaking out of the Civil war. He was the first of the family to seriously think of entering the ranks, this being natural, as he was the eldest son. However, a very small stature stood in the way of his enlistment as a private, and he was forced to resort to the expediency of entering the service as a drummer boy. At the expiration of a year, in October, 1862, he was mustered in as a private in Company K, Thirty-third Iowa Volunteer Infantry, the same company in which he had served as drummer boy, and of which his uncle, Capt. Thornton McIntosh, was formerly in command. Company K ultimately formed a part of the Thirteenth Army Corps, which was under the command of Gordon Granger. After participating in the battles of Vicksburg, Champion Hill and Chickamauga, Mr. Jackson was transferred to the western army and sent to Arkansas to co-operate with the Red River campaign on retreat. At the battle of Jenkins Ferry the regiment was sadly devastated, and only about half of the brave soldiers ever returned to their homes. The campaign was so severe that Mr. Jackson came forth shattered in health and carrying permanent reminders of his deprivations and exposures. His command participated in the siege of Mobile, Ala., and after the surrender was sent to Texas under General Sheridan, and there operated against the unfortunate Maximilian. In Houston, Tex., Mr. Jackson was mustered out August 15, 1865, and was honorably discharged September 5, 1865, in Davenport, Iowa.

Previous to his departure for the war he had not had a very extended schooling, and after the restoration of peace he attended the Oskaloosa high school for a year. In August, 1866, he married Mary E. Smith, of Montgomery county, Ind., and of this union there were born three children: Prof. Otis E., a graduate of the Waveland (Ind.) high school, and an educator for seventeen years; Leona M., the wife of R. C. Vaught of Portland; and Walter M., bookkeeper for the Salem Woolen Mills Store, Portland. The fall following his marriage Mr. Jackson moved by wagon to Washington county, Kans., where he homesteaded a claim and lived thereon until the grasshoppers and drought made life unbearable, after which he settled in Waveland, Ind., and engaged in the grocery business. During the fifteen years of his residence there he became one of its prominent and substantial citizens. In Sheridan county, Kans., to which he removed in 1885, he engaged in the real estate business in Hoxie until 1893, and during that time was justice of the peace for six years: After locating in Oregon he bought a small fruit farm near Dille, Washington county, and while engaging in horticulture for a couple of years was also justice

of the peace and notary. In 1902 he was nominated for county treasurer on the Republican ticket, and after being elected by a safe majority assumed control of the office July 8, 1902, for a period of two years. The better to fulfill his duties to the community he removed to Hillsboro the same year.

There is no more prominent man in Grand Army of the Republic circles in Oregon than Mr. Jackson, whose experiences as a soldier predominate over other events of his life, and are vividly recalled even through the haze of years. Hoxie Camp No. 249, Sons of Veterans, of Hoxie, Kans., owes its existence to Mr. Jackson, and he served as its first captain. He was also one of the organizers and ex-president of the Washington County Veteran Association; charter member and ex-president of the Iowa Veteran Association; was adjutant of the Northwest Kansas Veteran Association; and is now a member of the James B. Matthews Post, G. A. R., of Forest Grove. In Indiana he joined the Masonic fraternity, and was past master of Waveland Lodge No. 300, and is now a member of Forest Grove Lodge. As a Republican he cast his first presidential vote for U. S. Grant, and he is an ex-member of the county committee. Mr. Jackson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Dilley, a member of the board of trustees, and prior to moving to Hillsboro served for six years as superintendent of the Sunday school.

DAVID SMITH. When leaving his native Virginia, David Smith, Sr., sojourned for a short time in Marion county, Ohio, and there his son and namesake was born. Soon he removed to Lima, Ind., where he settled upon a farm. The younger David in early manhood crossed the plains to Oregon, leaving Indiana April 17, 1851, and arriving in this state about the 1st of September. Immediately he established his home at Aurora, where he bought a sawmill and erected a gristmill, conducting the two enterprises a few years. During 1855 he sold out and removed to Yamhill county, where he began farm pursuits on Panther creek. After two years there he removed to a farm near Lafayette. In 1876 he settled in Forest Grove, where he is now living retired. At various times he has been called by his fellow citizens to positions of honor and trust, noteworthy among these positions being that of representative from Washington county to the state legislature for one term and judge of Yamhill county for a term. In politics he has always supported Republican tenets.

The marriage of David Smith united him with Ann Maria White, who was born in Marion county, Ohio. Her father, Dr. Thomas

White, was a native of Baltimore, Md., and at an early age settled in Ohio, whence he went to Indiana and in 1852 crossed the plains, accompanied by his wife and eight children. Establishing his home in Aurora, he engaged in the practice of medicine during his remaining years. He died in 1859, when sixty-two years of age. In the family of David Smith and wife there are two sons, the elder of whom, Milton W., is a leading lawyer of Portland. The younger, Henry Clay, is a graduate of the University of Michigan and Bellevue Hospital Medical College and is now a practicing physician in Seattle, Wash., where he has a large and important practice.

JOSEPH COPELAND, one of the large farmers of Columbia county, was born in Champaign county, Ill., July 9, 1828, and was reared to the occupation of which he has since made so great a success. His youth was practically uneventful, and his education and diversions were akin to those of the average farm reared boy.

After making his home in Illinois for twenty-eight years, Mr. Copeland carried out a long intended project in 1856, during which year he came to the coast via Panama, his journey hither being enlivened by an encounter with the natives of the isthmus. Arriving in San Francisco in due time he engaged in mining and prospecting for a couple of years, after which he came to Oregon, and for about four years found employment as a carpenter at Cascade. The following two years he was employed on a government contract at Vancouver, Wash., and the next four years found him in the car shops of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company.

After leaving the navigation company Mr. Copeland bought seven hundred acres of land near Warren, where he engaged in stock-raising and an extensive dairying business for several years, and met during that time with more than expected success. He then came to the farm upon which he has since made his home and where he has one hundred acres of land, a large part of which is under cultivation. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, raises a little fruit, and has a pleasant home. Three married, the first wife of Mr. Copeland was formerly Mary Sally, who became the mother of one child, William H., who is a stockman in southern Oregon. The second Mrs. Copeland was named Eliza Bennett before her marriage, and she bore her husband four children, of whom Isaac H. is county superintendent of schools of Columbia county. The oldest daughter, Mary, is the wife of J. H. V. Fuller of Spokane, Wash. Dora lives at Portland; and Josie was drowned at the age of twelve. For a



George Hartness

third wife Mr. Copeland married Mary D. Stevens, of which union there have been born two children, Ray J. and Joseph L.

Although thoroughly independent from a political standpoint, Mr. Copeland has not been without political influence, actuated no doubt by his eminent fitness to serve the public interests. He has served as road supervisor for several terms; as school clerk for three terms; and as treasurer of Columbia county for three terms. He is a man of broad mind and liberal tendencies, and his influence in all matters pertaining to the development of his district has invariably been exerted on the side of progress and stability.

GEORGE HARTNESS. From a line of Quaker ancestry has been transmitted many of the quiet, sturdy qualities which have distinguished the lives of those people for three hundred years, to find a place in the character of George Hartness, an early pioneer of Oregon, and a faithful, earnest and intelligent citizen of the commonwealth which was born of the hardship and desolation of those well remembered times. It is through the maternal line that Mr. Hartness is indebted for this blood, the records of the mother's family having been kept since 1682, when Christopher Pennock settled in Pennsylvania, himself a pioneer in both cause and country, and from him have descended a wide number of families who now make their homes in Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Ohio, in which latter state family reunions are held annually, three of which Mr. Hartness has attended. These people are of a long lived race, successful in their undertakings, clinging principally to the cultivation of the soil, which has brought them all a fortune of greater or less extent. They are justly proud of their ancestry and their inheritances, one of which is "Primitive Hall," located in Chester county, Pa., so widely known in history, and they have aimed to keep their standard of morality, mentality and physique to that height attained by the first American member of the family.

Thomas Hartness, the father of our Mr. Hartness, was an Oregon pioneer in 1850 and located then on the same block where the son now makes his home. He was born in Albany, N. Y., September 5, 1817, and in his native state received a good education. When a young man he removed to Ohio and there found employment in a brickyard, having been engaged in this work since its first entrance into the business world. He there married Miss Alice Clay in 1842 and then opened a brickyard where all the work was done by hand, but being a great reader he had naturally

gotten hold of much pertaining to the opening up of the northwest and was much impressed by the account. He finally sold out his interests, determined to try life in the west, and leaving his family he went to New York City and came direct to Portland via the isthmus. Taking vigorous hold of the opportunity which he believed he saw in this city he was soon established in a brickyard, the first of its kind here. He was then located on Glisson, near Seventh street. Continuing to meet with success in his work he sent for his family in 1854 and they came by the same route, traveling by steamship to Portland, being seven days on the journey from San Francisco. Mr. Hartness owned a quarter interest in the Couch claim, one of the most valuable in the vicinity of the city. Mr. Hartness withdrew from the business in 1865, while his son conducted the work for a period of two years. The death of Mr. Hartness occurred in Virginia in 1884, while his wife, born July 12, 1820, in Massillon, Ohio, died in Oregon. The children born to them were as follows, five in Ohio and one in Oregon: Two who died in early childhood; Thomas M., who died in 1873, at the age of twenty-two years; Adelia J., who married Samuel S. Douglas and died in 1872, at the age of twenty-three years; George, of this review, and Charles, born February 17, 1848, now the engineer for the Oregon Steel Company of Portland, where he makes his home with his wife.

George Hartness was born in Massillon, Ohio, September 7, 1844, and was educated in the public schools and the Portland Academy. From his earliest boyhood he worked in his father's brickyard and for two years following his majority he conducted the business. He then withdrew from that work and in 1872 accepted a position with the Oregon Transfer Company as clerk on docks, at that time all transfers being made by teams to boats. He remained in the employ of this company for fourteen years, and at the close of that period only left to become a partner in the Northwestern Transfer Company, in which he was elected as secretary. The company started on a very modest basis, rising to its present remunerative proportions through the excellent management and business judgment of Mr. Hartness and others. He relinquished his position of secretary in December, 1901, and in January, 1903, he disposed of his interests, on account of failing health feeling a withdrawal from active cares a necessity. Since that time he has occupied his time in the quiet pursuit of farming interests, having three hundred and twenty acres of land in Washington county, which is now fully improved. In 1875 he built the residence wherein he now makes his home, at 204 Flanders street, being the only one of the old settlers who has remained upon the original

location, this property, when taken up by his father, being heavily timbered.

In 1898 Mr. Hartness was united in marriage with Miss Candace M. Boyle, who was born near Atwater, Ohio, and came to Oregon in 1892, and they have one son, George Victor, born July 31, 1900. A Republican in politics, Mr. Hartness has never sought office, but has given every aid and interest in public movements which promised a betterment in the conditions in the city or community, liberally upholding church and all charitable works. As a pioneer he is a member socially of the Pioneer Society of Oregon and the Pioneers Historical Society. Fraternally he joined Hassalo Lodge No. 15, I. O. O. F., in 1871, and has passed all the chairs, and belongs to Ellison Encampment No. 2; he has twice been representative to Grand Lodge. Mrs. Hartness is a member of the Rebekahs. Mr. Hartness was made a Mason in 1888 in Portland and is now a member of Willamette Lodge No. 2 and of the Scottish Rite, having taken the thirty-second degree.

MANLEY H. SHIPLEY. The founder of the Shipley family in America was Thomas John Shipley, who came from England about 1816 and settled at Fort Ticonderoga, later removing to the city of New York, where he died. His son and namesake was born in England and was seventeen years of age when the family crossed the ocean to the United States. After his marriage to Lovina Rowley, daughter of Elihu Rowley, a soldier of the war of 1812, he removed to a farm in Broome county, N. Y., and when his son, M. H., was four years of age settled in Licking county, Ohio. From there he removed to Wisconsin, where he and his wife both died. Of their twelve children who attained mature years five are now living. Three sons, John, Elihu and Edwin, were soldiers from Wisconsin in the Civil war.

Near Coventry, Broome county, N. Y., M. H. Shipley was born April 20, 1825. As a boy he attended school in a log building, where the method of instruction was as crude as the room itself. Much of his time he was employed at making pens, in which task he excelled his teacher. When twenty-one years of age he began to teach school, receiving \$50 for his services the first winter. Later he worked in a wagon shop for \$5 a month, and at the expiration of five months his employer invited him to become partner and made him business manager. However, the confinement did not prove healthful, and at the expiration of two years he decided to seek another occupation and location. In 1849 he removed to Wisconsin in a "prairie schooner" and en route passed through Chicago,

which he remembers as a wretched little swampy village, offering no inducements to an enterprising farmer. Proceeding to Marquette county, Wis., he took up a claim in the reservation near Ripon. Three years later the land came into the market and he then bought and cleared it, thus acquiring two hundred and sixty acres. About 1856 he bought three hundred and twenty acres which he sold two years later. His next purchase consisted of about six hundred acres of hay land near Princeton, Wis., where he engaged in the hay business. It was necessary for him to build roads and dig a canal, besides the task of erecting large barns and securing adequate hay presses. Shipments were made mostly to Green Bay. The flood of 1871 caused his meadow to be under water in the middle of the summer and ruined his crop, as well as destroyed a portion of his improvements.

Somewhat discouraged by these experiences Mr. Shipley decided to seek a home in the far west. The year 1873 found him in Oregon, where he rented a tract of about five hundred and fifty acres and engaged in general farming. As soon as it became practicable he entered the hay business. In 1879 he began to buy and sell hay with his son-in-law, John E. Bailey, whom he later bought out, continuing alone. It is worthy of note that in 1879 he baled the first hay in Oregon, putting it in bales compact enough to load a car to its capacity; ten tons. Shipments were made to Portland and the Sound country. For twenty-three years he continued in the baled hay business and meantime in company with E. W. Haines sold over eleven thousand tons to the government for shipment to Manila. Without exception he was the largest hay dealer in the state, and none had larger hay warehouses than he. During 1901 he sold out and retired from the business. At one time, at the request of the government, he sent a sample of his hay to Washington for examination. When placed in comparison with hay raised in other parts of the northwest, his was given the premium. This was due to his care in selecting rich bottom land suitable for hay-raising and also to his long experience which made him familiar with the best methods of raising hay. At times he employed forty-three men, and his two presses were never idle, night nor day.

In Ohio in 1847 Mr. Shipley married Miss Marietta Scovel, who was born in that state and died in Wisconsin. Four children were born of this union, namely: Emeline, who died at the age of one year; Charles Franklin, who died in Forest Grove; Melissa, who died in Wisconsin; and Silas M., attorney-at-law in Seattle, Wash. The second wife of Mr. Shipley was Elizabeth L. (Nye) Smith, who was born in Massachusetts and died in Wisconsin. The only child of that

marriage is Nettie S., wife of E. W. Haines, of Forest Grove. There were also two adopted daughters, Minnie, Mrs. J. E. Bailey, and Mary, both deceased. The present wife of Mr. Shipley was Susan L. Johnson, a native of Vermont, whom he married in Wisconsin. In religion Mrs. Shipley is a worshiper in the Congregational Church, while Mr. Shipley is of the Unitarian belief. In politics he supports the Republican party.

HON. WILLIAM H. WEHRUNG. While in various lines of activity Mr. Wehrung has been most helpful to the progress and welfare of his home town, Hillsboro, and his state, chief among these interests being his successful labors as state senator, perhaps no movement with which he is connected holds a more important place in his thoughts or is of more vital concern to the welfare of the people than his service as a member of the state board of agriculture, to which he was appointed by Governor Geer, March 14, 1899, for a term of four years, at the end of which time he was reappointed by Governor Chamberlain. Since then he has acted as president of the board, and it is due to his indefatigable efforts that the enterprise has proved a gratifying success. Under his direct supervision was held the forty-second annual fair of the state board, at the fair grounds, Salem, Ore., in September, 1902, when \$10,000 was distributed in premiums on live stock, agricultural and manufactured products. Various days were set aside for special organizations or interests, Tuesday being editor's day; Friday Woodmen of the World day and Saturday, Pioneer and Grange day. To assist the president of the board, various standing committees contributed their quota, among these being those of finance, publication and programme, speed programme, premium list and transportation, each in charge of men of recognized ability and business judgment.

In the county of Washington, where he now resides, William H. Wehrung was born March 22, 1861. His father, Henry, an Alsatian by birth and a cabinetmaker by trade, came to America in 1848, locating in Pittsburg, Pa. In 1852 he proceeded via Panama to San Francisco, with the intention of mining for gold, but one month later he proceeded to Portland, and two weeks later came to Hillsboro, where he helped to build the first court house. Under his direct supervision was started the first furniture manufacturing establishment in Hillsboro, where, in addition to constructing furniture, he has made sash, doors, etc., all by hand. His enthusiasm and enterprise were contagious and around him

were soon grouped a number of progressive, energetic business men. The store that he built still stands, as does also the old court house, though the latter now occupies a different location from its original site on Main street. In 1854 he erected the Tualatin house, the first hotel in Hillsboro, dressing all the lumber by hand. The following year he closed his store and entered the volunteer service in the Indian war, participating in the campaign against the Yakima Indians. In 1882 he engaged in the general merchandise business, in which his son soon joined him. The Wehrung block of two stories was built in 1889, on the corner of Main and Second streets, 50x100 feet. From his earliest identification with the state of Oregon he has been interested in farming, and in the meantime has cleared and improved a valuable farm. Included in his estate is a tract of one hundred and forty acres adjoining Hillsboro, besides other farms in different parts of Washington county. Upon the organization of the First National Bank of Hillsboro, in which he was interested, he was elected a director, and has occupied that post up to the present time. Though not active in business at the present time, he is still at the head of the firm of H. Wehrung & Sons, occupying the Wehrung block, and carrying a full line of general merchandise. It is said that theirs is the largest business of its kind in Hillsboro, and without doubt none is more important or far-reaching in its influence. Besides the management of his private interests, Henry Wehrung has served as school director, helped to build the first school in Hillsboro, and has been a member of the city council several terms. Fraternally he is a Mason, and is now the oldest living Mason in Hillsboro, having affiliated with the order on St. John's day, 1855. He is a member of the Congregational Church. By his marriage with Catherine Emerick, who was born in Illinois and crossed the plains with her parents to Washington county about 1848, he has four children, namely: Charlotte, wife of George W. Patterson, of Portland; Mary, wife of David Corwin, of Washington county; William H., state senator and president of the state board of agriculture; and G. A., a partner in the firm of H. Wehrung & Sons.

From his earliest boyhood William H. Wehrung was familiar with business matters and interests, hence on taking up active pursuits for himself, he was admirably qualified to succeed in his undertakings. From 1879 to 1882 he worked at the cabinetmaker's trade under his father, and in the latter year became a clerk in his father's general mercantile store, later acquiring an interest in the enterprise. The charge of the store is in his hands, and he has superin-

tended it to such good effect that it now ranks among the finest industries of its kind in the locality. In addition, he owns farming interests in Washington county. In the city where he now lives, he was married to Mary A. Boscow, daughter of Peter Boscow. They are the parents of two daughters, Ethel G. and Alice Catherine.

A leading Democrat of this locality, Mr. Wehrung has been chairman of the county central committee of his party, also a member of the state central committee, and for years has been a member of the Hillsboro city council. In 1900, as the nominee of the Union ticket, he was elected to the state senate by a majority of four hundred and four, in a county that usually gives a Republican majority of five hundred. During his service in the senate he has served on various committees and has done much to promote the welfare of his constituents and the general prosperity of the state. He was made a Mason in Tualatin Lodge No. 6, A. F. & A. M., is a member of Portland Lodge No. 142, B. P. O. E., Woodmen of the World and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and for a short time was a member of the First Regiment, Oregon National Guard. At one time he held the presidency of Griffin's Cabin No. 8, Native Sons of Oregon, in which he is still an active worker. At this writing he is president of the Hillsboro Board of Trade, an organization having for its aim the extension of the city's commercial interests and the enhanced prosperity of its business men.

L. C. HENRICHSEN. The career of L. C. Henriksen, president of the L. C. Henriksen Company, jewelers, of Portland, has been one continued line of ambitious strides toward the end attained; and the lesson of his life should be a source of great inspiration to the young men of the present generation who start out to fight the battle of life with no greater equipment than that which he carried when the struggle for success was inaugurated.

Mr. Henriksen was born near Varde, Jutland, Denmark, March 9, 1839. His father, Heinrich, was a native of the same part of Denmark, and represented a family identified for many years with the agricultural interests of Jutland. He was the owner of a place called Noberg, upon which his entire life was spent, and where both himself and his wife passed to their reward. Of the nine children reared by this couple, five came to Oregon. Of these, Niels arrived in 1857, was first a cabinet maker in Vancouver, and later engaged in the flour mill business near Forest Grove, Ore., where he met death by accident. J. J., of Vancouver,

died in December, 1902; Jep, probably died in Wisconsin; Anna is the wife of Capt. John Brown, of the life-saving station on Shoalwater Bay.

The estate of Noberg, Jutland, continued to be the home of L. C. Henriksen until he had arrived at his fifteenth year, and there he received his education. Upon leaving home he was first apprenticed to a watchmaker at Apnerade, in Schleswig-Holstein, formerly a Danish possession, and at the end of five years went to Sonderborg, also in Schleswig-Holstein, where he was engaged in work at his trade for eighteen months. In 1860 he left for Hamburg with the determination to set sail for America, whose opportunities had appealed to him as much broader and better in every way than those offered an ambitious young man in the old country. In October of that year he embarked on the ship Dan, bound for San Francisco by way of Cape Horn. Upon arriving at the mouth of the Rio de la Plata the vessel was found to be so badly damaged by the storms through which she had passed that the captain decided to put into Montevideo for repairs. During the four and one-half months of enforced residence in the South American city, Mr. Henriksen was practically independent, owing to the fact that he excelled in a trade so generally supported in all parts of the world, and found no difficulty in securing employment as a watchmaker. As soon as the vessel was placed in fit condition the journey was resumed, and the Dan reached the Golden Gate September 25, 1861, three hundred and forty-four days out from Hamburg. From San Francisco Mr. Henriksen continued northward to Portland, by way of the Pacific, reaching this city the following October, where he almost immediately found employment at his trade in the jewelry store of George Collier Robbins.

Mr. Henriksen's first winter in Portland, however, was a hard one, for all lines of business in this city were in a state of depression, and he thought he could improve his prospects by establishing a jewelry store in Vancouver, Wash. Eighteen months sufficed to convince him that Vancouver did not offer the opportunities which he was searching for, and he therefore returned to Portland, where for the succeeding three and a half years he worked at his trade for Jacob Cohen. At the expiration of that period he purchased the business of his employer. In 1867 he established his present business at No. 149 Front street, under the firm name of L. C. Henriksen & Co. For five years he was associated in business with Gustav Hansen, whom he then bought out and removed to No. 149 First street, where he continued alone for some time. Subsequently for seven years



L. E. Kern

he was identified with H. Greenberg. After purchasing the interest of the latter he continued alone until incorporating the L. C. Henriksen Company, December 5, 1896, with himself as president, E. O. Mattern as secretary, and Mrs. W. F. McKibben as treasurer. In 1895 the business had been removed to its present location, No. 284 Washington street, where the concern maintains one of the largest and most complete jewelry and optical establishments in the northwest. Mr. Mattern, the optician of the company, is unquestionably one of the most expert in his line in the northwest, and came originally from San Francisco, Cal. He is a graduate of the Bradley Horological and Ophthalmic College of Peoria, Ill.

In Portland, in 1866, Mr. Henriksen married Hannah Winter, who was born in Apenrade, Schleswig-Holstein, and who is the mother of two children, Anna, wife of E. O. Mattern, and Laurena, wife of W. F. McKibben. Mr. Henriksen is a Republican in political affiliation, is a member of the Lutheran Church, and of the Chamber of Commerce. He was made a Mason in Harmony Lodge No. 12, A. F. & A. M., and is now connected with Portland Lodge No. 55, of which he is a charter member. He is also a member of Perfection Lodge No. 1, Rose Croix Lodge No. 1, Oregon Consistory No. 1, and Al Kader Temple, N. M. S.

Mr. Henriksen is a man possessed of sterling personal characteristics, and is not only at the head of his trade in Portland, but enjoys an enviable reputation as a promoter of all worthy enterprises calculated to advance the well-being of the community in which he has resided for so many years. He is a man of genial and engaging personality, and he has endeavored to make both his home and his place of business two of the attractions of Portland. His store on Washington street invariably is a delight to the eye, and strangers visiting the city frequently comment upon the fascinating arrangement of the beautiful articles therein displayed.

LOYAL E. KERN. One of the most extensive brick manufacturers in Portland is Loyal E. Kern, a native of this city, his birth occurring January 19, 1862. His father, John W. Kern, was a native of Washington county, Ill., to which locality the paternal grandfather, William, had removed from his native state of Pennsylvania at a very early day. The grandfather was a saddler by trade, but in Washington county engaged in farming, and also conducted one of the pioneer flour and sawmills. This very early settler was one of the chief promoters of Washington county, where he built his mill on the

banks of a swift flowing stream, and succeeded in denuding a large slice of territory in his immediate vicinity. To his dying day he recalled with pride an incident connected with the completion of his mill, and the sawing of his first log. Just as he was about to roll the heavy log onto the carriage, a stranger passing on horseback and seeing his difficulty, dismounted from his horse and assisted him in the task. This tall, lank and ungainly individual happened to be none other than the great emancipator, Abraham Lincoln. Small wonder that the pioneer, destined to spend many years amid the almost primeval conditions of Washington county, followed the career of his assistant with increasing interest, and was ever grateful for an insight into that helpfulness to others which constituted the keynote of the character of the great Lincoln. In 1851 William Kern brought his family to Portland, soon after locating in Washington county, this state, and established a sawmill near Sylvan. Three years later he returned to Portland and followed his trade as saddler, later still locating on a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres in Multnomah county, two miles southeast of Portland, ninety-two and a half acres of which is now owned by his grandson, Loyal E. He lived to a good old age, did this successful and resourceful saddler and sawmill man, and at the age of eighty-three left to his heirs a property of considerable extent.

John W. Kern, the father of Loyal E., was born on the pioneer farm in Washington county, Ill., and was thirteen years of age when the family came to Oregon in 1851. Arriving in Portland he secured a position as clerk in a general store, later engaging in the wood business, and after that ran the steamer U. S. Grant for several years on the Astoria route in opposition to the Oregon Steamship & Navigation Company. He then engaged in farming on the Clinton Kelly donation claim, of which he owned two hundred acres, and which he operated with fair results for several years. He was a man of general ability, and had an inventive turn of mind, his range finder, a device for locating distance, being at present in the patent office. Mr. Kern died in 1900, at the age of sixty-two, and was survived by his wife, Sarah (Kelly) Kern, a native of Somerset county, Ky. Mrs. Kern is a daughter of Clinton Kelly, who came to Oregon in 1847, locating in Oregon City. He was a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his last years were spent on a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres near Portland, where his death occurred in 1875, at the age of sixty-six. A more complete sketch of Mr. Kelly will be found on another page. Nine children were born to John W. Kern and his wife, eight of whom are living, Loyal E. being the oldest; Mary is the

wife of F. G. Leo of Portland; Millie is the wife of George Hawes of Portland; Clinton W. is with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of Portland; Annie is the wife of Allen Yerex of Portland; Eugenia is the wife of George T. Fawcett; Beatrice became the wife of Rev. C. T. Hurd of Lafayette, Ore.; and Vera is living at home.

In Portland Loyal E. Kern attended the public schools, principally grammar school No. 2, now the Clinton Kelly school. He lived with his father until of age, and then began to farm on the old home, continuing thus for about six years. In the spring of 1890 he inaugurated a brick industry on a part of the old Kelly donation claim on Powell street, near Fortieth, his machinery being horse power. In 1900 he located at his present place at Twenty-eighth and Division streets, and the same year put in a steam plant with a capacity of twenty thousand brick per day. In 1902 he established another yard on the corner of Forty-first and Division streets, which has a capacity of sixteen thousand brick per day. In all Mr. Kern is able to turn out thirty-six thousand brick per day, and it is estimated that he has manufactured over three million brick. He was one of the organizers of the City Brick Agency, and was its agent for a year, resigning at the end of that time. Mr. Kern is interested among other things in the Portland Clay Company, and is at the head of the general brick industry of Oregon.

In Portland, October 24, 1883, Mr. Kern was united in marriage with Helen M. Hawes, who was born in Ontario, Canada, a daughter of Daniel Hawes, a native of Suffolk, England. The paternal grandfather, John Hawes, was the establisher of the family in Ontario, and he operated a farm and raised live-stock. Daniel Hawes was also a farmer until his retirement to Portland in 1886, and here he is still living with his wife, formerly Elizabeth Brady. Mrs. Hawes was born in Antrim, Ireland, and is a daughter of William Brady, who brought his family to Toronto when a comparatively young man. She became the mother of eleven children, nine of whom are living: John, principal of a school in Athena, Umatilla county, Ore.; Harriet, now Mrs. William A. Richardson of San Francisco; Hannah, living in Portland; William, also a resident of Portland; Frances, now Mrs. William Blinco of Portland; Helen, now Mrs. Kern; George, of Portland; Bennington, of Portland; and Maggie, now Mrs. Charles Wheeler of Portland; Charles is deceased. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Kern: Ethel, a graduate of the high school, class of 1901; Bessie, who will graduate from the high school, 1906; Hattie Beatrice; Mary Helen; Emily Ramona, who died in April, 1902, at the age of eight years; and Russell Lowell. Mr. Kern is a Republican in national poli-

tics, and has served as clerk of the school board for one term. Fraternally he is identified with the Woodmen of the World, and with the Native Sons of Oregon, and is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce. The family attend the Evangelical Church, of which Mr. Kern is a member of the board of trustees.

WARREN ELLSWORTH THOMAS. No name in Portland is more prominently connected with civil law than is that of Hon. Warren Ellsworth Thomas, member of the firm of Chamberlain & Thomas, lawyers. Mr. Thomas was born in Millville, Lycoming county, Pa., November 21, 1861, his family having been identified with Millville since before the Revolutionary war. The paternal great-grandfather, known as Iron John Thomas, had the largest iron furnaces at Millville of any in that section of the country, and his industry was especially marked and known during Revolutionary times. The blood of Welsh ancestors flowed through his veins, and he possessed great strength of character and capacity for large undertakings. He was accidentally killed by being thrown from a sleigh.

One half mile from the old furnace which kept things lively around '76 was a flour mill on the banks of Larry's creek, the water of which swept by with surprising power, and kept the huge wooden wheel in a constant state of agitation. This mill in time rose to five stories in height, and had a large capacity. Its entire upbuilding was due to the enterprise of the grandson of the iron manufacturer, another John, and the father of Hon. W. E. Thomas. The father was born at Millville, and lived until 1876. His wife, Ann E. (Marshall) Thomas, was also born in Millville, and is a daughter of Mathew Marshall, a native of Lycoming county, a farmer by occupation, and whose parents came from the North of Ireland. Mrs. Thomas, who lives in Williamsport, Pa., is the mother of one daughter and one son.

Hon. Warren Ellsworth Thomas prepared to enter La Fayette College, but through the influence of ex-member of congress W. H. Armstrong, he became interested in law, entered the office of his consessor, and was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar at the age of twenty-one. Through the advice of his said friend he came west in January, 1884, and established his permanent residence in Portland. At first he was a member of the firm of Killin, Starr & Thomas, from 1890 until 1893, and the following year the firm name became Starr & Thomas. Upon the withdrawal of Mr. Starr in 1897 the firm name became Chamberlain & Thomas, and as such has since continued to exert an important

influence in the professional world of Portland. Mr. Thomas makes a specialty of civil law, and in this connection has been identified with many of the most prominent cases during the last few years.

Aside from his legal standing in the community Mr. Thomas is entitled to special credit as a broad minded, astute and incorruptible politician, thoroughly in touch with the principles and issues of the Republican party. Although active for many years previous in promoting the best interests of his party, he came prominently before the public first in 1890, when he was elected to the legislature by a large majority, and served in the sixteenth biennial session of 1891. During the session he was chairman of the military committee, and a member of the judiciary committee. He took an active part in securing the election of Senator Mitchell. Mr. Thomas was not a candidate in 1892, but in 1896 he was nominated and elected to the legislature, and was one of the members who tried to organize the house, but the opposition would not come in. Mr. Thomas was one of the organizers and ex-director of the Multnomah Law Library Association. He is a member of the Commercial and Arlington Clubs, and ex-member of the Multnomah Club. The family of Mr. Thomas consists of his wife, formerly Lalla R. Dalton, a native of Portland, and daughter of an Oregon pioneer, and one child, Jeannette B.

CHARLES DAUGHERTY. This land owner and successful general farmer of Clackamas county, residing near Molalla, was born in Pike county, Ill., February 12, 1848, a son of Giles D. and Polly (Doke) Daugherty, natives of Virginia. During his entire active life Giles D. Daugherty was a blacksmith and farmer, living in various places. When a young man he moved from Virginia to Missouri and from there to Pike county, Ill., where he engaged in blacksmithing and farming. In 1852 he crossed the plains with his wife, and her death, as a result of the hardships of the hazardous journey, made the expedition a sorrowful one for him. Arriving in Oregon he took a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres in Polk county and there lived for a few years, after which he removed to Spring Valley, near Lincoln, Polk county. Eventually this farm was exchanged for one near Hubbard, Marion county, which he improved and placed under cultivation. In turn it was traded to advantage for a farm of three hundred and twenty acres near Molalla, Clackamas county. On the last farm he died at the age of seventy-five years. Both as a farmer

and blacksmith he was prospered. While industriously planning and executing his life work he maintained the confidence of all with whom he was associated. He was three times married. Of his first marriage there were nine children, Charles being the youngest of these.

The necessity of assisting in the support of the family while he was still quite young interfered with the education of Charles Daugherty, but in later years he more than made up for the lack of early advantages. At the age of twenty-two he left the home farm in Clackamas county and started out on his own responsibility, engaging as a farm hand for his neighbors in the county. Later he worked on a farm in the eastern part of Oregon. When twenty-eight years of age he returned to Clackamas county and bought one hundred and sixty acres of unimproved land, which was covered with brush and timber. Out of this tract he has made a pleasant home and fine farm. His land has yielded him excellent and gratifying returns for the time and labor invested.

Through his marriage with Mary E. Sawtell Mr. Daugherty became allied with one of the pioneer families of Oregon, for Henry S. Sawtell, the father of Mrs. Daugherty, came here about 1852, locating on a farm near Molalla, where he died at the age of forty-three. He was born in England, and before coming to the coast lived for some years in Illinois. Five sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Daugherty: William H., Louis A., George E., Otis Ray and Fred G. Mr. Daugherty is a believer in the Democratic party, and has given it his earnest support for many years. Although not an office seeker, and averse to publicity in any form, he has creditably served as a member of the school board for several years. He is broad minded and enterprising, and ranks with the most energetic and helpful members of the community.

WARREN SIMMONS. A native son of Oregon, Warren Simmons, one of the large land owners and extensive farmers of Clackamas county, was born at Howell Prairie, November 2, 1862. His father, A. B. Simmons, was born in Illinois, and was a farmer during his entire active life. The elder Simmons left Illinois at a very early day, crossed the plains with six yoke of oxen, and after a six months' trip landed at Dallas, Ore., in about 1845. From there he went to Portland for a short time, and eventually settled at Howell Prairie, in Marion county, where he took up a donation

claim of six hundred and forty acres of land. The next year he went down into California and worked in the mines long enough to convince himself that he was not a born miner and could expect little from a long continuation of this occupation. Again returning to his donation claim he worked and improved it to the best of his ability, and died in comparatively comfortable circumstances by reason of his well applied industry. His first wife, formerly Sarah Swigle, who died in 1863, was the daughter of an Oregon pioneer who crossed the plains and took up a claim of six hundred and forty acres near Molalla Corners. Mr. Simmons married again in 1869, and this wife has a dowry interest in one hundred and ten acres of land left by her husband. Into the family of A. B. Simmons were born the following children: Ulysses S., of Silverton, Ore.; Mrs. Lode Dickerson, of Umatilla county, Ore.; Mrs. Abigail Horn, of Umatilla county; and Warren, of Liberal, Ore.

Warren Simmons lived on his father's claim until 1889, and during that year purchased two hundred and fifteen acres of land on Howell Prairie. Here he lived until 1901, when he purchased the farm on which he now lives. He also owns a fourth interest in one hundred and ten acres left by his father. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and among his other stock has eleven head of cattle and fifty-one hogs. Mr. Simmons married, in 1893, Lucinda Webb, who was born near Gervais, Marion county, Ore., a daughter of one of the early settlers of the state. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Simmons, Lida and Sadie. A Republican in politics, Mr. Simmons has served as road supervisor for one year, and as clerk and school director for a number of years. He is fraternally connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

JAMES WRIGHT SHARP. Among the worthy residents of Portland it is but just to say that Mr. Sharp occupies a well deserved place, for he has always been honest, industrious and enterprising, and as a result occupies an important position and enjoys the respect of all with whom he comes in contact. His father, Peter Sharp, a dyer by trade, was born in the Highlands of Scotland, where his death occurred. His wife, Elizabeth Sharp, was born in Clackmannanshire, Scotland, where she died. The only child born to this worthy couple was James Wright, the date of the event being April 10, 1853. In the little old-fashioned burgh of Borrowstounness,

twenty miles from Edinburgh, his childhood years were spent, and for four years, from thirteen until seventeen, was employed in a foundry there. At the latter age, however, he determined to go to sea, and accordingly, in 1870, he sailed from Borrowstounness, or Boness, in a small schooner and for two years sailed the deep sea. Settling upon terra firma once more, in 1872 we find him in San Francisco, going there by way of Cape Horn, but he later went to the province of Tarapacá, then a part of Peru, but now incorporated as a part of Chile, and until 1874 was employed in the saltpetre mines in that arid country. Subsequently for a short time he was in Panama, later in San Francisco, and in the early spring of 1875 he went to Mendocino county, Cal., where for three years he was employed in the redwood forests which are so abundant there.

Mr. Sharp's identification with the milling business dates from August 5, 1878, at which time he accepted a position with the Pacific Rolling Mills in San Francisco. Beginning at the lowest round of the ladder, he worked his way up steadily, thoroughly familiarizing himself with every detail, and finally was given the position of heater, which he filled efficiently from 1879 until 1892. In September of the latter year he came to Portland and accepted the same position with the Portland Rolling Mills at the time they were founded, and held the same eight and one-half months. Going to San Francisco again, he resumed his old position with the Pacific Rolling Mills and after filling the same for two years, once more came to Portland and was heater in the mills for some time, or until the mills were closed down. When business was resumed later on he was made foreman, and for the past four years he has been an important factor in the success which has come to his employers.

While in San Francisco, June 8, 1880, Mr. Sharp was united in marriage with Miss Mary Duncan, a native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland. When twelve years of age she came to America with her parents, arriving in San Francisco June 8, 1870. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Sharp, as follows: John, who is an ironworker; Isabelle Elizabeth, Mary Jane, James S. and Jessie Hope. For eighteen years Mr. Sharp has been connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, holding membership in Eureka Lodge. The Presbyterian Church of Portland receives his support, and he may always be relied upon to aid in all measures which tend toward bettering his fellowmen. Politically he votes with the Republican party.



Thos. Hetcher,

HON. PHIL METSCHAN. Truth is always stranger than fiction, and in the lives of even the most dignified of men is an element of romance. This is noticeable in the record of Phil Metschan, the president of the Imperial Hotel Company of Portland, and ex-state treasurer of Oregon. Little did the boy of fourteen foresee the future that awaited him as he crossed the ocean, in a three-masted clipper, and during the tedium of forty days on shipboard amused himself by pondering upon what he would do in America. But the dreams of the boy never turned to the far-distant shores of the Pacific, nor did they reveal to him the honors which the future held for him as Destiny awaited his coming to the sunset sea.

In Hesse-Cassel, Germany, Phil Metschan was born March 24, 1840, a son of Frederick U. and Caroline C. (Schiricke) Metschan, natives of the same province. His father was a graduate of Heidelberg College, which was founded in 1386, and is the oldest university in Germany. He was a lawyer by profession and an attaché of the Duke of Hesse. Like all of his family, he adhered to the Lutheran religion. His death occurred in February, 1875, and three years later his widow came to America with three of her daughters. Her death occurred in Canyon City, Ore., in 1884. Of her eight children three daughters and two sons survive, one son, Max, being a deputy in the office of the internal revenue collector at Tacoma.

When Phil Metschan arrived in Cincinnati he had only \$4.75 with which to begin in the new world. However, he had two uncles there, and one of them took him into the meat market to learn the butcher's trade. In the spring of 1858 he went to Leavenworth, Kans., and began in business in Shawnee market, but was taken ill and forced to change his occupation. Those were the days of the Pike's Peak excitement, and he joined the throng of gold-seekers westward bound. In the spring of 1859 he crossed the plains to Denver and thence to California Gulch (now Leadville), where he opened a meat market. Returning to Leavenworth in the fall of 1860, he enjoyed the privilege of voting for Abraham Lincoln. In the spring of 1861 he went back to California Gulch, but soon joined an expedition for the far west, traversing the pony express route and landing in Sacramento just before the floods of 1861. During the winter he was employed on General Hutchinson's ranch. In the spring of 1862 he started for the Caribou mines in British Columbia, but a short stay in Victoria convinced him of the futility of the enterprise and he returned to the States, arriving in Portland in June, 1862. Soon afterward he went to Canyon City, Grant county, Ore., where he followed mining and prospecting at

first, and then opened a meat market, conducting the same and a general mercantile business until 1890.

After settling in Canyon City Mr. Metschan married Miss Mary Schaum, who was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and died in Salem, Ore., in 1895. His second marriage took place in San Rafael, Cal., and united him with Mrs. F. D. Sweetser, who was born in Canada and accompanied her parents to California. His children, all born of his first marriage, are named as follows: Frank, a stockman at Silvie, Harney county, Ore.; Anna, whose husband, George H. Cattanach, is an attorney of Canyon City and ex-representative; Mrs. Amelia Meredith, of Salem; Julia, Mrs. Griffith, whose husband is a physician in the state insane asylum at Salem; Phil, formerly cashier of the Grant County Bank and now proprietor of the Paris hotel at Heppner, Ore.; Otto, who is engaged in the stock business in eastern Oregon; Anton H., a clerk in the Wells-Fargo Bank; Lillian; and Edward who is attending the Pennsylvania Dental College at Philadelphia.

During his residence in Grant county Mr. Metschan was a prominent factor in Republican politics. For four years he held the office of county treasurer, for two years served as county clerk, and for four years officiated as county judge, after which (1888-1890) he again served as county clerk. In 1890 the Republicans placed him on their ticket for state treasurer and he was elected by a majority of sixty-seven hundred, while at the same time a Democratic governor was elected by five thousand majority. He assumed the duties of office in January, 1891, and about the same time established his home in Salem. At the expiration of his term he was re-elected by a plurality of twenty-three thousand over his Democratic opponent, his victory proving not only his popularity as a man but also his successful administration in the high office with which he had been honored. In January, 1899, his second term being ended and a constitutional limit of office reached, he retired from the position in which he had served with distinguished fidelity and efficiency. In May of the same year he purchased the Imperial hotel and incorporated the Imperial Hotel Company, of which he is president and which has enlarged the hotel and increased its capacity.

Any reference to the life of Mr. Metschan would be incomplete without mention of his fraternal relations. He was made a Mason in Canyon City Lodge No. 34, A. F. & A. M., of which he is past master. During 1896-97 he was honored with the office of grand master of the grand lodge of Oregon. He was raised to the Royal Arch degree in Blue Mountain Chapter No. 7, of Canyon City, in which he is past high priest.

For a time connected with Oregon Commandery No. 1, K. T., he later became a charter member of DeMolay Commandery No. 5, K. T., of Salem, and is also identified with Oregon Consistory No. 1, and Al Kader Temple, N. M. S., of Portland. While in Canyon City he was initiated into the Odd Fellows as a member of Hobah Lodge No. 22, in which he is past noble grand. During 1881-82 he officiated as grand master of the grand lodge, I. O. O. F., of Oregon. In the Grand Encampment he is past grand patriarch, and also acted as supreme representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge in session at Los Angeles and later at Denver. Other organizations to which he belongs are Hope Lodge No. 1, A. O. U. W., and Lodge No. 142, B. P. O. E., both of Portland. Upon the organization of the Illehee Club of Salem, in which he bore a prominent part, he was chosen its president, and since leaving Salem has still retained his connection with the society.

JOHN W. YORK, now deceased, was a pioneer of Oregon of 1852, settling in this state in the fall of that year. He was born in Jackson county, Ga., near Raleigh, in 1800, and was an only child of James and Aletha Wright York. He came of English and Scotch ancestry. His grandfather was killed by the Tories. His father, at the age of sixteen, together with two brothers, fought in the Revolutionary war.

When but a year old John Wright York was taken by his parents to St. Louis, Mo., and there his father died, after which the mother was married again and removed with her family to Kentucky, where the subject of this review lived for a few years. He then returned to Missouri and later went to Illinois. He acquired his education by the fireside, for there were no schools of any importance in the localities in which he lived. He, however, became a well read man, possessing a natural aptitude for intellectual work. He continually broadened his knowledge by reading, observation and investigation and during the greater part of his life he devoted his time and energies to the work of the ministry. When a young man he was licensed to exhort in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in 1826 was licensed to preach. He was then given charge of a circuit; it required eight weeks to visit the different congregations therein. His speech was always correct, his arguments forceful, his logic convincing, and he exerted strong influence in behalf of Christianity and the development of upright manhood among his fellow men.

Mr. York was united in marriage to Miss Mary P. Collier, who was born in Jefferson county, Ky., in 1812. They became the parents of eight children, but five of the number died in

infancy or early childhood. Martha C., the eldest, was born in Carrolton, Green county, Ill., February 5, 1831; Ann Aletha was born at Carrolton, Green county, Ill., January 3, 1833; and Emily Y. was born at Waterloo, Monroe county, Ill., January 24, 1835. They came with the family to Oregon in 1852. Martha Cordelia was married to William Masters at Dayton, Ore., May 13, 1860, and her family history is given in the sketch of his life given elsewhere. Ann Aletha became the wife of Rev. C. G. Belknap in Oregon. They reared four children, of whom three are yet living: Charles, Mary and Rosa. Mrs. Belknap died in May, 1880, in California, where she had lived since 1869. Her husband, however, still survives. Emily Y., the other member of the family of Mr. York, is a graduate of Willamette University of Oregon, being the first to pursue a full course in that institution. She afterward engaged in teaching in the public schools for one winter and for several years was a teacher in the "Old Portland Academy." She became the wife of A. W. Moore, of Olympia, Wash., who died within a few years, and she is now living with her daughter, Mrs. Mary E. Houck, in Roseburg, Ore.

In 1842 Mr. York, of this review, was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died in St. Clair county, Ill. He was at that time preaching in central Illinois, being connected with the Illinois Conference. He afterward wedded Nancy S. Barrett, a daughter of Judge Barrett, of Farmington, Mo.; she died of cholera in 1844, only ten months after their marriage. For his third wife he chose Mrs. Parmelia Ann Quinton, nee Bush. On account of the ill health of his wife he started for the northwest in 1852, hoping that she would be benefited by change of climate. This hope was realized, for her health soon improved and she lived until December 17, 1880, when she passed away in Corvallis at the age of sixty-nine years.

Mr. York was the owner of three farms in Illinois, which he had purchased at different places where he was engaged in his ministerial labors. He started overland with ox teams and he also had a fine stock of horses and cattle. On the 15th of April, 1852, he left Carlisle, Ill., and arrived in Oregon in October of that year. While on the trip the Indians stole his stock, and cholera broke out among the members of the party, one of the number dying of that disease. There were eighteen young ladies and seventeen young men in the train of twenty wagons and the party was therefore a lively one and the trip enjoyable. When the family arrived in Oregon Mr. York had only ox teams to haul his carriage and wagons. Making his way to Corvallis he there located a claim of three hundred and twenty acres, upon which he established his

home, giving his attention to its cultivation and improvement. He never discontinued his labors in the ministry, however, but preached for one year at Corvallis, for two years at Albany, for one year in the Mohawk valley and for one year as presiding elder of the Umpqua district. Throughout his entire life he preached the gospel and was stationed for a time at Dayton, Ore., and later at Rock Creek, near Oregon City. Throughout his residence in this state he remained in the Willamette valley, save for the period of two years spent in the Umpqua valley. He covered his circuit on horseback, being one of the pioneer preachers of the northwest. He was on that circuit when the first church was built at Corvallis and up to the time of his death he never faltered in his efforts to establish Christianity upon a firm basis in this state.

In early life Mr. York was a strong Whig, and afterward became a stalwart Democrat, while at the time of the Civil war he gave a staunch support to the Union cause. He was a man of large form, strong and rugged, and proved a very useful citizen of the Sunset state from pioneer times down to his death. Selling his farm he removed to Corvallis, where he lived for about twenty-five years, spending his last few years in retirement. There is no measurement by which we can determine the strength, extent and scope of his labors, but it is well known that his influence was a powerful factor for good in the early days of Oregon.

WILLIAM MASTERS. They who planted civilization in the northwest, who braved the dangers and trials of pioneer life, are fast passing away. On the roll of the honored dead appears the name of William Masters, who was a pioneer of Oregon of 1852. He was born in Lancaster, Pa., May 17, 1819, a son of Christopher Masters, who was born in Chester county, Pa., March 17, 1778, and died in Fairfield, Ind., November 6, 1859, and Mary (Kerling) Masters, who was born November 14, 1781, and died August 10, 1838. In the family were fourteen children, of whom William was twelfth in order of birth. On the home farm he was reared and in the district schools he obtained his early education, which was supplemented by a course of study in a college in Indianapolis, where he was a schoolmate of General Burnside. He went to Indiana when nineteen years of age. In early life he served an apprenticeship as cabinetmaker there, later he removed to Fairfield, Franklin county, Ind., where he followed his trade.

It was during his residence in that place that William Masters was united in marriage to Miss Mary Garrison. They became the parents of four children during their residence in the east. In

1852 they started with their family on the long journey across the plains to Oregon. It was with the hope of more rapidly acquiring a fortune and of establishing a good home for his family that Mr. Masters came to the Sunset state. After traveling for long weary months, just as the train crossed the Sandy river, Mrs. Masters and two children died and are now buried in Lone Fir cemetery. The party arrived at their destination in September, 1852, having made the journey with ox teams. Mr. Masters located in Portland, where he opened a wagon shop in partnership with Mr. Jacobs, continuing in that business at the corner of Second and Morrison streets until 1859, when he sold out. He then became a partner in an enterprise for the packing and shipping of apples to California and in this was very successful for a number of years. He then opened a general mercantile establishment, forming a co-partnership with F. Harbaugh and W. W. Baker, being thus engaged until 1863, when he went to the Caribou mines, driving a band of cattle. When the Indians became hostile and waged war against the settlers in 1855-56, he volunteered for service when recruits were called for, going to the Cascades, where the Indians were committing depredations, with a company of volunteers from Portland.

On the 13th of May, 1860, Mr. Masters was married in Dayton, Ore., to Martha Cordelia York, and with his wife he came to Portland to live. By his first marriage he had four children: Lewis L. and Mary, who died at the same time the mother passed away; S. LaFayette, who was born in 1848 and is now a resident of Tenino, Wash.; and J. Willbur, who was born in the year 1850 and died in January, 1891. He was a merchant of North Yakima and at his death left four sons and a daughter. LaFayette is a farmer and is married and has nine living children. By his second marriage Mr. Masters became the father of three children, of whom one died in infancy. William York, born April 1, 1862, is mentioned later in this connection. Francis K., the other child, was born March 20, 1872. Both were born in Portland. Francis, after graduating from the public schools in Portland, attended the State University at Eugene for one year, was a student in the law school at Portland and was admitted to the bar and is now engaged in the abstract business.

William Masters was ever a staunch advocate of Republican principles and an active worker in this party, doing everything in his power to promote its growth and insure its success. He was honored with several public offices and positions of trust; from 1872 until 1874 he served as treasurer of Multnomah county. No one was ever in doubt as to the position he occupied in regard to public affairs, for he was fearless and outspoken

in defense of his honest convictions. In his business affairs he prospered. He lived in Yakima for eight years, where he was interested in farming and stock-raising, and in Portland he engaged in speculating in land, buying, improving and then selling property. He became well-to-do, and was widely known as a successful business man. During the last thirteen years of his life he lived retired from active business cares. He started out in life, however, empty-handed and the success which he achieved was due to his own well directed efforts. He made a great deal of money, but seven times suffered loss by fire. After coming to Portland he purchased a home, his place covering a quarter of a block at the corner of Fourth and Morrison streets. He also lived on Jefferson street at the corner of Fourth street for three years and for fourteen years at the corner of Jackson and Sixth streets, there spending his last days, his death occurring in that home on the 5th of October, 1897. In the Methodist Episcopal Church he was a very active and helpful member. He belonged to the Taylor Street Methodist Church, was a leader in its work and was liberal in his contributions to its support. He also gave generously to other worthy causes. At the time of his death he held the oldest membership in the First Methodist Church here. He gave an unfaltering allegiance to the temperance cause and was found as a champion of all measures pertaining to the moral progress of the community.

William York Masters, to whom we are indebted for the history of his honored father, pursued his early education in the "Old Portland Academy," and afterward in the Agricultural College at Corvallis, where he pursued a full course and was graduated with the degree of A. M. in the class of 1882. He then read law with the firm of Killin & Moreland, and was admitted to the bar in 1884. He then formed a co-partnership with Judge J. C. Moreland, which was maintained for some time, and since the dissolution of the partnership Mr. Masters has been alone in practice. He was a stockholder and vice-president of the Pacific Coast Abstract Company, which in 1901 was re-organized under the name of the Pacific Coast Abstract Guaranty & Trust Company, with Mr. Masters as its vice-president and attorney. The office of the company is now located in the Failing building. He also enjoys a lucrative general law practice, is a capable attorney, having broad and comprehensive knowledge of the science of jurisprudence, which he applies with accuracy and correctness to the points in litigation.

William Y. Masters was married in Corvallis March 31, 1886, to Miss Elizabeth M. Bell, who was born in Corvallis and is a daughter of H. M. Bell. They have three sons and two daughters, William H., Bertha B., Edward W., Alfred R.

and Margaret E. The family home is at No. 605 Sixth street in Portland.

Mr. and Mrs. Masters are members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. He served as a member of the city council in 1901-02, is a member of Samaritan Lodge, I. O. O. F., of which he is past grand, also a member of the Encampment. He likewise belongs to Industry Lodge, A. O. U. W., and was a member of the Alpha Tau Omega college fraternity when in college. He is now an active factor in professional circles of the city and is not only a worthy representative of an honored pioneer family, but also deserves mention in this volume by reason of his own personal worth and prominence.

WILLIAM W. PLIMPTON. Few of the native sons of Oregon have attained a more enviable position in the business circles of Portland than the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this brief review. The greater percentage of the men who have become actively identified with the upbuilding of Portland, and in fact the entire Pacific northwest, are men who have emigrated from the more developed east, where they received the full benefits of fine schools and the experience of men who for years had been successful in the carrying on of various enterprises. Thus to the young men of the northwest especial credit is due when in the face of the keen competition of thorough going business men with much older heads, they have reached a position of affluence.

William W. Plimpton is a descendant of an old English family, a member of which, John Plimpton, emigrated to this country in 1636 and settled at Medfield, Mass. Here the descendants of the family lived for many years, and here in 1826 the father of our subject, S. B. Plimpton, was born. He followed the shoemaker's trade for a few years, but at the age of twenty-five, the family ties being broken by the death of his parents, and attracted by the discovery of gold in California, he came to the Pacific coast, via the Horn. The first year was spent in the mines, at the end of which time he came to Oregon, and at Rainier, in Columbia county, he took up a donation claim and engaged in farming. In 1860 he removed to Westport. Here he met with success and continued farming, and later removed to Oak Point, and still later returned to Westport, whence he removed to Willsburg, where he is now living. In 1853 he was united in marriage with Miss Lydia P. Wright, who was born at South Reading, now Wakefield, Mass. Of the children born of this marriage, three attained maturity, William W. being the oldest; Sarah is now the wife of H. J. Winter-



John T. Spencer

botham, of California; and Ortley is an electrician, now residing in Oregon.

William W. Plimpton is indebted to the public schools of Oregon for his preliminary education, which was supplemented by study in the grammar schools in the city of San Francisco. At the age of seventeen years, in 1871, Mr. Plimpton made his first start in life by obtaining a position with Knapp, Burrell & Co., implement dealers in Portland. Beginning at the bottom he steadily worked his way upward, step by step, and from the office he was promoted to the shipping department, later had charge of the order department, in fact learning thoroughly every phase of the business. That his services were greatly appreciated is shown by the term of years he was with the firm, with which he severed his connection at the end of nearly twenty-five years, resigning in January, 1896. Profiting by the experience he had here gained he at once took the necessary steps to organize the Western Storage & Transfer Company. The following six years he devoted his whole time and attention to the management and development of the business. From the first the enterprise proved to be a success and with Mr. Plimpton at the helm it rapidly came to the front, and in 1902, when he turned the management over to his son, it was considered one of the most substantial concerns in the city. The warehouses, erected under the personal supervision of Mr. Plimpton, are modern in construction and ample in size, covering one hundred and fifty by two hundred feet, ground dimensions. As stated, in 1902, Mr. Plimpton severed his connection with the business, doing so for the purpose of accepting a position with the Acme Harvester Company of Peoria, Ill., as assistant manager of their Portland office.

In 1888, Mr. Plimpton was united in marriage with Alice J. Miller, also a native of Oregon, being the second daughter of Adolph and Betsy Miller, who were early pioneers and located at Portland in 1853. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Plimpton, William M. was educated in the public schools and Scott Academy and is now occupying his father's former position with the Western Storage & Transfer Company; their other child, Ethel W., is now the wife of James D. M. Abbott, of Portland.

In politics Mr. Plimpton is an unswerving Republican, but he has never had the time or inclination to take an active part in the campaigns of his party. Although his time and attention have been devoted to his business interests, Mr. Plimpton is a firm supporter of all measures calculated to be of benefit to the city and state. While there are many men who have risen from the ranks there are none that deserve more credit for what they have accomplished than does Mr. Plimpton.

CAPT. JOHN T. APPERSON. It is seldom throughout the incipient stages of growth, down to a period covering many years in the development of a progressive commonwealth, that to any one man is accorded a foremost place by general consent. New countries in these latter days of steam and electricity develop often with rapidity; new issues are met by new leaders, while those who laid the foundation of society rarely retain their hold on affairs for any extended period of time. In this, however, Oregon has been an exception to the rule, and the career of Capt. John T. Apperson is a conspicuous example of the exception. Coming to Oregon when the country was an undeveloped wilderness, no settled social, political or business order, he has exerted a continually increasing influence in the various lines of development which have added to the wealth and greatness of the state. Apart from his business life, he has been one of the foremost builders of our state. The results of his high integrity and of his efforts to elevate the tone of society and keep pure the moral sentiment of the community, make a double claim upon our respect and recognition. Fortunate, indeed, has it been for the state, that its political leaders, like our subject, have been men whose social, religious and domestic relations have stimulated and honored the highest of her people. The lessons of such lives are the best inheritance of a state or people.

John T. Apperson was born in Christian county, Ky., December 24, 1834, a son of Beverly Apperson, who was born in the vicinity of Jamestown on the banks of the James river, and was united in marriage with Jane Gilbert Tubbs, a native of Tennessee. Ten children were born of this union, as follows: Beverly, who died when young; Sarah; Matilda Jane; John T.; Harriett Rebecca; Albert A.; Dona Elvira; Jacob R.; Susan H.; and Milton M., who died in childhood. Beverly Apperson was a planter and farmer, and after his marriage removed to Kentucky. In 1835 he took up his residence in Missouri, living for a time near Springfield, and later locating near Neosha, Newton county. This father was ambitious for his family and in order to better their conditions joined an expedition bound for the coast, in which there were one hundred wagons and much live stock. The journey was a tedious one and much trouble was experienced with the Indians, especially so with those at Umatilla, who were afterward connected with the Whitman massacre. Little did the hopeful band think that ere their journey's end was reached, death would take from their midst one of its most stalwart and hardy members, but the grim messenger strikes where least expected and at Ham Fork, Beverly Apperson died of an attack of fever and was buried in a lonely grave, remote

from home and kindred. Heartbroken, the mother and nine children continued on their way to the new Eldorado, which to them was Oregon City, where a cousin and son-in-law resided. The first winter in Oregon, however, was spent near Portland, at the mouth of the Sandy, where the cattle were wintered and where the mother took up a claim afterward abandoned. In the spring of 1848 the family removed to Lawnsdale, where the mother found employment in a tannery owned by the cousin. Here this brave woman labored for her flock and gave to them the few advantages then obtainable.

John T. Apperson, of whom we are writing, remembers well the long journey across the plains, and although but thirteen years of age, he did his share of the labors incident to the life of the pioneers. He remained at home and worked to assist in the maintenance of the family. With the breaking out of the gold excitement in California in 1849, the family came to Portland, and John T. departed for the Golden state. For a time he mined on the Yuba river and Deer creek, meeting with considerable success, but owing to the state of his health he was obliged to seek other employment, and two years were spent in ranching and cattle raising. At the expiration of this time, Mr. Apperson returned to Oregon and for three years was in the employment of the Milling and Transportation Company, and thereafter engaged in steamboating, his first boat being the Rival, its course being between Oregon City and Portland. Being possessed of an economic nature he saved from his earnings and in time was able to purchase an interest in the boats Clinton and Union, freight and passenger carriers plying between Oregon City and Dayton. He continued in this line of business until 1861, when the breaking out of the Civil war offered an opportunity for every citizen to display his patriotism. Mr. Apperson was among the first to lay down the business duties of life, and as a private he enlisted in the First Oregon Cavalry from which position he was later promoted to first lieutenant. Instead of following out the original intention to join the Army of the Potomac, the government sent them into eastern Oregon, Washington territory and Idaho, where they were engaged in fighting Indians and bushwhacking. Mr. Apperson continued in the service until 1865, in which year he obtained his honorable discharge. He at once took up his old occupation, that of steamboating, which he followed for the next five years.

During these years spent on the river and in the army Mr. Apperson had gained an acquaintance which extended over a large territory. In those days it was hard to find men who were capable to handle the reins of government. Those were the days when the state was being made

and it needed men of unquestioned ability, of honesty and integrity. A Republican in politics, Mr. Apperson had always been found thoroughly abreast of the times and a firm supporter of the principles of his party. Recognizing his worth and ability his party made their first call upon him in 1870, in which year he was elected to the state legislature. He served his constituents well and in 1874 he was selected to fill the office of sheriff, to which position he was later elected. His administration was so satisfactory that his party determined to keep him in public office, and in 1878 he was elected to the state senate, where he served from 1878 to 1882. No member was more active than he. Bills that were calculated to be of benefit to the state always had his active and hearty support. Other political honors came to Mr. Apperson in 1884, when he was sent as a delegate to the National Convention held in Chicago, at which time he labored earnestly for the nomination of James G. Blaine. Four years later, in 1888, he was again called upon to serve in the legislature, and in 1889 he was appointed registrar of the United States land office at Oregon City, which position he held for the succeeding four years. Since retiring from the latter position he has lived in retirement from public office. Twenty-four years of his life have been given to his state. His record is an honorable one over which there falls no shadow of shame or dishonor.

Fraternally Mr. Apperson is one of the most prominent Masons in the state and is the oldest on the Pacific coast, having joined Multnomah Lodge in 1858, of which he is past master. He is also identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, has passed the chairs in both branches of the order, and has been grand representative of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the United States and attended the convention held in the city of Cincinnati in 1882. In 1872 he served as grand master of the state of Oregon.

All his life Captain Apperson has been a staunch supporter of educational matters and has done all in his power to better the conditions of the schools in the state. In 1885 a law was enacted creating a Board of Regents of the State Agricultural College at Corvallis. In the same year Captain Apperson was appointed a member of the Board by Governor Moody, and at this time he is still serving. For seven years he was president of the board and during that time he won the appreciation of all. On his retirement from the office of president the board passed resolutions of thanks and praise for the manner in which he had conducted the affairs of the office. In addition to other matters Mr. Apperson has been greatly interested in the agricultural conditions of Oregon and for many years was a member

of the state board, while for ten years he served as president of the same.

In Walla Walla, Wash., Mr. Apperson was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. Elliott, a native of Missouri and a daughter of William Elliott, who was born in Vincennes, Ind., and a farmer during his active life. Mr. Elliott crossed the plains to Oregon in 1846, and has lived for many years with his daughter, Mrs. Apperson. To his credit is courageous service in the Indian wars and a life of devotion to his family.

If space permitted the writer could say much more of the life and deeds of Captain Apperson. There is no man in the Willamette Valley more deserving of the esteem and confidence of his fellow-men than he. His life is like an open book—open to all. He has lived a life of high purpose. His interest in the growth and development of his adopted state has been sincere, and by example he has endeavored to elevate the standard of morality and progress in all of the avenues of his activity. It is to such men the present generation owes a debt of gratitude that will never be paid. Too much cannot be said or done in their honor. They are the men that have made Oregon one of the greatest of states and their lives are well worthy of emulation.

CAPT. GEORGE ANSON PEASE. Not a few of the fortunes which have been made in the great northwest have come from the waters of its many rivers, for steamboating has not been the least of the remunerative employments of this section. Capt. George Anson Pease is one of the pioneers who realized the possible profit of such work, his early observation having taught him as much, for his mother had six brothers engaged in boating on the Hudson river, and almost immediately after his arrival here in 1850 he became so employed and continued so throughout his entire business career. It is a self-evident fact that he has been successful in a financial way, and the general esteem and respect of his fellow-men bespeak that greater one which can only be won by years of trustworthiness. In 1861 Captain Pease rescued forty people from a flood, proving those qualities which have always distinguished his life.

The father of Captain Pease, Norman Pease, was an architect and builder of New York state and said to be the best in his trade throughout the state. He was born in Ohio and after his removal to New York he married Harriet McAllister, a representative of a Scotch family, and he died January 4, 1847, at the age of forty-three years, while she came to Oregon in 1862 and made her home in Oregon City until her death in 1890, in her eighty-fourth year. She was the mother of seven children, one of whom died in

infancy, the others being as follows: George Anson, of this review, the oldest child, and the only son, born in Stuyvesant Landing, Columbia county, N. Y., September 30, 1830; Maria A., now the wife of Alexander Warner, of Mt. Tabor; Martha E., the widow of John Hower, at the time of her mother's death being in Portland, but now living in New York City; Jane, who became the wife of A. M. Cannon and died in Spokane Falls, Wash., in 1893; Harriet E., the widow of Capt. C. W. Pope; and Pamela, who became the wife of Alfred Herring and died in Portland, in 1887. Captain Pease and his sisters were all educated in the subscription schools of his native state, but at the age of fifteen years he became connected with his father to learn the carpenter and joiner's trade, and at the death of his father he finished his apprenticeship with another man. He remained at home until 1849, when he set out for the west, his trip being made by way of the Horn, his arrival safely accomplished September 30, 1849. He remained in Sacramento for a time and spent the winter in the mines, where he met with success, which was turned into failure through his trust of the man with whom he was working. Having lost all that he had gained he decided to go north and try his fortune in Oregon, arriving here in July, 1850, where he has ever since remained. He purchased a couple of boats and ran them from Milwaukee to Oregon City and later from Portland. In 1851 the first steamboat was brought to the Willamette river and Captain Pease secured a position as clerk and deck-hand, remaining for six months, the first boats being the Hoosier, Oregon, Canema and Franklin. With others Captain Pease bought The Elk in 1858 and Onward in 1860, and became pilot and captain of the steamer Hoosier in 1851. In 1863 he built a boat which he called the Enterprise and ran on the upper river, which proved a profitable undertaking and later it was put into The People's Transportation Company. For some years the captain was a member of the board of directors, but later they sold the Benjamin Holliday and he remained in his employ as superintendent of the river lines. Mr. Holliday afterward sold out to the Oregon Steamer and Navigation Company and Captain Pease still remained as master in the employ of that company until he resigned and became a pilot in 1870, after some years going to work for the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company. In 1896 he was appointed captain of the United States government dredge, W. S. Ladd, and remained successfully until May, 1903, when he resigned and quit active work.

In Linn City, in 1857, Captain Pease was united in marriage with Miss Mildred A. Moore, who was born in Illinois and came to Oregon when she was five years old. She died in Portland, whither

the family had removed in 1868, in October, 1889, when thirty-seven years old, the mother of four children, of whom two, Francis A., aged six, and George E., aged two, are deceased, while the living are Archibald L., who is married and has two sons, George Norman, a student of Cornell University, and A. Leroy, a student of Hill Military Academy; and Harriet M., residing in San Francisco, the wife of T. J. Colbert, manager of the carpet department of the Emporium, and they have two children: Mildred Grace, now Mrs. Peters, and George Pease Colbert. The children of Captain Pease were all educated in the public schools of Oregon City and Portland. Fraternally the captain is a prominent man, having been made a Mason in 1855, in Oregon City, and having acted as master of Multnomah Lodge, which is the oldest on the Pacific coast. He is a charter member of Portland Lodge No. 55, and belongs to the Chapter, R. A. M., charter member of Scottish Rite and member of Al Kader Temple. He belongs socially to the Pioneers' Association of Oregon and Historical Society, and in the line of his business belongs to the Masters and Pilots' Association of Untied States Steam Vessels. Captain Pease is a self-made man and the success which he has achieved may be traced to that decision of character which impelled him to grasp a difficulty as soon as presented and use every strength and purpose of his intellect to overcome it and lift himself to a higher position among his fellow men.

KENNETH A. J. MACKENZIE, M. D. The founder of the Mackenzie family in America was Roderick Mackenzie, a member of an old family of Scotland and himself a native of Ross Shire. The ancient families of Langwell and Aiky, Earls of Cromartie and Brahan, are members of the same family. When a young man he settled in Canada where he soon became identified with the operations of the famous Hudson Bay Company, first in the capacity of clerk, and subsequently rising to be chief factor in the service. Through his keen intelligence and rare executive ability he rose rapidly to a position of influence among the company's officers, and his work at the various posts where he was stationed reflected the highest credit upon his capabilities and his devotion to the company's interests. Upon retiring from active business he purchased a homestead at Melbourne, Quebec, on the St. Francis river, where he continued to reside until his death in 1896. Throughout his life he adhered to the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church, in which faith he had been reared. His wife, who also died in 1896, was Jane Mackenzie, a native of Fort William, in the Lake Superior district. Her father, also named Roderick Mackenzie, a

native of Ross Shire, Scotland, likewise became a chief factor in the service of the Hudson Bay Company, and for years was stationed in the northwest, eventually dying in the Red River settlement, where he owned a large farm.

In the family of which Dr. Mackenzie was the eldest son there were four sons and two daughters. Of these, Peter is a well-known advocate in Quebec, and rendered able service as a representative of his district in the Provincial Legislature. Thomas is a farmer in Australia. Francis A. is engaged in business in Montreal. One of the daughters, Isabella, is married to R. Lea Barnes, manager of the Wells-Fargo Bank; and resides in Portland, while the other, Jane Mackenzie, continues to occupy the old homestead.

Kenneth A. J. Mackenzie was born in Cumberland House, Manitoba, January 13, 1859. As a boy he was afforded excellent educational advantages, attending the Nest Academy in Scotland, later the high school of Montreal, Canada, and subsequently being graduated from Upper Canada College in Toronto. Having decided to enter the medical profession, in 1877 he matriculated in McGill University, where he took a complete course of lectures, being graduated in 1881 with the degree of M. D. C. M. With a desire to broaden his professional knowledge before undertaking active practice, he went to Edinburgh, Scotland, where he took a post-graduate course in the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, which conferred upon him the degree of L. R. C. P. and S. E. In the hospitals and clinics of Berlin, Vienna, Paris and London he had further advantages of the highest importance to one whose ambition was to acquire a thorough knowledge of medicine and surgery.

Upon returning to America, Dr. Mackenzie, in 1882, located in Portland, Ore., where he has since established an enviable reputation for skill in surgery and accuracy in diagnosis and treatment in general practice. By his professional brethren he is at this time freely accorded the position of pre-eminence among the practitioners of Oregon, and ranks as the peer of the most successful and distinguished medical scientists of the Pacific slope. Aside from his large private practice, he has been variously identified with important interests properly associated with his professional work. For twenty years he has served as a member of the medical faculty of the Oregon State University. In 1883 he was appointed to the staff of St. Vincent's Hospital, where his broad knowledge and observation, extending into the hospitals of the medical centers of Europe, as well as of this country, made his services especially valuable. He has also held the post of chief surgeon for the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company. His high standing among the



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members of the profession is indicated by the fact that he was honored by election to the presidency of the Oregon State Medical Association and of the Portland Medical Society, in both of which organization he has been an active laborer. He is also a member of the American Medical Association and of the International Association of Railway Surgeons. Fraternally and socially he is identified with the University Club and the Arlington Club, and is a life member of the Portland Library Association. In religious connections he is a member of Trinity Episcopal Church of Portland, and is a contributor to the success of other movements of a religious and benevolent nature.

On 1885 Dr. Mackenzie married Cora Hardy Scott, a native of Louisiana, and a daughter of Pliny and Cora Hardy of St. Landry's parish, La. She died in 1901. Their children are named as follows: Ronald Seaforth, Jean Stuart, Barbara and Kenneth A. J., Jr.

COL. HENRY E. DOSCH. In noting the history of the Dosch family we find they were prominent in military affairs in Germany, where Col. John B. Dosch and his father, Col. Ernest Dosch, were officers in the army; and the former had two brothers who also held high rank in the service of their country. At the close of an honorable career in the army he entered the diplomatic service, and subsequently, with a record of which he might well be proud, he retired to his large estate adjoining Kastel-Mainz, and there his last years were passed. His wife, Anna, was a daughter of Ulrich Busch, a large and wealthy lumber merchant of Kastel-Mainz; her brother, Adolphus Busch, has since become one of the most prominent residents of St. Louis, Mo. In her family of seven children one son and one daughter survive, the former being Col. Henry E. Dosch, of Portland, proposed director-general of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, and commissioner of the board of horticultural commissioners of Oregon.

In his native town of Kastel-Mainz, where he was born June 17, 1841, Col. Henry E. Dosch received excellent educational advantages. On the completion of the regular course in the School of Commerce and Industry in Kastel-Mainz, he was apprenticed to a large importing oil house, where he served for three years. In March of 1860 he came to America and secured employment as bookkeeper in St. Louis. At the opening of the Civil war he enlisted as member of General Fremont's body guard, serving as such until November, 1861, when the one hundred and fifty-one men composing the guard were honorably discharged. At the battle of Springfield, Mo., these valiant guardsmen met and routed

three thousand Confederates in a desperate conflict that lasted from three in the afternoon until dark. During this engagement Mr. Dosch was wounded in the right leg. It might have been supposed that this baptism of fire would discourage Mr. Dosch from further efforts to enlist; but not so. On the expiration of his time he endeavored to secure admission into the volunteer service, and in March of 1862 was accepted as a member of Company C, Fifth Missouri Cavalry. Later, on account of losses in the Fourth and Fifth, these regiments were consolidated and he then resigned. A later office was that of sergeant of Company C, after which he was promoted to be sergeant-major of the regiment and then adjutant, and for the last three months he was acting colonel. On the consolidation of the two regiments, in 1863, he resigned his position and retired from the service.

The first experience of Colonel Dosch with western life and environment was gained in 1863, when he crossed the plains with ox-teams and after two weeks in Salt Lake City continued his journey to Virginia City, Nev. For a time he was connected with the Wells-Fargo pony express, and at one time he walked from Omaha to Sacramento and thence to San Francisco. In April of 1864 he became bookkeeper and cashier for a firm dealing in miner's supplies at The Dalles. The next year he embarked in the mercantile business at Canon City, Ore., and continued until the loss of his stock and store by fire led him to come to Portland in 1871. In this city he conducted a wholesale business in the boot and shoe line for nineteen years, having his establishment on Front street. The mental and nervous strain incident to the building up of a large wholesale business proved very trying and he was finally obliged to retire, in order that his health might not be permanently injured. Being of too active a temperament to enjoy complete rest, he turned his attention to horticulture, a science which has always possessed the keenest fascination for him. In 1889 the governor of Oregon appointed him a member of the board of horticultural commissioners and each succeeding governor has re-appointed him to the office. During his term of service five volumes of biennial reports have been issued. Those published in 1899 and 1901 have been adopted as text books at Cornell University, University of Michigan, University of Wisconsin, Stuttgart University in Germany, and various colleges in England.

Perhaps in no way has Colonel Dosch more materially aided in the progress of Oregon and in bringing before the world a knowledge of its resources, than through his connection with exhibits of the products of the state. During the World's Fair in Chicago an exhibit was inaugu-

rated that attracted much attention from people who previously had been wholly unacquainted with the state's possibilities. Through his efforts the legislature was interested in the exhibit and an appropriation was made, thereby enhancing the success of the enterprise. A later project which he superintended was the exhibit of the products of Oregon at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha. So successful was he in this work that he was appointed to the same position in connection with the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, N. Y., and the Inter-State and West Indies Exposition at Charleston, S. C. One of the highest honors of his life came to him with his appointment as director-general of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, to which he is now giving much time and thought. During 1903 he will have charge of an exhibit at Ozaka, Japan, and while visiting this International Exposition it is his hope to arouse an interest on the part of the Japanese and induce them to make an exhibit at Portland during the Lewis and Clark Exposition.

There is probably no citizen of Portland whose knowledge of horticulture is broader and more thorough than that possessed by Colonel Dosch. In his office as commissioner of the state board of horticultural commissioners, he has directed its operations and headed its work in the direction of bringing to the people of the state, as well as elsewhere, an accurate knowledge of Oregon soil, its possibilities as a horticultural center, and the special fruits suited to various localities. Often he has accepted invitations to contribute to horticultural journals, and the articles appearing therein over his signature always command a wide reading. His association with the board of horticultural commissioners has been productive of the greatest good to the fruit-growing interests of the state, and to those having a knowledge of his contribution to the success of the board's reports the accepted value of the reports is a tribute to his accuracy and judgment. It may be doubted if any measure has contributed more to the development of Oregon's horticultural resources than the act of legislature, approved February 25, 1889, for the creation of a state board of horticulture; and it may also be doubted if any one member of the board has contributed in so great a degree to its success as has Colonel Dosch. As originally created, the board of horticulture consists of six members, appointed by the governor, secretary of state and state treasurer. One member represents the state at large, while the others represent five districts, namely: first district, Multnomah, Clackamas, Yamhill, Washington, Columbia, Clatsop and Tillamook counties; second district, Marion, Polk, Benton, Lincoln, Linn and Lane counties; third district, Douglas, Jackson, Klamath, Josephine, Coos,

Curry and Lake counties; fourth district, Wasco, Sherman, Morrow, Gilliam and Crook counties; and fifth district, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Baker, Malheur, Harney and Grant counties. The members reside in the districts for which they are appointed and are selected with reference to their practical experience in or knowledge of horticulture. Appointment is for a term of four years. The present officers of the board are E. L. Smith, president; L. T. Reynolds, treasurer, and Henry E. Dosch, secretary, while the representatives of districts are as follows: W. K. Newell, first district; L. T. Reynolds, second district; A. H. Carson, third district; Emile Schanno, fourth district; Judd Geer, fifth district; and E. L. Smith, state-at-large.

The marriage of Colonel Dosch was solemnized at Canon City, Ore., in 1866, and united with him Marie Louise Fleurot, who was born in France and received her education in Portland. They are the parents of six children now living, namely: Ernst, who is a merchant at Skagway, Alaska; Lillie, Camelia, Arno, Roswell and Marguerite. The family attend the First Presbyterian Church of Portland, in which Colonel Dosch for a time officiated as treasurer.

For several terms he was commander of Lincoln-Garfield Post No. 3, G. A. R. During his residence in Canon City in 1867 he was made a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is now identified with Minerva Lodge in Portland. During 1887-88 he was grand master of the grand lodge of Oregon. In politics he has always been allied with the Democratic party, but during the campaigns of 1896 and 1900 connected himself with the gold wing of that party, not being in favor of a sixteen-to-one standard. During the long period of his residence in the west he has kept in touch with the progress in the world of thought and action, and while especially devoted to the great northwest, yet has no narrow spirit of prejudice, but is loyal to the welfare of our country, and interested in worldwide progress. Frequent trips to the east, as well as several voyages across the ocean to the old home land, have brought to him an intimate knowledge of the development of our nation and the influence of modern thought in the old world; but, while loyal to the land of his birth, he believes the history of the future ages is to be written by the United States and especially by that portion thereof lying beyond the Rockies.

EARL C. BRONAUGH, JR. From his earliest recollections identified with the history of Portland, Mr. Bronaugh is keenly alive to the opportunities offered by his home city, and is



E. C. Bronaugh

one of the enthusiastic advocates of its possibilities. He was born in Cross county, Ark., February 26, 1866, and when two years of age was brought to Oregon by his father, E. C. Bronaugh. His education was begun in the public schools of Portland, and was completed at the University of the Pacific, at San Jose, Cal., from which he was graduated in 1888, with the degree of A. B. Three years later the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by his alma mater. He began the study of law while a clerk in the office of Whalley, Bronaugh & Northrup, and afterward entered the law department of the University of Oregon, from which he was graduated in 1890, with the degree of LL. B. During June of the same year he was admitted to the bar. In taking up the active practice of his profession he became a member of the firm of Bronaugh, McArthur, Fenton & Bronaugh, which, by the death of Judge McArthur, in 1897, and the retirement of the senior Bronaugh, was changed to Fenton, Bronaugh & Muir. The latter partnership was dissolved in February, 1900, and later the firm of Bronaugh & Bronaugh was organized by Mr. Bronaugh and his cousin, Jerry Bronaugh, the two now conducting a general practice and acting as attorneys for a number of corporations. Mr. Bronaugh has made a specialty of the law of real property, and has been, since 1900, attorney for several foreign loan companies.

Mr. Bronaugh was married in San Jose, Cal., to Miss Grace Huggins, a native of Iowa. They now have four children: Elizabeth, Lewis, Earl C., Jr., and Polly. The family is connected with the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Portland, in which Mr. Bronaugh is a member of the board of trustees, and for eight years has been Sunday school superintendent. He is a member of the board of directors of the Y. M. C. A. The Arlington Club, University Club, State Bar Association and Alumni Association of the Phi Kappa Psi and Phi Delta Phi are among the organizations to which he belongs. During his university work he was one of the founders of Chase Chapter of Legal Fraternity, Phi Delta Phi, University of Oregon. Fraternaly he is connected with the A. O. U. W. and the Royal Arcanum. In 1900 he was elected to represent the Seventh ward in the city council, and served two years, meantime being chairman of the committee on streets, health and police, and was also a member of the judiciary committee. Under appointment by the legislature in 1901 he became a member of the charter board and served as chairman of the committee on executive department and a member of the committee on the legislative department.

EARL C. BRONAUGH. In the last half century the lawyer has been a pre-eminent factor in all affairs of private concern and national importance. He has been depended upon to conserve the best and permanent interests of the whole people, and is a recognized power in all the avenues of life. He stands as the protector of the rights and liberties of his fellow men, and is a representative of a profession whose followers, if they would gain honor, fame and success, must be men of merit and ability. Such a one was Earl C. Bronaugh, who passed away March 6, 1899, after a connection of thirty-one years with the bar of Oregon, and it is safe to say that there never was an attorney in the state who was held in higher respect by his associates. Coming to the state at a time when the work of development had just begun, he became identified with the substantial growth and upbuilding of the same. Unostentatious in manner, he never allowed himself to become a public man, preferring to give his whole time to the practice of his profession.

At the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, members of the Bronaugh family, who were French Huguenots, fled to Scotland for refuge, and from there came to America. The emigration must have taken place some time before the Revolution, as members of the family took part in the struggle for independence. Jeremiah Bronaugh, the father of the personal subject of this review, was born in Virginia, where the family had settled at a very early day. In about 1846, Mr. Bronaugh became a pioneer of western Tennessee, and still later removed to Arkansas, where he lived the balance of his life. In early manhood he was engaged in the mercantile business, but the most of his life was devoted to agricultural pursuits. By marriage he was united with Miss Elizabeth Clapp, a daughter of Dr. Earl B. Clapp, of Abingdon, Va. Dr. Clapp was a native of Massachusetts, and served as surgeon during the war of 1812 with the Virginia troops. He married Elizabeth Craig, of Abingdon, a daughter of Capt. Robert Craig. Captain Craig was a native of Pennsylvania, and in 1787 he removed to the Old Dominion. During the struggle for independence he served under Washington during two campaigns. He was also very active in promoting patriotic societies, organizing many in different portions of the country. He died in Abingdon in 1834, aged ninety years. For seventy years he was a very active member of the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Earl B. Clapp was a descendant of Thomas Clapp, a native of Dorchester, England, who came to this country in 1633, and settled in Massachusetts, where the descendants of the family resided until some time prior to the war of 1812, when Dr. Clapp

migrated to Virginia, being the first member of the family to leave the New England states. His marriage with Elizabeth Craig resulted in the birth of four children, one of whom was Elizabeth, who became the wife of Jeremiah Bronaugh. Of this latter union there were seven children, three of whom lived to reach mature years, as follows: Earl C., our subject; Anna Louisa, now Mrs. Poindexter, of Bardwell, Ky., and William J., who died in Arkansas. His son, Jerry, is now an attorney of the city of Portland.

Earl C. Bronaugh was born in Abingdon, Va., March 4, 1831. There he spent the first twelve years of his life, at the end of which time he accompanied his parents on their removal to Shelby county, Tenn. There a new home was founded in the wilderness, and for six years Mr. Bronaugh assisted his father in the work of the farm and wood. While a resident of Abingdon he had attended the public schools and laid the foundation for an education, and while working with his father he devoted his spare time to study. Early in life he had become imbued with a desire to make law his life occupation. Accordingly, in 1847, he entered the law office of his uncle, J. W. Clapp, of Holly Springs, Miss., and after two years of study he was admitted to the bar.

Being without means to take up the practice of his profession at once, the following two years were spent in teaching in Tennessee and Arkansas. He then located at Jacksonport, Ark., where he engaged in practice for a short time. Soon after he removed to Little Rock, the same state, where for a time he served as clerk of the chancery court. Later, two years were spent at Brownsville, Ark., from which place he removed to Helena, in the same state. Here he became prominently identified with affairs and was elected judge of the circuit court in 1860. This office he continued to hold until the breaking out of the Civil war.

While not a man in sympathy with slavery, his education and environments had been such as to imbue him with the principles of the south. He was a firm believer in state sovereignty and when his adopted state seceded from the Union he gave his support to the Confederate cause. He enlisted in the army of the south and for one year continued in the service. At the expiration of this time his health failed and he soon after received his discharge from the service and returned home, where he remained until the close of the war. For a time after the close of the great struggle he remained in the south, but he soon realized that it was a poor country in which to strive for a fortune and position and after a few years he determined to seek newer fields in the far west where there were fairer

chances for reward. In the year 1868 he came to the city of Portland. On reaching here he was without a dollar in the world, but he was not of the sort that give up and become disheartened. He was determined to succeed and at once opened a law office. From the first he received his share of the public's patronage and as time passed and people learned of his ability his practice grew until at the time of his death there were none that commanded a more extensive clientage, and his legal attainments placed him in the very front rank of the Oregon bar.

For three years he was associated with Hon. John Catlin as a partner and for ten years was a member of the firm of Dolph, Bronaugh, Dolph & Simon. In 1882, owing to failing health, he removed with his family to St. Clair county, Cal., where he remained for two years. On his return to Portland he became a partner in the law firm of Whalley, Bronaugh & Northup. The senior member of this firm retired in 1889, and from that time until the death of Mr. Bronaugh, the style of the firm was Bronaugh & Northup.

At a meeting of the members of the Portland bar soon after the death of Mr. Bronaugh there was a large attendance and many of the leading attorneys of the city delivered a number of scholarly and eloquent orations. It was said at the time there was never before a like meeting where so many sincere and able addresses were given. The committee on resolutions, in addition to a sketch of his life, presented the following eulogy, which was adopted by the meeting:

"As a lawyer, Judge Bronaugh had few if any superiors at the Oregon bar. Some might excel him in eloquence, others in powers for skillful cross examination, but no one in the knowledge of the law or accuracy of statement. No case intrusted to him was lost through his want of care, research or ability. It has been said of him that no man could make a better record in a cause for appeal to the supreme court, and no lawyer saw the controlling questions in a case with more clearness than he. Before a jury he was an exceedingly dangerous antagonist. Always in earnest himself in what he did, he never failed to impress those whom he addressed with the sincerity of his views. Persuasive in speech, logical and forceful in argument, with a play often of quiet and graceful humor and gentle wit, of which he used to please and not to wound, it was not surprising that he should have been a great verdict winner. Those whom he vanquished in forensic contest never felt the sting of their defeat intensified by any boasting on his part or the detraction of the abilities or conduct of his adversary. In defeat he was always calm, courteous and



John F. Keapley

brave; fertile in resources but fair in action. It is not the language of mortuary panegyric, but the plain simple truth, which everyone in the community in which for thirty years he has lived and labored, will attest, to say of him that his name was the synonym of uprightness and honor, and that he was in the estimation of everyone, whether client or adversary, esteemed and respected as an honest man.

"Priceless indeed is that legacy of a good and honored name that he bequeathed to his family which he loved so well, and for whom he so cheerfully labored. He was a devoted husband and father; a kind and generous neighbor; a plain and simple gentleman of the old school; unaffected in manner, speech and dress; sincerely devoted to his profession and unmindful of the strife and contentions of public life. He did not mingle much in public, was retiring and modest, and preferred the quiet home, the grave decorum of the court room, and the desk and library of his office. He was a man of strong religious convictions, and deeply sensible of the sufferings of the human race. The loss of seven children in their childhood and youth gave a touch of sorrow to his face, and the gravity of life and its issues made a profound impression upon his whole career. And yet he was a most hopeful man in the promises of the faith he professed. The hope of a simple, sincere Christianity animated his life and efforts. To him this life was but a preparation for that to come. It was therefore doubly earnest to him, for as Long-fellow wrote, he felt—

'Life is real, life is earnest.
And the grave is not its goal;
Dust thou art, to dust returneth
Was not spoken of the soul.'

"Although his star of life is no longer seen, yet it has set as sets the morning star in beauty, which goes not down behind the darkened clouds of the west, but melts away in the pure radiance of Heaven. Let us emulate his virtues and follow his example."

Mr. Bronaugh had a deep and abiding faith in the cardinal principles of the Christian religion. Though reared in the Presbyterian faith, later in life he identified himself with the Christian Adventist denomination, and became an earnest worker in the cause. He was a man of unsullied reputation, pure minded, generous hearted, and always adhering strictly to the principles which he laid down for his self-government, when, as a thoughtful and reasoning creature, he first decided to champion the cause of the Master of the hearts and lives of men. He contributed liberally of his means for the furtherance of the Gospel, and his benevolence

aside from church work was numerous, though very quietly conducted. The ethical system associated with the church was carried by him into his daily life, and in Masonry, in which he took an earnest and active interest, he found the fellow of the church. The time he had to spare from the practice of his profession was devoted to the study of the Bible; it was his recreation, and many of the Biblical articles from his pen have been published in different sections of the country.

HON. JOHN F. CAPLES. The descendant of a family identified for many years with the jurisprudence of Ohio, with the founding of at least one of the towns of that state, and with the maintenance of its agricultural prestige, the career of Hon. John F. Caples has naturally been founded on broad and liberal lines, and with a view to large accomplishment. He was born at what is now Ashland county, Ohio, January 12, 1832, and is the youngest of the eight sons and two daughters born to Judge Robert Francis and Charlotte (Laffer) Caples, natives respectively of Westmoreland and Allegheny counties, Pa. The paternal grandfather Caples was of English descent, and was an early settler in Pennsylvania.

Judge Robert Francis Caples became identified with Wayne county at a very early day, where he engaged in farming and was associate judge of the county courts. In time he removed to within fourteen miles of Tiffin, Seneca county, Ohio, where he entered, cleared and improved the land upon which the town of Risdon was built, and of which he was one of the proprietors. The nearby town of Rome, of which Mr. Foster was proprietor, was eventually incorporated with Risdon, under the name of Fostoria. Judge Caples studied law in his youth and was admitted to the bar, in after life becoming known for his equitable rulings and wise disposition of legal complications. His death occurred in 1835 of cholera. His wife was of German descent, and a daughter of John Laffer, a pioneer of Allegheny county, Pa., who followed the martial fortunes of Washington during the Revolutionary war, under command of General Wayne. Mrs. Caples died in Ohio in 1852, having survived her husband seventeen years. Three of her large family are living, and of these Henry L., a resident of Vancouver, an attorney, and ex-member of the Washington legislature, came to the coast in 1852.

The education of Hon. John F. Caples was acquired in Risdon, now Fostoria, Ohio, and at the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, which latter institution he attended for four years. His legal training was inaugurated with the firm of Stanton & Allison, of Bellefontaine, Logan

county, Ohio, and he was subsequently admitted to the bar of Logan county in 1853. In 1855 he transferred his law practice to Findlay, Ohio, and later to Warsaw, Ind., and after returning to Ohio entered the government recruiting service in northwest Ohio and northern Indiana. In 1865 he brought his family to the coast via the Isthmus, San Francisco and to Vancouver, Wash., in which latter city he engaged in practice and served as city attorney. A year later, in 1866, he located in Portland, and in 1872 was elected to the legislature from Multnomah county, was chairman of the judiciary committee, and assisted in the election of Mr. Mitchell to his first term in the United States senate. In 1878 he was elected district attorney, his territory comprising Multnomah, Washington, Clackamas, Columbia and Clatsop counties, a responsibility maintained by Mr. Caples for six years in succession, an honor hitherto accorded to no district attorney in the state. In 1897 Mr. Caples was appointed United States consul to Valparaiso, Chili, by President McKinley, and while holding this important post had opportunity to exercise the diplomacy and tact which have been important factors in the formation of his success, and which were especially required because of the complications resulting from the Spanish-American war. Mr. Caples resigned the consulship in 1901, and thereafter returned to Portland, where he has since engaged in a general practice of law.

In Champaign county, Ohio, Mr. Caples married Sarah J. Morrison, in 1854, Mrs. Caples having been born in Ohio, and her death occurred in California in 1877. Six children were born of this union: Carrie, wife of Dr. W. H. Saylor, of Portland; Mrs. Mathieu, of Portland; Mrs. Paget, of Portland; Mrs. Anthony, of California; Robert A., a newspaper man of Vinita, I. T.; and Jennie, living at home. Mr. Caples is a member of the State Bar Association and of the Board of Trade. Fraternally he is associated with Portland Lodge No. 55, A. F. & A. M., the Consistory and the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite; and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. As a staunch upholder of Republicanism he has enrolled himself among the western politicians in the broadest sense of that much abused term, and aside from the honors before mentioned, served as presidential elector of Oregon in 1892, and was the messenger who conveyed the vote to Washington. In 1896 he served in a similar capacity for President McKinley. Back in Ohio Mr. Caples was a delegate to the Ohio state convention at Columbus in 1856, and he was present at the Chicago nomination of Abraham Lincoln. As an orator, eloquent and effective platform speaker, and general trial lawyer, Mr. Caples is excelled by few, if any, on the Pacific coast, and within the state of Oregon no one is

personally known to more people than he. He is a member of the Taylor Street Methodist Episcopal Church, a member of the board of trustees, and chairman of the same for many years.

HON. JAMES WILLIS NESMITH. The name which heads this review is one written high in the annals of Oregon's history, and stands for the life of a man whose influence still makes itself felt throughout various circles in the life of the west. Beyond the borders of the state which Colonel Nesmith made his by the life and work of a pioneer, has also gone that broadening influence, for he became one of the prominent men of the national government during the trying times of '61, and gave the strength of his intellect and manhood toward the support of those principles, upon which the foundation of the Union rests. True, always, to his principles of honor, loyal to that which claimed his allegiance, and earnest in the prosecution of whatever duty came into his hands, Colonel Nesmith won the esteem and confidence of all with whom he came in contact, friend and foe alike trusting him, for in his social, business and political relations, in public and private life, his career was free from the stain of dishonesty. Oregon is justly proud to claim him as a representative son.

The life of Hon. James Willis Nesmith began in New Brunswick, in 1820, while his parents, William Morrison and Harriet (Willis) Nesmith, were visiting in the north. Both the father and mother of Colonel Nesmith were representatives of old and distinguished families, on the paternal side inheriting the sturdy qualities of Scotch-Irish ancestry. After their marriage in 1814 the young people took up their abode in Maine, where they remained until the death of the mother, which occurred while the colonel was still an infant. When this son was five years old, the father lost his entire fortune by fire, and was thus prevented from giving to his children those advantages which would otherwise have been theirs. Though deprived of the regular training of school, Colonel Nesmith did much studying, as he had a natural inclination for books, and had also a keen observation, which enabled him to pick up a great deal of valuable knowledge as he grew older and found more association with the outside world. Like many another eastern-bred youth, he felt a strong desire to test his ability in a pioneer life, and he was not old when he came as far west as Ohio, and in company with his cousin, Joseph G. Wilson, late member of Congress from Oregon, attended the district school near Cincinnati. A little later he came to Missouri, and was joined by his father, who died and was buried there.

After the death of the elder man the younger had left no ties to bind him to the east, and he at once sought to join a company bound for the trip across the plains. He failed to join the party he sought, but became, instead, a member of the Applegate party, who crossed in 1843. Locating in Oregon City, he followed out the suggestion of Peter Burnett, who was also one of the party that crossed the plains in 1843, and began the study of law. With that application which ever distinguished his efforts, the colonel soon became familiar with the common sense idea of jurisprudence contained in the few books which came into his possession, and two years later qualified to fill the office of judge under the provisional government.

Always a stanch Democrat, it required no small degree of courage for Colonel Nesmith to ally himself on the side of another party and platform, as he was compelled to do, at the time of the breaking out of the Civil war. Many of those who had always been his friends, Democrats in politics, gave their support to the southern cause, while his ideas of honor and his deep-rooted convictions made the colonel a stanch Unionist. He was not an abolitionist, nor in sympathy with the anti-slavery agitation, and it was because of this that his friends expected him to join them in their espousal of the southern cause. He did not, however; he stood apart from the regular party ranks, and in 1860 accepted a position as elector on the Douglas ticket. He was elected through the votes of the Douglas Democrats and the Republicans, the latter having entire confidence in the integrity and the worth of the man selected to fill the position. He therefore became senator to fill the place left vacant by General Lane, for many years a warm personal friend of the colonel's, and who accepted the place of vice president on the old Democratic ticket with Breckinridge. Whatever trials and difficulties arose during the time in which Colonel Nesmith served as senator were met with that same courage, that frank, fearless honor, but masterly will and intellect, which contributed so largely to the personal success of the man. It was not an easy position to fill, and a man less worthy in any way would have failed in the discharge of duties. Until the close of the war he upheld national authority and became a trusted adviser of President Lincoln. After its close, however, he vigorously opposed the reconstruction measures of the Republican party, and was ever afterward identified with the Democratic party. Upon his return to Oregon he became a leader in that party, and in 1873 was elected to fill the vacancy in Congress caused by the death of his cousin, Joseph G. Wilson.

Colonel Nesmith was never too busy in the pursuit of his profession, or his own aggrandizement

in any way, to neglect his duty as a citizen and a pioneer in the western state. He was one of the number who fought in the Cayuse war in 1848 to avenge the death of Whitman, and again in 1855 he served with distinction in the Rogue river and Yakima wars, earning there the title by which he has ever been known, that of colonel. In 1857 he was appointed superintendent of Indian affairs, and served for two years, in a position of great responsibility, covering a field which included Oregon, Washington and Idaho. He also served at one time as United States marshal at Salem, and became a member of the state legislature, meeting every duty promptly, and as promptly fulfilling it. This most admirable trait was that which won the commendation of those who had the interests of Oregon at heart, and meant to intrust them only to men who possessed the courage, honesty and earnestness of purpose to carry forward the great plan which was to make her one of the first of the states.

In 1846 Colonel Nesmith was united in marriage with Pauline Goff, whose father was a pioneer of 1844, and she bore him the following children: Joseph Lane, Mary J., Harriet, Valena, James and William. The death of the colonel occurred in 1885. Thus passed away from mortal sight one of the men to whom Oregon owes her greatness; but memory survives the lapse of time, and his name loses none of the luster which attaches to it as that of a pioneer, a courageous, loyal, worthy man and gentleman.

BLUFORD D. SIGLER. In the business career of Bluford D. Sigler, the young man of the present generation may find a source of inspiration and encouragement. Coming to Portland when that city was at the zenith of its era of early commercial development, he was still a very young man when he decided to establish himself independently in business. But the northwest, with its boundless resources, is a country of young men, and here Mr. Sigler found abundant opportunity to build the foundations of a business which is amply rewarding his laborious and well-considered efforts.

Mr. Sigler was born in Georgetown, Vermilion county, Ill., November 27, 1866. His family was founded in Illinois by his paternal grandfather, John Sigler, a native of Pennsylvania, who became one of the earliest pioneer farmers of Vermilion county. His son, Samuel W. Sigler, father of B. D., was born in Illinois, and was reared and educated in that state. Upon the outbreak of the Civil war he left his farm to take up arms in the defense of the Union, and served as a private in Company C, Seventy-

third Illinois Volunteer Infantry. His active service continued until the close of hostilities. He married Deborah Smith, a native of Vermillion county and a daughter of Jefferson Smith, an extensive farmer and an early settler of Illinois. In 1870 Mr. Sigler moved with his family to Medoc, Jasper county, Mo., and engaged in a general merchandise business, which he disposed of five years later in order to take up his residence in Dayton, Ore., where he established a similar business. In 1883 he removed to Portland and conducted a feed business until 1898, but in that year returned to Dayton, where he now resides.

The only child in his father's family, B. D. Sigler received his education in the public schools of Illinois and Missouri, concluding his studies in the high school of Portland, to which city he removed with his parents in 1883. In his boyhood he had become familiar with the mercantile business, having been educated along these lines by his father, and in 1886 became a clerk in a store in Mount Tabor. At the expiration of two years he became identified with the sawmill business of Smith Brothers & Company, whose works were located at the foot of Harrison street. In 1897, in company with Samuel E. Wrenn and W. V. Smith, he organized the Multnomah Box Manufacturing Company, which succeeded to the business of the Multnomah Box Company. This enterprise proved highly successful, and at the end of three years was disposed of at advantageous terms. The wholesale feed business next engaged the attention of Mr. Sigler, who organized the Sigler Milling Company in 1901, with himself as secretary and manager. The concern conducts an extensive and constantly increasing trade in flour, feed, lime, land, plaster, and shingles, besides doing a general commission business. A. T. Smith is president, and A. J. McDaniel vice-president. The business is located on the corner of Front and Madison streets, occupying a building 30x 75 feet, and containing four floors.

Aside from the enterprises with which he is identified in Portland, Mr. Sigler has taken a wholesome interest in politics, the Republican party receiving his stanch and unqualified support. In 1902 he was nominated for councilman for the sixth ward, and elected by a majority of one hundred and twenty-five. In the council he is a member of the committees on accounts and current expenses, sewers and drainage, and parks and public property; and is chairman of the committees on liquor license, and on health and police. He is a life member of the Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club, of which he served as secretary for one year; and is now vice-president of the same and a member

of the Commercial Club. His marriage, which occurred in Portland united him with Veina E. Adair, a graduate of the University of Oregon, whose parents came to this state in the early '50s.

REUBEN DANNALS, one of the pioneers of Clackamas county, was born in Greene county, Ohio, October 23, 1829, and is the second oldest son of the four sons and five daughters born to Reuben and Hannah (Wyckel) Dannals, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and the east.

From his native county of Bedford, Pa., the elder Reuben Dannals removed with his parents to Ohio, and later to Illinois and Iowa, coming to Oregon in 1865. Settling in Linn county, he farmed for several years, but at the time of his death, in 1883, at the age of eighty-two years, was living a retired life. All of the children of the family were obliged to work hard from early morning until late at night, and Reuben performed his share with willing heart and capable hand. As might be expected, he had little time for either leisure or study, and his education has been a matter of his own acquiring during later years. He was one of the most enthusiastic of the little band who crossed the plains in search of larger opportunities. Although there were eighteen wagons from their own neighborhood in Iowa, the Indians were so very troublesome that they were obliged to fall in with a freight train for protection during the most dangerous part of the journey. Three ponies were stolen during the dawn of one morning, and they had many other experiences which added zest and interest to the journey.

When the family arrived in Clackamas county Mr. Dannals bought, on his own responsibility, one hundred and forty-two and one-half acres of land, a part of which he soon after sold, and at present his possessions consist of eighty of the original acres, besides one hundred and sixty acres at Highland, this state. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and has met with great success in his chosen occupation. With him across the plains came the wife of Mr. Dannals, formerly Hannah Colson, who was born in Ohio, and whom he married in Iowa. Three children have been born into the family of Mr. and Mrs. Dannals, of whom Charlotta is the oldest; Hiram is the second child and only son; and Minnie is the youngest. Mr. Dannals is a Democrat in politics and is fraternally associated with the Grangers. He enjoys the respect and good will of all who know him, and his integrity and public spiritedness have never been questioned.



G. M. Stouder

GEORGE M. STROUD. Of an ancestry which gave to him the strong characteristics of the colonial settlers George M. Stroud brought with him into his western home a surety of success which has numbered him among those men who made the greatness of Oregon, while building for himself the competence which the world owes every man. Though much of his western career was passed in other than the city of Portland it is here that men came to know him best as it was his last earthly home, and that wherein, surrounded by the comforts which demonstrated the industry and thrift of his active years, he passed the evening of his days. Mr. Stroud is, perhaps best known among the railroad men of the state, for it was he who had charge of the first train which minimized the distance of Oregon fields and forests, and in this occupation he was a notable figure for many years. In addition to this, he was one of the most prominent men in the Masonic order, and for some time was connected officially with the same in a wide canvass of the state to instruct the members of the various lodges, from which position he was forced to resign on account of his health. His death followed within a few years of his retirement, April 4, 1898, witnessing the passing away of one of the helpful men of the state, who, though beyond mortal eyes, is not lost sight of as a pillar in the first formation of the western commonwealth. A brief review of his life is given in memory of what he became in the history of his adopted state.

The Stroud family came originally from England and settled in Pennsylvania, where they intermarried with the best German blood of that section. Daniel Stroud became the proprietor of Stroudsburg, Pa., and was a patriot who fought in the war of 1812. His son, Charles, the father of our Mr. Stroud, became a tanner by trade, but in later life devoted all his energies to the cultivation of a large farm located about thirty miles north of Cincinnati, Ohio, whither he had removed in 1837. At an advanced age he located in Waynesville in retirement, and so remained until his death. He reared a large family, consisting of two sons and six daughters, all inheriting to a greater or less degree the strong constitution which numbered this family among the long-lived people of that section.

George M. Stroud was born in Stroudsburg, Pa., four miles from the Delaware water gap, March 10, 1827, and when ten years of age removed with his parents to Ohio, where he was educated in a boarding-school of Jefferson county, the wealth which the father had accumulated being used freely for the comfort and profit of the family. He remained at home until he was twenty-three years old, when he went to Bellefontaine, Ohio, and engaged in a general mer-

chandise business with the proceeds of the sale of seventeen hundred acres which had become his through the gift of Judge George M. Stroud, of Philadelphia, an uncle for whom he was named, and who for thirty years was judge in the United States District Court. He was not lacking in business capacity and by his energy and application he met with success in the venture and continued there for a period of eight years, and was induced then to part with his interests there and seek a home and an opportunity in the far northwest, through the glowing descriptions which reached him through two friends, the Rev. Mr. Lewis, of Salem, and J. S. Smith. After disposing of his business he went to New York City in company with his family and there embarked on a sailing vessel bound for the Isthmus of Panama, after crossing which they came by steamer to San Francisco, and thence to Portland by a steamer, arriving April 17, 1858. Their intention had been to locate in Salem and their household goods had been shipped there, but meeting the Rev. Mr. Lewis, he persuaded Mr. Stroud to buy up a herd of cattle and take them to British Columbia. Afterward he located in Salem and made that the home of the family for a number of years, engaging for a time as a butcher on a farm upon the present site of the state fair grounds. Later he again took cattle to British Columbia and was so occupied for eight months, and upon his return went into the store of J. H. & I. R. Moore as head clerk, a position which he maintained for a number of years, when he went to Linn county and located a mercantile establishment for himself at Scio, where he and his family made their home for the ensuing five years.

It was just about this time that the first railroad was put through the country through the enterprise of Benjamin Holliday, and from the suggestion of Col. I. R. Moore, a staunch friend of our subject, Mr. Stroud was selected as the man most competent to conduct this new line of business. He was singularly successful, no doubt, through the display of those qualities which have always distinguished those best fitted to inspire trust and confidence. He continued in this work for a period of thirteen years, in the meantime locating first in Salem, later in Albany, and finally removing to East Portland. His first home here was a little cottage on Pine street, and after residing in West Portland for a time he returned to the first location and erected the home which is now occupied by his widow. On withdrawing from his work on the railways Mr. Stroud received from Governor Whittaker the appointment as deputy United States collector of customs, which he maintained efficiently throughout the gubernatorial term. He was then appointed street superintendent, which office he

filled until he took up the duties of grand chaplain of the Masonic order and traveled throughout the entire state in the instruction of Masons. Withdrawing from all active work on account of failing health Mr. Stroud lived retired until his death.

The marriage of Mr. Stroud occurred in Pittsburgh, Pa., June 26, 1850, when he was united to D. Annie Jordan, who was born in Southampton county, Va., August 16, 1830. In fraternal orders Mr. Stroud was prominent in the Masonic order and in the line of his business belonged to Mt. Hood Division No. 91, O. R. C. In politics Mr. Stroud was a Republican in the early years of his life, but became identified later with the Democratic party, as that which more nearly voiced his principles, and through this latter influence served as street commissioner of East Portland for some time. Religiously he was born and reared a Quaker. He was public-spirited and earnest for the welfare of the people, both spiritual and temporal, and was ever ready to lend a helping hand in all worthy and enterprising movements.

JOSEPH EUGENE HEDGES, A. B.

Among the younger members of the Oregon bar, who are meeting with success is Joseph Eugene Hedges, of Oregon City. A native of Canemah, Clackamas county, Mr. Hedges was born June 2, 1864, a son of Joseph and Ellen Judith (Allen) Hedges. The family is of English descent, the emigrant member settling in Virginia, where Isaac, the paternal grandfather of Joseph E., was born. From Virginia he migrated to Ohio, where his death occurred at the age of ninety-four years. While his father was a resident of the latter state, Joseph, the father of the personal subject of this review, was born. When a young man he served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, becoming a very fine workman.

Hearing much of the wonderful advantages of the far west Joseph Hedges determined to seek a home in far-away Oregon, and in 1852 the long journey across the plains was accomplished. Ox-teams furnished the motive power for the trip, and while the journey was at all times considered dangerous, nothing of special note happened to the train of which he was a member. For many years after his arrival in Oregon Mr. Hedges did carpenter work, and was also quite extensively engaged in contracting and building. Soon after reaching Oregon he took up his residence in Canemah, although most of his time was spent in Oregon City. His death occurred in 1895, at his home in Canemah, at the age of sixty-seven years. During the construction of the locks in the Willamette river at Oregon City Mr. Hedges acted as superintendent of construction.

Mrs. Hedges was born in Palmyra county, Mo., the daughter of Dr. William Allen, who came to Oregon in 1852, settling in Linn City, where he gained a reputation as a physician. As a result of the union of Joseph Hedges and Ellen Judith Allen nine children were born, eight attaining maturity and six of whom are living, namely: Mary J., wife of James A. Jacobs, of St. John, Wash.; Elizabeth, now Mrs. T. M. Long, of Canemah, Ore.; William A., of Canemah; Joseph E., our subject; and Gilbert L., who was born in Canemah, Ore., and is now one of the rising young attorneys of Oregon City. In 1868 he was graduated from Yale University with the degree of LL. B. The same year of his graduation he was admitted to practice before the Oregon bar. Mr. Hedges has taken quite a prominent part in the politics of his country, and in 1900 was elected to the legislature from Clackamas county. While serving in this capacity he was active in the promotion of all measures calculated to be of benefit to his native state. Frederick, the youngest son, completes the family.

As a boy Joseph Eugene Hedges evinced studious tendencies, and early in life determined to follow the law as a means of livelihood. From the public schools he entered Bishop Scott Grammar School, of Portland, and having prepared for Yale, enrolled as a student in that institution in 1887, and in 1891 he received his degree of A. B. Prior to entering Yale, Mr. Hedges had devoted some time to the study of law, and soon after his graduation he entered the office of Johnson & Idleman, attorneys-at-law, of Portland, and in 1892 he was admitted to practice before the bar of Oregon. Two years were spent in Portland, during which time he was associated with Johnson & Idleman. At the end of this time he established an office in Oregon City, where later a partnership with Franklin T. Griffith was formed. Mr. Hedges has been successful and has built up a large and appreciative clientele.

In Seattle, Wash., Mr. Hedges was united in marriage with Miss Lillian Bray, who was born in East Portland, Ore., a daughter of Charles E. Bray, a prominent musician of Seattle, Wash., and representative of a fine old Virginia family. Rebecca T. (White) Bray, the mother of Mrs. Hedges, is a daughter of Judge W. L. White, under whose administration as county judge the present court house of Clackamas county was erected. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hedges, of whom Joseph Charles is seven years old; and Dorothea Allen is five years of age. Mr. Hedges is a Democrat in national politics, and fraternally is associated with and is past master of Multnomah Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M.; Clackamas Chapter No. 2, R. A. M.; and the McLoughlin Cabin Native Sons of Oregon

City. He is associated with the University Club of Portland; the Yale Alumni Association; and the Yale Chapter Phi Gamma Delta.

CARL VON WINTZINGERODE. Ere the building of the railroads which connect the great northwest with the older portions of the country, ere the institution of movements and measures which have brought about the present condition of the state and promoted its material development Carl von Wintzingerode established his home in Oregon. He has been a resident here since 1858 and has therefore witnessed much of the progress and improvement of the northwest. He was born at Kirchhohmfeld, in the province of Saxony, Prussia, on the 10th of February, 1827. His father, Frederick von Wintzingerode, was an officer in the Prussian army and resigned his position in order to accept the office of treasurer of a district court. He continuously acted in that capacity until he resigned on account of old age and was pensioned for long and faithful service during the remainder of his life. He is a member of an old and distinguished family of the fatherland whose representatives have won many decorations and have been prominent in military affairs. The family name has been enrolled on the records of the military defenders of the country in the wars of 1806 and of 1870-71. Carl von Wintzingerode was one of a family of five sons and three daughters, of whom two sons and a daughter are yet living. He was the eldest son, the others being Robert, who was a major in the Prussian army, serving in the wars of 1806 and 1870-71; Frederick, now deceased; Adolph, who is a professor of languages in a government high school in Russia; and Lewin, who was a German officer and was killed in the war of 1866 in the battle of Sadowa.

Carl von Wintzingerode was educated in the common school and under private instruction, after which he entered the gymnasium, in which he continued his studies until he reached his eighteenth year. He then took up the study of agriculture on a large domain in Prussia, but in 1847 he put aside personal considerations in order to aid in the military service of his country, enlisting in the army. He served in the revolution of 1848 and after the close, in 1849, he again resumed the study of agriculture. He became inspector of a Bismarck estate and occupied similar positions on other estates, continuing his residence in the fatherland until 1853, when he severed the connections that bound him to Germany, having decided to try his fortune in the new world. He had friends in California and from them he received favorable reports concerning this part of the United States, and its opportunities. Taking passage in Hamburg on a sailing

vessel carrying passengers and also freight for San Francisco, Cal., he was upon the water for fully six months and seasick from the start for more than six weeks. Before reaching Cape Horn the ship encountered most severe storms, which kept the passengers in their quarters; however, the much-dreaded Cape was reached in safety and rounded under full sails. Off the coast of Chile the wind again became furious, the ship making only little headway. The captain, fearing he might run short of fresh water made land with his ship at the Falkland Islands and again at Valparaiso, reaching the harbor of San Francisco in November, 1853, in safety, and without any further delay. Mr. Wintzingerode had intended to go to the mines, but conditions being unfavorable he accepted the offer of his friend to cultivate his land he had pre-empted across the bay from San Francisco. On account of the very low prices of all the products harvested from about one hundred and forty acres of first-class land, he quit farming and located in San Francisco, where he engaged in different well-paying enterprises. In 1861, however, he determined to obtain land in Oregon, and was advised by friends in San Francisco to go to Eugene City. This advice he followed and in that locality he rented land and followed farming for a short time. In 1861 he came to Portland, where he held positions in well-known wholesale business firms, in one for eleven years. In 1874 he opened a store of his own, carrying a line of German books, stationery, notions, periodicals and newspapers. He was first located on Stark street for a time, and afterward removed to First street, remaining in business until 1891, when he sold out. Throughout his business career he carefully conducted his interests, making the most of his opportunities and gaining for himself an enviable reputation as an honorable man whose loyalty to the ethics of commercial life was above question.

Mr. Wintzingerode also became prominent in public affairs. He has always been a staunch Republican, and was a strong Union man at the time of the Civil war, working for the cause at Eugene City and also at Portland. His first presidential vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln. In 1878 he was nominated and elected to represent Multnomah county in the state legislature. He has never been an aspirant for official honors, yet has been an earnest party worker. He has always labored for the abolishment of misrule in municipal affairs, and for honesty in political work. Appointed notary public, he served in that capacity for a number of years, and in 1894 was appointed by the Emperor of Germany as German consul for Oregon and Idaho, filling that position for eight years, when, on account of advanced age and ill health, he resigned. Mr. Wintzingerode did much to advance the interests

of his fellow countrymen in America and to secure for Oregon a large contingent of German-American citizens. While he was in office in 1900 he was instrumental in having twenty-six German ships enter the Portland harbor, and in 1901 there were thirty-six German vessels, thus the German shipping was greatly increased. Being in a position to assist the German citizen he has done much helpful work in this direction, and when he resigned his office he received special and honorable mention for the ability with which he had conducted its affairs. He has since enjoyed a well-earned rest.

Carl von Wintzingerode was married in Portland in 1871, the lady of his choice being Miss Caroline Haak, a representative of a respected German family. They had one daughter, who reached years of maturity, Amanda, now the wife of Henry Mett, connected with a large German firm in Vladivostok, as purchasing agent. They have two children, Carl and Margaretha. In 1885 Mrs. Wintzingerode died, and in 1888 he was again married, his second union being with Emma Nickel, who was born in Marienburg, West Prussia, Germany. In 1887 she came to America to visit her sister and here met and married Mr. Wintzingerode. There is one daughter by this union, Elsa, who was born in 1891 and is now a bright and diligent student in the public schools. In 1878 our subject purchased a lot and erected his present home. Later he built another house thereon and this he rents.

On the membership roll of Minerva Lodge, No. 19, I. O. O. F., the name of Carl von Wintzingerode is found, and he is also connected with Encampment No. 2 of the same order. He has passed all of the chairs of the subordinate lodge and he served for several years as deputy grand master. He is a member of the German Veteran Society, in which he holds the position of commander, and he belongs to the Pioneers' Association of Oregon and has for many years been a member of the German Aid Society. He is kindly disposed towards his suffering fellow-citizens, always ready to help in his own way the deserving poor, and has been deeply interested in all movements and measures pertaining to the progress and improvement of his adopted city, state and country. He is a high type of our German-American citizen—an element which has been of great value in the colonization and improvement of the country.

HON. GEORGE M. ORTON. Not only as a native-born son of the Pacific coast, but also as a successful and enterprising business man of Portland, Mr. Orton is intimately associated with the west and its commercial progress. He is a member of a family that became identified with

American history before the patriots took up arms for liberty and independence. The founder of the family crossed the ocean about 1762 and settled in Farmington, Conn. Connected with the family by close ties of relationship was Gen. Nathaniel Greene. During the Revolution three brothers of the Orton family fought in the battle of Bennington, Vt., in which two were killed, and succeeding generations have followed the example of these patriots in offering their services to the country when in need.

As early as 1820 Nathaniel Greene Orton removed from Vermont to Minnesota, where his son, Nathan Sanford, was born July 3, 1834. Father and son crossed the plains together and settled on a farm in Cowlitz county, Wash., where the former died. The son, Nathan S., had gone from Minnesota to Toledo, Ohio, where he learned the painter's trade. About 1859 he crossed the plains to the Pacific coast, stopping en route at Fort Laramie, where he kept a stage station and had William Cody among his boarders. About 1863 he proceeded to California and the next year came to Oregon, stopping temporarily in Portland, but soon removing to Cowlitz county, Wash. In the spring of 1865 he went to Wallula, Wash., and thence to The Dalles, where he engaged in contract painting as a partner of O. S. Savage. About 1873 he returned to Cowlitz county, Wash., and settled on his father's farm. The pioneer shingle manufacturer in Cowlitz county, in an early period of his residence there he established the first business of the kind in the county, and this he operated until 1879, the year of his removal to Portland. In this city he was interested in the grocery business for two years, and then engaged in contract painting, but in 1888 returned to his farm in Cowlitz county, where his death occurred March 3, 1903, in the seventieth year of his age. By his marriage to Frances R. Snook, a native of Wisconsin, he had ten children, of whom four sons and three daughters are now living, George McClellan being the eldest son.

At Susanville, Cal., George McClellan Orton was born June 1, 1864. Accompanying his father in his various removals, he received the advantages offered by the schools of the towns where the family lived. In October of 1881 he began to learn the printing business with G. W. McCoy. Four years later he entered the employ of George H. Himes, with whom he remained until 1887. His next employment was with the West Shore, where he had charge of the press department about two years. Going to Independence, Ore., in 1889, he purchased an interest in the Independence *West Side*, with Kirk H. J. Clark. On his return to Portland he engaged in business with the Portland Printing Company,



Gustaf Niemi

When this company dissolved in 1894 he returned to the Multnomah Printing Company, in which he bought an interest. The company was incorporated in April of 1895. Since 1896 Mr. Orton has been its manager, secretary and treasurer. Under his supervision the plant has been enlarged, modern improvements have been introduced, and all the facilities necessary to a first-class job printing establishment. The company occupies two floors at No. 107 Front street. On the first floor is the press-room, while the second story is used for a composing room.

The marriage of Mr. Orton occurred in Portland in 1888 and united him with Katie Breitbarth, who was born in Jacksonville, Ore., and is a graduate of the Portland high school. Born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Orton are three daughters: Mabel, Beatrice and Genevieve. Mrs. Orton is a daughter of Henry Breitbarth, who came to Oregon in 1852 and engaged in the flour milling and mercantile business at Yreka and Jacksonville. At this writing he makes his home with his daughter in Portland.

At all times Mr. Orton has been interested in public affairs and has championed Republican principles. In 1900 he was nominated on the citizens' ticket to represent Multnomah county in the state legislature, and served during the session of 1901, where he assisted in electing John H. Mitchell to the United States senate. Among the committees on which he served were those on labor and industries, and printing, also a special committee to investigate the state treasurer's office. In 1902, though not a candidate for office, he was nominated by acclamation in the Republican convention, and was elected by a majority of about sixteen hundred. Among the bills which he has fostered during his legislative service are those to prevent coercion and intimidation of voters, also to provide for a special tax in the city of Portland for the Lewis and Clark Exposition.

GUSTAF WILSON. The year 1852 witnessed the arrival of Gustaf Wilson in Oregon. In the long and crowded line of illustrious men of whom the state is justly proud the public life of few others have extended over as long a period as his, and certainly the life of none has been more varied in service, more constant in honor and more fearless in conduct and more staidness in reputation. He has again and again been called to public office, and has ever been most loyal to his duties, a faithful representative of the community that he has served.

Mr. Wilson was born in the northern part of Finland in the town of Uleaborg, June 2, 1827, and was a son of John Wilson, the latter a sailor, who followed the sea throughout his entire life.

The son pursued his education in the common schools of Finland, and at the age of fifteen years went to sea on a sailing vessel as cabin boy, being employed on a Finnish ship. After two years, however, he ran away to London, where he shipped as seaman on an American vessel. In 1844 he landed in New York, desirous of seeing this country which he had heard was "half way to Heaven." After spending a brief period in the eastern metropolis he shipped as a seaman and made several voyages. He went around Cape Horn to San Francisco on the ship *Albania* and on reaching California became connected with mining interests, following that business for two years, meeting with fair success. Going to southern Oregon he spent some time in Jackson and Josephine counties, where he engaged in prospecting and mining. His fitness for leadership soon made him prominent in public affairs and he was called to serve as county coroner of Josephine county, being appointed by the legislature to that office for the year 1855-56. He was twice re-elected and served altogether for six years. Whatever advanced the welfare of the state elicited his earnest attention and oftentimes received his support and co-operation. In the year 1853 he enlisted in the army as a volunteer and was afterward taken into the regular service. In recognition of the military aid which he rendered the government he was given a soldier's land warrant. While in the army he was a member of the company commanded by Capt. J. K. Lambrick, and he also served in the commissary department during the Indian troubles of 1855-56. Later he had charge of the government cattle in the Rogue river valley. Whatever was the work intrusted to him he was found faithful and loyal, and in the year 1862 he was elected to the position of county clerk of Josephine county, and acted in that capacity for four years. He also served on the school board of that county and ably assisted in matters of public progress and improvement, so directing his efforts that his work was of marked benefit to the community. In an early day he gave his political allegiance to the Democracy.

Having visited Portland and noting the contrast between city life and that of the country districts in which he had lived he resolved to locate in the metropolis. He had attended the Grand Lodge of Masons in Portland from 1857 until 1866 and each visit to the city had increased his favorable impression. Therefore, disposing of his business affairs in the southern part of Oregon, he came to Portland, where he pursued a commercial course of study and afterward was employed as a salesman in various mercantile establishments. His residence in Portland has been continuous, save that at one time he was sent to McMinnville, in Yamhill county, as manager of the flouring mill owned by Williams & Myers.

He purchased an interest in that business and continued there for about three years, when he sold out and returned to Portland. In 1883 he was appointed Russian vice-consul to represent the great Russian Empire in Oregon, and for eighteen years he devoted his time and energies to that work, resigning in 1901 on account of advanced age. Since that time he has lived retired in the enjoyment of a rest which he has truly earned and richly deserves.

Mr. Wilson was married in Portland in 1871 to Mrs. Christina Wideen, who was a widow. They have an adopted daughter Alice E., who is a graduate of the Portland high school, and was also a student in a commercial school here. She is an accomplished scholar and for a number of years has been employed as cashier by the firm of Heyward Brothers & Company. At the corner of Eleventh and Everett streets Mr. Wilson purchased a lot and built thereon a modern residence, in which he lived until after the death of his wife in 1881, when he rented his home and removed to his present place at No. 428 Alder street, where he has resided for twenty-one years. For a long period he was an active Democrat and took a helpful part in political work, but when Major McKinley became a candidate for the presidency he gave to him his support and has since been a Republican. His study of political questions has been deep and far-reaching and he has ever been able to intelligently present his reasons for his political opinions. While well known because of his connection with official service, Mr. Wilson is equally prominent and widely known because of his connection with the Masonic fraternity. He is one of the most prominent representatives of the craft in the state and has continuously been a member of the Grand Lodge since 1858. He was made a Mason in Warren Lodge, No. 10, A. F. & A. M., in Jacksonville, Ore., in 1856, and he now belongs to Willamette Lodge, No. 2, A. F. & A. M.; Portland Chapter No. 3, R. A. M.; Oregon Council, No. 1, R. & S. M.; Al Kader Temple of the Mystic Shrine and has attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite. He is a Past Master and Vice Senior Warden of the Grand Lodge and is the present corresponding secretary of the Masonic Veterans' Association of the Pacific coast. Mr. Wilson is also a prominent and honored member of other organizations, for fifteen years was secretary and director of the old Mechanics' Fair, and he belongs to the Finnish Lutheran Church, assisted in the building of the Finnish Church in Astoria, Ore., and also the Park Street Church in Portland. He belongs to the Pioneers' Association of Oregon, to the Indian War Veterans and to the Oregon Historical Society. His life work has brought him into close association with the development and progress of the state and he has exerted a strong influence in

behalf of its material improvement and its substantial upbuilding. His work has ever been of a character indicative of his high moral worth and devotion to duty and to-day he is one of the most honored and prominent pioneer settlers of the commonwealth.

WILLIAM HUME, the founder of the great fish canning industry of America, was born November 19, 1830, in Waterville, Me., where during his early boyhood he fished with his father for salmon in the Kennebec river. He spent very little time at school and it was there in the woods of Maine on the banks of that beautiful little stream that he learned the first lessons in the woodcraft which became the passion of his life, as well as the foundation of his success. His father, William Hume, Sr., was the descendant of one of several brothers from Scotland who settled in various parts of this country before the Revolution. He married Harriett Hunter, who became the mother of William, Sophia (afterward Mrs. Weatherbee), Harriett (afterwards Mrs. Neal), and John. Mrs. Hume died when the children were still very young and later Mr. Hume, Sr., married again, having eight children by the second wife, of whom three are now living: George W. (commission merchant in San Francisco), Robert D., of San Francisco, engaged in canning and other business, and Anna, now Mrs. McCurdy, of the same city.

In 1852 William, now of age, borrowed money for a journey to California by way of the Isthmus. He took passage in the steerage of the sailing vessel James A. Thompson. Passengers and crew suffered horribly from black plague on board ship and the miserable climate when crossing the Isthmus, but William Hume, being a strong, robust fellow, escaped everything but seasickness, and feeling the world before him looked with a light heart at the smiling bay of San Francisco as they sailed in one bright morning in January, 1853. He first fished in the Sacramento river with his Uncle David, who had come west some years before, then finding the country alive with game he shot for the markets with a famous old muzzle-loading gun made according to his own orders. It weighs twenty pounds, and shot such enormous charges as to bring down whole flocks at a time. Mr. Hume wore a leather pad to protect his shoulder from the rebound. With this gun, his dog, and an ox to haul the birds, he camped out in the plains during the shooting season. Then in summer he fished for salmon or during the floods he earned over \$100 a day transferring passengers in his whiteball boat from one place to another in or near Sacramento. So he worked for some

years, hunting, boating, fishing, always with the keenest joy in the sport and at the same time carefully saving his earnings. His life was a spotless and honorable one, which must have been as a beacon light in the darkness among the hard characters of those early days. When he was twenty-five he made a visit to his old home in Waterville and returned by the Isthmus as before.

In 1864 Mr. Hume met Mr. Hapgood, who understood canning fruits and vegetables, and together they became interested in preserving salmon, and after some experiments they introduced their wares in the markets of Sacramento, at first carrying them about in baskets. At last the business was established and in 1865 Mr. Hume came to the Columbia river and at Eagle Cliff erected the first salmon cannery in America. The firm name at that time was Hapgood, Hume & Co., the latter representing the interest of George W. Hume, who later sold out and built a cannery on his own resources just below Eagle Cliff. After some years Mr. Hume bought out Mr. Hapgood, thus becoming sole owner and proprietor. He also had a cannery at Astoria in partnership with his brother and nephew John and his son. Another brother, Joseph, afterward built a cannery near Astoria, so there were four brothers on the river all interested in the same industry which their oldest brother originated.

The river had never been fished except by a few Indians with very primitive gear, so the salmon were extremely plentiful, and the canners bought them for twenty-five cents or less apiece. But the business, even when fairly started, was not easy to carry on successfully. There was all the lawlessness of a new country to fight against and the roughest class of men to manage. But Mr. Hume dealt severity and kindness with an equally firm and fearless hand till the better men loved him and the rest feared. There were many instances of his summary dealing with malcontents.

In the early days the cannery supported a mess house for factory hands and fishermen. After many minor difficulties and grumblings about the food, etc., one day a drunken fisherman struck the Chinese cook. Mr. Hume closed the mess house, paid the cook and said to the men, "After this, cook your own meals." Another time some years later the "hands" decided to strike in the midst of the busy season. Mr. Hume was at that time from principle employing white men to can the fish, though all the other cannerymen used the cheaper Chinese. Mr. Hume, hearing of the disturbance, or rather seeing it, for he was a keen observer, sent word to Astoria and employed a crew of Chinese to come by the boat next day. The next morning

each man was called to the office separately, paid and discharged, all but the headman and leader. And as no explanations were offered they wondered what was to become of the large catch of fresh fish coming in every hour. However, at noon as they filed on the steambot, forty Chinese came ashore and immediately went to work. The foreman was discharged the next day as Mr. Hume was too wise to enrage the crowd and leader while all were on the place ready for any mischief. Later there were many strikes among the fishermen when all the canneries, now so numerous, were closed, and each under the orders of a delegate from the union, all but the Eagle Cliff cannery, which seemed only to benefit by the absence of rivals. Mr. Hume's life was threatened and that of his fishermen, but he found a few brave enough to face the danger, armed them, and himself carried a rifle at all times. There were several shooting scrapes not far from the place, but no striker dared attempt the life of Mr. Hume, knowing his reputation for perfect marksmanship and a determined disposition.

Once a delegation of cannerymen (business associates and friends), called upon Mr. Hume and entreated him to close for fear of his life, but he showed them his rifle and a pistol lying on the office desk with the question, "Would any of you like to stop me?" He continued the business every season until two years before his death and though the pack was never large, it commanded the highest price, for he was proud of his work and very particular to see that every fish that went into the cans was in the best condition and would reflect credit on the label. His supervision was intimate with all the details of the business. His nets were of larger mesh (insuring the catch of only the largest and best fish), deeper and of stronger twine than any others on the river. He took great interest in the kind of web best adapted to different runs of fish, conditions of water, seasons, etc., and at his death left thousands of dollars' worth of nets of all descriptions. He introduced no new machinery, and until the last few years made his own cans. He loved simplicity in everything and had little patience with the requests of his buyers to use fancy shape and size cans, colored wrappers, etc. The first cans put on the market were painted red and had no label, but later, after Mr. Hume had won a gold medal from Queen Victoria for salmon exhibited in England, and several copper medals from Australia and other places, he had a label printed with these displayed upon it. He did not believe in hatcheries, thinking they were more expensive than profitable, and holding that if the salmon were properly protected they would keep the rivers stocked without assistance. He held that the close sea-

son should be strictly observed and the close Sunday law enforced, thus allowing the fish to get up river.

Up to the last ten years of his life Mr. Hume spent part, if not the whole, of every winter in or near San Francisco, and here in 1876 he married Emma Lord. She was born of English parents in Salt Lake City, but had lost her father very young and moved to California with her mother while still a child. Mr. Hume had been a friend of the family since she was a girl of twelve. Three children were born to them: William, who died at four years, Lottie and Aurora.

Mr. Hume conducted most of his affairs in Portland, where he became known as one of the prominent men of the northwest, a conservative and cautious business man, little disposed to go out of his own particular field. He invested in no real estate aside from that necessary for business, and built one comfortable residence at Eagle Cliff, a most picturesque and beautiful place for a home. Here on June 25, 1902, amid the scenes of his early labors he passed away. His death was caused by valvular heart trouble, brought on by overexertion in hunting. His death was the signal for many expressions of appreciation from the press and business world, for the impetus he had given to commerce on the Columbia, regrets for the passing of one of the most useful of those brave old pioneers who bequeathed to us the rich heritage of their labor—the fair, broad lands of the northwest.

Mr. Hume was known among business associates as an honest, reliable man, of cool, discriminating judgment, whose education had been self-acquired and directed along the lines that would prove of most benefit in practical business. He was a Republican, but took little interest in politics, and less in civic affairs. He was, however, a great admirer of Theodore Roosevelt, with the keen admiration of one strong character for another.

Mr. Hume spent his life out of doors. He was a passionate lover of sport. At one time he kept a pack of over forty hounds at Eagle Cliff, and he never had less than ten and spent all his spare time with them running deer or bear or shooting birds. He also had a large collection of guns of various descriptions, from the old muzzle-loading shot gun to a modern express rifle. He was a perfect woodsman as well as one of the best shots on the coast, so his house was filled with trophies of the chase. He was a fine boatman and a strong swimmer, and during his long life on the water he saved many men from drowning. He was a man of deeds, not of words, the perfect type of the alert and active frontiersman. There was much poetry and some pathos

in his life in the plains of California and the woods of Washington. The beauties of Nature in all the aspects that he had so much opportunity to study were as the breath of life to him, so keen was his enjoyment of them. And yet so lonely was the greater part of his life, away from all comradeship with men of moral and mental caliber approaching his own, it is not strange that he developed strong prejudices and a disposition to live entirely in his family and away from the world.

Mr. Hume's appearance was striking, though he was of only medium height. He was of strong and supple built and straight as few men are outside of the army. His features were regular and handsome, strong nose and mouth and keen dark eyes under heavy brows, a noble forehead, and the hair which had been black in his youth was perfectly white at his death. He was generous and charitable to a fault, though his name never appeared in any list of public charities. He helped those who needed it whenever he found them, quietly and bounteously, though he, like many others, had many bitter lessons of ingratitude to learn.

At home he was a devoted and indulgent husband and father, with most affectionate and endearing ways, and all near him worshiped him for his strength and tenderness.

EBENEZER LANE QUIMBY. The first emigrant to America in the Quimby family came from his home in Wales in the middle of the seventeenth century, and located in Vermont, where those of the name flourished for over two hundred years, the virtues which had characterized the members being transmitted from father to son in each succeeding generation. There E. L. Quimby was born June 28, 1813, the son of Benjamin and Jane (Lane) Quimby, the former a school teacher. During the youth of their son the parents removed to New York state, later returning to Vermont. In 1844 he came as far west as Illinois, the same spirit which had animated his ancestor inducing him to seek a newer land where opportunities abounded. Not yet content he joined the throng of emigrants which took its way westward in famous '49, his goal, however, being not the gold fields, but the rich, broad lands of Oregon. He traveled by ox-teams and reached his destination after a journey of seven months, and his first employment in his new location was as foreman in the saw-mill at Milwaukee, where he received \$8 per day, and \$10 at Oak Point, being head sawyer at both places. Having been well and wisely trained in agricultural pursuits he soon sought property which he could convert into farming land, and like many others he located on the Columbia



Francis B Jones

slough where he purchased a man's interests in the land and proved up on it, and remained there for sixteen years, successfully engaged in his chosen work. In 1865 he sold out his interests and removed to East Portland, where he made his home for twenty years, later locating in Woodburn, where his death occurred February 7, 1901.

The first marriage of Mr. Quimby occurred in Vermont, January 14, 1843, and united him with Almira M. Peck, who was born March 10, 1818, in that state, and died in Portland, May 9, 1876. The one child born in their home in the middle west was Eunice Jane, now the wife of Richard Price, and her birth occurred in Illinois May 5, 1847. There were five other children born in Oregon and the only one now living is Rosalinda, born September 20, 1851, and she is the wife of G. R. Matthews. In September, 1884, Mr. Quimby married Mrs. Jane Hanes. Mr. Quimby was a man of many fine characteristics, and though rough in exterior he had a warm heart and a strong, good will for all with whom he came in contact. To appreciate him best one had to know him well, for it was to his friends rather than mere acquaintances that he gave the sunlight of his really genial nature. He was a man of strong and forceful intellect and had been trained to think for himself in all matters pertaining to his welfare, and the habit never departed from him. He thoroughly studied every point which came up, examined the evidence and formed his own opinion regardless of that of others, though it was always characterized by a broad justice and tempered with mercy. Though of a frugal nature and habits he was public-spirited and eager to contribute his share toward the common welfare, as a Democrat in politics never shirking the duties which came to him as a citizen, serving as county commissioner, justice of the peace, and always taking an active and intelligent part in conventions. In the midst of his family he was a kind husband and a loving father, gratifying every wish that lay within his power, and sparing no time or pains to lay up for them a competence of this world's goods. Though gone, he is not forgotten, for there are many to remember his kind acts, his broad citizenship, and the fine character which gave beneficial training to all who felt the force of his influence.

FRANCIS BEDFORD JONES. The state of Oregon owed its prominence in pioneer days more to the remarkable extent of its timber resources than to any other single element of attractiveness. An essential enterprise contributory to the exploitation of its immense timber fields has been the transportation of this valuable product from the sources of supply to the mills,

to its rapidly growing cities and to tidewater. The navigation of the waters of the state therefore has been and still is one of the chief factors in the marvelous development of the commonwealth, and the pilots and captains and builders of craft who have recognized and availed themselves of the opportunities provided by the mills not only have proved benefactors to the community, but have won a name and a competence in return for their discernment and business acumen. The Willamette and Columbia River Towing Company is one of the most ambitious enterprises connected with maritime affairs in the state, and Capt. Francis Bedford Jones, the president and manager thereof, is a seasoned mariner to whom every inch of the rivers is as familiar as are the faces of his hosts of friends. A typical western pioneer, he is hale and hearty, and justly prides himself upon a success which is due solely to his own efforts.

Of French ancestry, Captain Jones was born in Detroit, Mich., November 20, 1837, and comes of a family which has made its influence felt in various walks of life. His paternal grandfather came from France to Detroit at an early day, and there became the pioneer brick manufacturer. He lived long enough to see his business established on a very prosperous foundation, and to identify himself with the substantial business men of the place. His son, Francis, father of Francis B., was born in Detroit, and early in life became one of the pioneer farmers of Jackson county, Iowa, where eight of his children were born. With his wife, who was formerly Annie Bedford, of Scotch-Danish descent, he started across the plains in 1853. Some of the children in the family were old enough to help bear the burden of the long and wearisome trip, assisting in driving the oxen and in caring for those too young to depend upon themselves. An older son had preceded the family to California, and at a later period joined them in Oregon. The old Oregon trail was selected for the voyage over the plains, through Fort Laramie to Snake river, on which stream disaster overtook the little band. Though heavily armed and prepared for attacks of any ordinary character, one of the party was killed by Indians in an assault upon the train, and twenty head of cattle were killed or stolen. Had they been defenseless the whole party doubtless would have been wiped out of existence in a few moments.

Arriving in Oregon in 1853, Francis Jones made his home for a couple of years in Oregon City, and then settled on a farm in Clackamas county, which he improved, and where his death occurred about twenty-five years ago, at the age of sixty-five. Of the eleven children in the parental family, six are living at the present time, Francis B. being the fourth youngest. Four of

the sons and one daughter reside in Clackamas county.

Captain Jones recalls the journey from Detroit by teams to Iowa, in which state he received his education in the district schools. Almost immediately after his arrival in Oregon in 1853 he became interested in river matters, his first occupation being in connection with the construction of a bridge on the Clackamas river. In 1855-56 he served in the Indian war. Thereafter he worked on different farms in Clackamas county for a few years, and then engaged in farming for himself in Polk county, where he remained until 1863. For two or three years he was identified with freighting to the mines with pack trains of flour, bacon and other provisions; and after completing this contract farmed on Sauvie's Island for about four years. The year 1872 marked the beginning of his career as a navigator. Having bought an interest in a barge, he began to transport cordwood from different points on the Columbia and Willamette rivers to Portland, and also carried cottonwood from different points to St. Johns. The old sidewheel steamer Clatsop Chief came into his possession about this time, and he also bought a scow, both of which were used in the transportation of wood. In 1878 the Clatsop Chief suddenly came to grief, its years of usefulness being terminated by a boat belonging to the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, which struck her amidships and sank her. This proved a great loss to Captain Jones, who was unable to collect anything from the company on account of the damage done; but he succeeded in raising what was left of her and rebuilt her, and then used her for many years. About 1887 he built the steamer Maria, a craft destined for large accomplishment, and which he still owns. Besides the Maria he has four other boats—the Vulcan, the Gamecock, the F. B. Jones and the Eugene.

At the present time Captain Jones is engaged principally in log-towing, although some of his boats are still freighting wood. The Willamette and Columbia River Towing Company was organized through his efforts in 1890, with Captain Jones as president, his son, William E., as treasurer, and Maria L. Jones as secretary. The concern has a wharf at No. 181 East Water street, and a good landing place, and they do the towing for nearly all of the mills. They also carry on the work of transportation for the box factories, and tow as far as the Pacific at the mouth of the Columbia river. The captain began his career on the river as a pilot, but has been a master since 1877. His vast interest in river matters is shared by his son, who inherits his taste and ability for the work, and who also holds a master's license.

Besides his son the captain has one daughter, Etta M., whose husband, A. L. Politte, is in his employ.

MARVEL MARKHAM WATTS occupied a prominent place among the brave and self-sacrificing pioneers of 1850, and his success in manipulating the opportunities in Washington county was far above the average. Of Irish ancestry, Mr. Watts was born in Tennessee, February 1, 1823, and on the paternal side had Revolutionary blood in his veins, his grandfather having stacked his musket and carried the gripsack on many of the battlefields during the struggle for independence, winning for his bravery the rank of captain. Thomas Watts, the father of Marvel, was a native of North Carolina, and eventually lived in both Tennessee and Cass county, Mo., his death occurring in Washington county, Ore., at the age of ninety-two years. He married Edith Markham, who died in Missouri, and who bore him nine children, of whom Marvel Markham was the fourth child in order of birth. Mr. Watts was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and before the war was a Whig. Of his sons, Rev. Henry is a clergyman in the Methodist Episcopal Church, while Thomas and Alfred, who settled in Linn county, Ore., in 1852, are now farming in Umatilla county.

On the paternal farm in Missouri Marvel Markham Watts received the usual training, educational and otherwise, which fell to the lot of the farmer youth of his time and place. In Cass county, Mo., August 27, 1846, he married Nancy A. Knighton, who was born in Jefferson county, Mo., and whose father, Amon, and grandfather, Jesse, were born in Kentucky. The latter was descended from a family long identified with Virginia, and was of English and Welsh descent. He was a valiant soldier in the war of 1812, and thereafter settled in Missouri, being one of the first pioneers of Jefferson county. Amon Knighton was a farmer in Cass county for many years, and while living there lost his wife, formerly Fanny Cox, a native of Kentucky, and daughter of Joseph and Nancy Cox, pioneers of Kentucky, and the parents of five children. After the death of his wife Mr. Knighton started across the plains in the spring of 1847, accompanied by his five children, and with ox teams and wagons. On the Gales Creek donation claim he took up three hundred acres of land, upon which he lived and farmed almost up to the time of his death, at the age of nine-one years. Mr. and Mrs. Knighton were the parents of the following children: Lovell, a resident of Linn county, and who came to Oregon in 1847; Lucretia, who died in Missouri; Wylie, whose death occurred in

Oregon; Louise, and Julia Ann, both of whom died in Missouri; Commodore Perry, a veteran of the Mexican war, who enlisted in a Missouri regiment under Colonel Donophan, came to Oregon in 1850 and died in Linn county; Nancy Ann; Minerva, Mrs. Walker, of Greenville, Ore.; Melissa, Mrs. Shrum, who died in Marion county; Thomas A., whose death occurred in Tillamook county, Ore.; Isaac, living in eastern Oregon, and William G., residing in southern Oregon.

For four years after his marriage Mr. Watts continued to live in Missouri, and in May, 1850, started overland with ox teams and two wagons, there being about forty wagons in the whole train. They came by way of the Platte and Oregon trail, and experienced severe discomforts and deprivations. In crossing the mountains the men and women waded knee deep in the snow, and were exposed to the most dangerously inclement conditions. After a six months' journey Mr. Watts settled in Gales Creek, purchasing six hundred and forty acres of land, upon which he erected a log cabin, in which himself and wife were housed for several years. At a later period his success permitted additional purchases of land adjoining his farm, so that at the time of his death he had seven hundred acres. Like all the settlers the first clearing of land represented hard and unremitting toil, and by the time he was able to erect a more modern home, he had accomplished a remarkable amount of work in a short time. He came in for his share of general responsibility during the early times, and when the Indians were on the rampage he served on some of the committees recruited from among the settlers to head off any distant encroachments on their homes and property. And when it is known that extreme watchfulness had to be maintained for several years, some idea of the caution necessary for the tilling of their farms may be gained.

Mr. Watts was very successful as a farmer, and he had unquestioned business ability. He raised grain, stock and general commodities, and his methods of work were practical and progressive. He was prominent in educational matters, and used his own experience and limited opportunities as an illustration upon which to improve. If he built up schools and paved the way for more intellectual citizenship and broader usefulness, he was equally alert in furnishing opportunities for moral and religious growth. In this capacity he was actively connected with the Evangelical Church, in which he was a trustee and deacon up to the time of his death, March 5, 1899. In politics he was a Democrat, but never interested himself with office-seeking or holding. If any doubt had existed of his enthusiasm for the west, and his appreciation of the chances here

represented, it was dispelled in 1856, when he returned east for his father, remained for two years, and during that time felt the limitations by which he was surrounded. 1858 found him again on the way to Oregon via Panama and San Francisco, glad to return to pioneer surroundings.

Although no children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Watts, they did not allow themselves to be lonely for lack of childish companionship, and in their unselfishness and large heartedness are deserving of warmest commendation. Two children born to Mr. Watts' oldest brother and two belonging to his youngest brother, have been reared by this couple, as have also about eight other children. Of the relative children Jerusha Watts is now Mrs. Crabb, of Colfax, Wash.; Belle lives with her aunt, Mrs. Watts; Lavina, Mrs. McCoy, lives in the old home; and Pauline died at the age of fifteen. After her husband's death Mrs. Watts moved into Forest Grove, and has a pleasant and comfortable little home on the outskirts of the town. She still owns four hundred acres of her husband's property, one hundred and twenty-five of which are cleared. She is an estimable woman, typical in her strength of character of the noblest and most helpful pioneer women, to whom may be traced the establishment of homes, and the maintenance of high ideals in this great northwestern country.

ALFRED FRANCIS SEARS. Descended from Puritan and Revolutionary ancestry, Major Sears was born in Boston, Mass., November 10, 1826. His great-grandfather, Zachariah Sears, of Yarmouth, Cape Cod, when seventy-two years of age, took up arms in defense of the colonies and served as a lieutenant of militia in 1776. About the same time his son, Joseph Henry, a lad of fourteen, shouldered a musket in the regiment of Col. Nat Freeman of Yarmouth and served with the American forces in New England. A son of this youthful soldier, Zebina Sears, in 1816, commanded the brigantine Neptune, a cruiser in the service of the states of La Plata, then engaged in the war for independence. With men, arms and ammunition for the patriots, he made three voyages between New Orleans and Buenos Ayres, but was finally captured by a Spanish frigate in the Gulf of Mexico. His ship was sunk, and his crew taken ashore and executed as pirates, while he and his first officer were carried to Spain for trial. They were convicted of piracy and banished for life to the penal colony of Melilla, on the coast of Morocco. During the passage the first officer died. Being a Mason, the captain received good treatment from the commander of the transport, himself a Mason. By similar fraternal aid, he escaped from Me-

lilla to the Moorish coast and there by the good offices of a Mahometan Moor, who recognized him as a brother Mason, he was rescued from the hands of the man who, though slavery had been abolished in Morocco, wished to keep him in bondage. The Mahometan escorted Captain Sears to the interior, where he turned him over to a Jewish Mason bound for Fez. There he was taken in charge by some English merchants and finally reached his home in Boston, after an absence of three years.

In the family of Capt. Zabina Sears was a son, Alfred F. Sears, the fourth among seven children. In the Boston public schools he received a Franklin medal for scholarship, and in 1844 was graduated from the English high school. After a year in a counting house and another year in the studio of an artist, he took up civil engineering, to which his life has since been devoted. June 8, 1846, he became an employe of E. S. Chesbrough in the Boston water works, later was with Thomas Doane on the Cheshire Railroad in New Hampshire and then was employed on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. January 29, 1850, he married Augusta Bassett, of Bridgewater, Mass., a descendant of the Puritans, and through her mother a lineal descendant of Mary Chilton, who is claimed to have been the first woman reaching the land from the Mayflower. In the family of Alfred F. Sears were three children, but the only one to reach mature years was Alfred F. Sears, Jr., of Portland, mention of whom appears elsewhere in this volume.

When the Civil war broke out Mr. Sears was conducting the surveys by which the streets and property lines of Newark, N. J., were to be permanently established. This position he resigned in June, 1861, to raise a company in Newark, which was incorporated in the First New York Engineers as Company E. In October they were ordered to Hilton Head in the expeditionary corps commanded by Gen. Timothy Sherman and Flag Officer Dupont, for the capture of Forts Beauregard and Walker in Port Royal Bay. After a year at Hilton Head, Captain Sears built the battery in the rear of Pulaski, on Jones Island, which cut off all communication by steamer between the fort and the city of Savannah, a duty followed by destroying three-fourths of a mile of the telegraph lines between these points. While thus engaged he received orders to proceed to Florida, to secretly destroy a bridge on the line of railroad with the construction of which he had been concerned before the war. Changes of orders coming later, he rejoined his company at Hilton Head, and from there was ordered to Beaufort, S. C., a few miles above Port Royal. June 16, 1862, he was with his company at the battle of

Secessionville, after which he was transferred to Fort Clinch. Shortly after assuming charge of the works at this fort, he went north to confer with General Totten, chief engineer of the army. During this visit, in October, 1862, by a special dispensation of the Grand Lodge of New York, he became a member of Kane Lodge No. 454, being initiated an entered apprentice and passed to the degree of fellow-craft in one evening, and raised to the degree of master the next week. In one week after his work in the lodge he returned to Florida, where he remained three and one-half years. In December, 1865, six months after his regiment was mustered out, he was relieved from duty by an officer of the regular corps of engineers and, with the rank of major, received an honorable discharge. He was the only volunteer officer of engineers who was permitted to report directly to the chief engineer of the army at Washington, such reports usually being made to an officer of the regular corps at some neighboring post.

On returning to Newark, N. J., Major Sears was first employed on the Newark water works and assisted in the construction of the Belleville reservoir. While thus engaged he was elected chief engineer of the Newark & New York Railroad. Against the wishes of the Bergen directors, who desired to locate the railroad line in their region along the towpath of the Morris canal, he secured a location between Newark and the Central Railroad line, in two straight lines, with a single intervening curve. The line within the municipal limits was located on the maps which he had made for the city before entering the army. Especially noteworthy is the fact that Major Sears designed and located the first elevated road in the United States, this passing over the New Jersey Railroad and then to the city limits over twenty streets and blocks. His first proposition to do this was received with derision by some of the board of directors, but he was sustained by the president of the company, and the idea was adopted. However, the railroad passed into the hands of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey and the chief engineer of that company superseded Major Sears in the completion of the work.

Having acquired a knowledge of the Italian, Portuguese, French and Spanish languages, Major Sears secured important positions in Spanish America through his ability as a linguist. An American company engaged him to visit Costa Rica, where he made a preliminary survey across the continent from the Gulf of Nicoya to Puerto Limon on the Caribbean sea. On his return to the United States he was selected as chief engineer of the Pennsylvania & Sodus Bay Railroad in central New York. In 1869 he accepted supervision of the Atlantic



E. W. Spencer

division of the Costa Rica Railroad, extending from Puerto Limon to the continental divide. A year later the republic of Costa Rica became bankrupt and the roads passed into other hands under German influence. Major Sears was invited by the late Henry Meiggs (known as the railway king of South America) to visit Peru, where he made a contract with the Peruvian government and entered the National Corps of Engineers of that republic, being the only American in the corps. During the seven years of his residence in Peru he was appointed inspector of the railroads in the north of the republic for the government; chief engineer of the irrigation commission for the department of the Piura, Peru; chief engineer of the commission for devising water works and sewerage systems for the cities of Callao, Piura and Paíta; and chief engineer of the Chimbote, Huaraz & Recuay Railway, where he remained until the war with Chile had reduced Peru to bankruptcy. In 1879 he returned to the United States, after the capture by the Chilians of the Peruvian ironclad Huascar. When he left Peru the currency of the republic had fallen from a par value of one hundred cents on a dollar to thirty-three cents. In addition the government owed him for his services \$9,000, which they have never paid.

On his return to the United States, Major Sears joined his only son in Portland, where he still makes his home, although professional, business, fraternal and social duties often necessitate his presence in other parts of the country. For a time he was umpire engineer for a Scotch company in the construction of the Oregonian Railway. His familiarity with Spanish America brought to him the position of assistant general manager of the Mexican Central Railway Company. After a year the government made him general manager of the Tehuantepec Inter-Oceanic Railway, but, receiving only one month's pay for three months' work and finding the government bankrupt, he returned to Portland. His ability and wide range of knowledge have brought his services into demand as a lecturer and magazine writer. He has lectured several times before the University of the City of New York, the American and National Geographical Societies of New York and Washington, the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and the Long Island Historical Society, besides many addresses delivered in Portland. At different times of recent years he has been interested in movements for the industrial development of Peru, but these have not proved remunerative, and, indeed, have consumed many months of his time without any return whatever. The disturbances in Peru frightened intending investors and caused him heavy losses.

Major Sears is a member of the Oregon Society Sons of the American Revolution; holds office as junior vice-commander of Oregon Commandery, Loyal Legion; is connected with George Wright Post, G. A. R.; and, along professional lines, holds membership in the American Society of Civil Engineers, the National Society of Civil Engineers of Peru, in which he is the only American; and is a corresponding member of the Geographical Society of Lima, Peru.

CAPT. ERNEST W. SPENCER. No more earnest, energetic and enterprising citizen is numbered among the prominent men of Portland than Capt. Ernest W. Spencer, though a resident only since 1875. According to his inherited tendencies and early training he has always given his efforts toward commercial and industrial supremacy by helping to build up the waterways of the country and capably operating boats upon the various rivers of the community in which he has identified his interests. This has been his principal occupation since coming west, though he is also a landsman in the truest sense of the word, for his rapidly accruing profits have been invested in real estate in his adopted city, the residence in which he makes his home having been built in 1884, when there were but few houses on the East Side.

A native of Gallia county, Ohio, Captain Spencer was born September 4, 1852, the descendant of a sturdy English family, whose interests had always been in the mechanical and boating line. He was the son of Tobias, and the grandson of Elijah, the father of the latter being a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Elijah Spencer settled in Virginia and died in Parkersburg, of the same state, at the age of eighty-eight years, after a useful life on the keel-boats of the Ohio river. Tobias Spencer went to work on that river when ten years old, and for thirty-five years acted as pilot. He died at the age of fifty-two years, having accomplished his own success in life and risen to a position of independence. He married Frances W. Pollock, who was born in Wheeling, of Scotch parentage, in 1829, and since becoming a widow, November 22, 1874, she has made her home in Huntington, W. Va. Of the five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Carrie S. married Alfred Mann, of Danville, Va.; Mary A. became the wife of James F. Walker, of Gallipolis, Ohio; Anna is at home with her mother; Tobias R. is a soldier in the regular army and has been twice in the Philippine Islands; and Ernest W., of this review, is the youngest in age.

The boyhood of Captain Spencer was passed in his Ohio home, his education being received in

the common school in the vicinity of his home, and the academy there, and at the age of fourteen years he took up the work of his forefathers. He first began under the tutelage of his father, but before he was twenty-one he had charge of a boat, where he quickly demonstrated his ability to command. Before he left the Ohio river he had secured a good, practical experience and knew all the turns of the river from Pittsburg to New Orleans. Desirous of widening his experience and enjoying the increased profits which western life afforded, he left his home and came to Portland in 1875, at once securing employment on the Willamette river in the interests of the Independent Steamboat Company. A year later he purchased an interest in that company and in 1879 he bought the *Gold Dust*, then the *Salem*, operating the latter from his home at The Dalles, whither he had moved. Later he built and operated *The Cricket*, and also the ferry boats between Albina and Portland. In 1898 he had a boat built and carried to the Yukon river, and in 1899 took another via rail and overland to Lake Atlin, the two known as the *Willie Irving* and *Scotia*, plying upon the northern river, the former being the only one ever built on the Yukon to that time. He also built and equipped the *Charles R. Spencer*, which is utilized in towing upon the Willamette and Columbia rivers. In 1903 she was converted into a passenger boat, to run between Portland and The Dalles. Besides the location already mentioned Captain Spencer has operated boats on Fraser river and Puget Sound.

The marriage of Captain Spencer occurred January 3, 1881, and united him with Elizabeth Irving, who was born in East Portland, December 29, 1859. She was the fourth child of William Irving, who was also interested in steamboats, his death occurring in British Columbia, in 1872. His other children are as follows: Mary, wife of T. L. Briggs, of Westminster, British Columbia; John, a steamboat captain, of Victoria, British Columbia; Susan, wife of Gassendi Cox, of Floren, Sacramento county, Cal.; Nellie, wife of W. S. Chandler, of Coos Bay, Ore., this daughter being the only child born in British Columbia. Of the children born to Captain and Mrs. Spencer Walter Irving was born in 1882, and after graduating from the Portland Academy he entered the State School of Mines, of Golden, Cal., which he is still attending; Charles R. was born in 1884, in Westminster, British Columbia, and after attending the public schools and Portland Academy, he went to work upon the river, where he is now employed. Some of the most important river work of Captain Spencer was the building and operating for ten years the *Irving* dock, and he also superintended the construction of the *Victoria* dock and looked after the interests of the same for seventeen years. He now owns the

dock at the foot of Washington street. Being a staunch Republican in politics Captain Spencer has neglected no opportunity to advance the principles which he endorses, and through the influence of the party which recognizes his ability he has been appointed to several important posts, among them being that of chief of police, which position he maintained from July to November, 1892. He has also acted as delegate to county and city conventions and in 1899 was delegate to the state convention. Fraternally and socially he is a prominent man in the city of Portland, in the former being identified with Morning Dawn Lodge No. 7, A. F. & A. M., of Gillipolis, Ohio; Royal Arch Masons; Scottish Rite, Oregon Consistory No. 1, and El Kader Temple, Mystic Shrine; Knights of Pythias, and with his wife is a member of the Eastern Star; is a member of the Oregon Historical Society, Commercial Club, Portland Hunt Club, Rod and Gun Club, and the Port of Portland Commission. Captain Spencer is a liberal supporter of all public matters, and especially of church work, his wife being a member of the Episcopal Church.

ALLEN B. CROASMAN. In a very early day the Croasman family came from England to America, and subsequent generations were associated with the history of Pennsylvania. Rev. James Croasman, who was a minister in the Evangelical Association, left the east in 1864 and, accompanied by his family, proceeded via Panama to Oregon, where he established the first Evangelical Association in the state, building a house of worship in Salem. During the ten years in which he continued at the head of this charge he ministered to congregations elsewhere and established a number of churches. Wherever he lived he worked indefatigably for the uplifting of humanity, and many houses of worship were erected under his supervision. When infirmities of age rendered further ministerial work impracticable he retired and is now making his home at Ashley, Ore., where, in spite of his more than four score years, he maintains a keen interest in religious matters. His wife, Lavena Brickley, was a daughter of a Pennsylvania physician and died in Ohio when her son, Allen B., was a boy of ten years. The latter, who was the only member of the family to attain mature years, was born near Harrisburg, Pa., June 7, 1846, and as a child attended the West Greenville school.

From the age of ten years Mr. Croasman began to make his own way in the world, going to Wisconsin, where he was a newsboy on the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad, and later an express check agent on the same road. Returning east to accompany his father to Oregon, he

left New York in May of 1864 and traveled via the Ocean Queen to Aspinwall, crossing to Panama, where he boarded the Golden Gate for San Francisco, and thence proceeded on the John L. Stevens to Portland. In July he arrived in Salem. The morning after his arrival he secured work as clerk in a store, and for five years he continued in the employ of others. With the means he meantime accumulated he then embarked in business for himself and soon became known as one of the progressive business men of Salem. While carrying on business he also, in 1883-85, held office as postmaster at Salem. For a time he was a partner of J. J. Murphy, ex-sheriff, now clerk of the supreme court of Oregon at Salem. For ten years the two continued in business together, at the expiration of which time Mr. Croasman sold his interest to J. D. McCully. In 1887 he came to Portland and established a clothing and men's furnishing establishment at No. 111 First street, later removing to No. 165 Third street, where he was fortunate in escaping damage during the high water.

Always interested and active in the Republican party, Mr. Croasman received a deserved recognition of his service for the party by his appointment as postmaster of Portland, May 10, 1898. On the 6th of June he assumed the duties of his position, and during his able administration the receipts doubled in volume. Not only the members of his own party, but others as well, expressed the greatest gratification at the business-like manner in which the office was conducted, system and dispatch being the order of the day. The entire work moved with celerity, yet with accuracy, and when he retired from the position it was with a record unsurpassed in this particular office.

While living in Salem Mr. Croasman married Linnie McCully, by whom he has three children, namely: Mrs. Alice Louise Harder, of Portland; Lillian and Allen B., Jr. Mrs. Croasman is a daughter of the late A. A. McCully, once a well-known steamboatman and for years president of the People's Transportation Company. Since the death of Mr. McCully, which occurred in 1886, his wife has made her home with her daughter in Portland.

Among the organizations with which Mr. Croasman is identified may be mentioned the Arlington Club, of which he is a director. He is a member of the National Association of First-Class Postmasters, and during 1900 attended the convention of that organization, held in Washington. While in Salem he was a member of the city council one term. He was actively associated with the organization of Capitol Engine Company No. 1, and held the various offices in the same, up to and including that of president, which office he held at the time of his removal

from Salem to Portland. For two years he was also chief of the Salem fire department. An incident worthy of mention occurred during his incumbency of the latter position. Receiving a telegram from Henry Failing, who at that time was mayor of Portland, calling for the aid of the Salem fire department, Mr. Croasman gave the alarm, and one hour and thirteen minutes later, having covered a distance of fifty-three miles, his men were playing upon the flames. For this remarkable feat the Salem fire department won high honors, and it is universally conceded that it saved the St. Charles Hotel, which was threatened with total destruction. Under Mayor George P. Frank, of Portland, he held office as a member of the board of police commissioners. When twenty-one years of age he was initiated into the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Salem, and is now past grand of Chemeketa Lodge No. 1, also an active member of Samaritan Lodge No. 2, of Portland. An organization to which he and his descendants are eligible is that of the Society of the Revolution, as his paternal grandmother was a daughter of General McHenry, of Redfarm, for whom Fort McHenry is named. In his various associations, fraternal, political and commercial, he has won the confidence of his associates, who esteem him for his manly qualities and sterling worth.

HON. ALFRED F. SEARS, judge of the circuit court of Oregon, is descended from Puritan and Revolutionary stock, the family having been founded in Massachusetts, on Cape Cod, in the days when the rugged men who sailed on the Mayflower ruled the Plymouth Colony. His great-great-grandfather, Zachariah Sears, served as a lieutenant in the Massachusetts militia in 1776. About the same time his son, Joseph Henry, shouldered a musket in the regiment commanded by Col. Nat Freeman of Yarmouth, and served through the Revolution with the American forces in New England. His son, Zebina Sears, in 1816 commanded the brigantine Neptune, a cruiser in the service of the States of La Plata. He made three filibustering voyages between New Orleans and Buenos Ayres, but was finally captured by a Spanish frigate in the Gulf of Mexico. His ship was sunk and his crew executed as pirates, while he and his first officer were carried to Spain for trial. The Spanish court convicted them of piracy and banished them for life to the penal colony of Melilla, on the coast of Morocco. During the passage the first officer died, Captain Sears, being a Mason, received good treatment from the commander of the transport, himself a Mason. By similar fraternal aid, he escaped from Melilla to the Moorish coast, and there through the good

offices of a Mohammedan Moor, who likewise recognized him as a brother Mason, he was rescued from the hands of a man who, though slavery had been abolished in Morocco, wished to keep him in bondage. The Mohammedan escorted Captain Sears to the interior of the country, where he turned him over to a Jewish Mason bound for Fez. There he was taken in charge by some English merchants and finally reached his home in Boston, after an absence of three years.

In the family of Capt. Zebina Sears was a son, Alfred F. Sears, the fourth among seven children, and father of the subject of this memoir. His son, Judge Sears, was born at Concord, N. C., September 4, 1852, during the temporary residence of his parents in the south. The years of his boyhood were passed in various places, as his father, a civil engineer, was obliged to make frequent changes of residence. In the academy at Exeter, N. H., he prepared for college, and in 1871 matriculated in Harvard University, where he remained one year. The three succeeding years of his college course were taken in Dartmouth, from which he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1875. Immediately afterward he entered the law department of Boston University, which conferred upon him the degree of LL. B. in 1877. At the same time he was admitted to practice before the bar of Massachusetts. After practicing for a year in Bridgewater, in that state, he went to Peru and visited his parents for a year. This was his second trip to South America, the first having been made in 1873.

Upon his return to the United States in 1879, Mr. Sears came to Portland and entered into a partnership with Henry E. McGinn for the practice of law, under the firm name of Sears & McGinn. Later the firm became McGinn, Sears & Simon, and finally Paxton, Sears, Beach & Simon. From 1886 to 1890 he served as assistant district attorney. Previous to this he had served three years in the city council representing the third ward, and acting as president of that body in 1885. The highest honor of his life thus far came to him in 1896, when he was elected judge of the circuit court, Fourth judicial district, defeating the Democratic candidate, George E. Chamberlain, by nearly one thousand votes. Upon the expiration of his term in 1900 he was nominated by both parties and elected without opposition, entering upon a second term, which will expire July 1, 1906.

In addition to his labors on the bench, Judge Sears has filled the chair of equity in the law department of the University of Oregon since 1899. Like his father, he has been a frequent lecturer on the topics of the day. He has also been a valued contributor to various journals, notably those connected with his profession, including

the *American Law Review*, the *American Lawyer*, and the *Central Law Journal*. He is a charter member of the Oregon State Bar Association, before which he has delivered several addresses, one on the Constitution of the United States, and one on the life and character of Judge Deady. At the time of the organization of the Portland Free Library Association he was deeply interested in the project, became one of the founders of the same, and also served for some time as its president. To his labors, together with those of numerous other public-spirited men, may be attributed the fact that the library finally was made a free institution. In the organization of the Multnomah Law Library Association he took an active part, and for many years was one of its directors. Among the other organizations to whose interests he is devoted may be mentioned the local chapter of the Sons of the Revolution and the University Club, and of the latter he has served as a member of the board of directors. For twenty years he was a member of the board of trustees of the Oregon Humane Society, and is now president of that body. The Republican party has received his support in national and local elections, but no narrow spirit of partisanship has ever marred his influence or detracted from his labors as a jurist.

In Bridgewater, Mass., in 1876, Judge Sears married Ellen Carver, a native of that town and a graduate of the academy there. Her father, Joseph Carver, was a cotton-gin manufacturer, an occupation he had inherited from his father, Eleazer Carver. The record of her ancestors extends back to the landing of the Mayflower, her original progenitor in this country having been a brother of the first Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony. The family of Judge and Mrs. Sears consists of the following children: Alfred F., Jr., a graduate of the University of Oregon, class of 1900, and a civil engineer by profession; Richard C.; Mary E., a student in Leland Stanford University; and Robert.

Judge Sears' career upon the bench has shown that he possesses in a high degree the faculty of analysis, so essential to the dispensation of justice. Accompanying this power are fearlessness, independence and the growing evidence of a determination on his part to render decisions that are as absolutely fair and impartial as possible from the facts in hand. His patience and urbanity in trying moments is well known, and the members of the bar of Portland acknowledge many considerations at his hands—courtesies which have given them a better insight into his character as a companion of men than might have been obtained otherwise. On the whole, he has won the warm regard and admiration of the bench and bar of Portland, among whom are to be found many of his warmest personal friends



Ira E. Purdin

HON. IRA E. PURDIN, who has been a resident of Oregon since 1854, was born in Boone county, Mo., November 7, 1845, and comes of a family of English lineage. His grandfather, William Purdin, was a native of England, and when seven years of age crossed the Atlantic with his parents, who died soon afterward, leaving him an orphan at a very tender age. He became a farmer, and after spending a winter in Redstone, W. Va., removed to Ohio, settling in Harrison county, where he remained for two years, when he went to Brown county, that state, continuing to engage in farming there throughout the remainder of his active business career. He died at the age of eighty-eight years, and his wife passed away at the age of ninety-three.

Ira E. Purdin, Sr., the father of our subject, was born in Redstone, W. Va., and after spending much of his youth in Ohio, went to Maysville, Ky., at the age of seventeen years and learned the cabinet-maker's trade. Early in 1825 he removed to Booneville, Mo., where he engaged in cabinet-making for a time and then conducted a grocery store for two years, following which he engaged in the hotel business for twelve years. On the expiration of that period he removed to Linn county, Mo., and when two years had gone by he went to Columbia, where he remained for ten years, devoting his energies to farming. In 1854 he brought his family to Oregon, traveling by way of New Orleans, and thence on the steamer Pampero to Nicaragua. He then continued by way of the Nicaragua route, and while on the river changed boats four times. The journey of twelve miles to the Pacific coast was then completed by the aid of mules and oxen, and at San Juan del Sur he took passage on the Sierra Nevada, which after a voyage of two weeks reached San Francisco, and four days later Mr. Purdin and his family started for Portland, where they arrived at the end of seven days, Captain Flavel acting as pilot over the bars. It was on the 11th of April, 1854, that the party reached their destination, and then the father began search for a location and purchased a place from Benjamin Allen, one mile north of Greenville. He re-located the donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres and farmed there for eight years, after which he purchased of W. Mulkey a donation claim of three hundred and eighty acres, whereon he lived until his death, which occurred when he was ninety-one years of age. The old home property is now owned by our subject.

The father was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for more than sixty years and a man of sterling worth of character. He was a pioneer of Ohio, Missouri and Oregon and took the first modern wagon to Ohio, where it attracted considerable curiosity. He married

Deborah Patterson, who was born in Shelby county, Ky., a daughter of Major William Patterson, who was born in Virginia and served as major in the war of 1812. He settled in Shelby county, Ky., and became a prominent member of the militia of that state. He represented an old Virginia family and his last days were passed in Kentucky. Mrs. Deborah Purdin, who died at the age of eighty-six years, had four sons and two daughters: C. W., who died in Oregon; Mrs. Mary A. Watson; W. W., who was the first elected county surveyor of Washington county, and died in that part of the state; Mrs. E. J. Barrett; J. P., who died in Oregon at the age of twenty years; and Ira E.

The last named was a little lad of eight years when the family came to Oregon. After attending the common schools he continued his studies in Tualatin Academy and Pacific University. Later he purchased a farm adjoining and afterward became owner of the farm which his father had so long owned and occupied. It comprises four hundred and thirty acres of very valuable land, all under fence, and there he is successfully engaged in general farming, having three hundred acres under cultivation. He is also a prosperous horticulturist and has twenty-seven acres planted to orchard—eight acres to apples, eleven acres to prunes, five acres to Bartlett pears and three acres to cherries—and he makes extensive shipments of fruit to Portland. The remainder of his land is devoted to pasturage purposes, and he raises fine Jersey cattle, Cotswold sheep and Berkshire hogs, having graded up his stock until he has the finest of any in the country. He is now renting a part of his farm and makes his home in Forest Grove, locating here in 1902.

In Chillicothe, Mo., in 1880, Mr. Purdin was united in marriage to Miss Alice H. Purdin, who was born in Linn county, Mo., a daughter of Ira Purdin, a native of Bloomington, Ind., and a granddaughter of Charles B. Purdin, whose birth occurred in Delaware and who became a farmer of Missouri, where he died at the age of ninety years. The town of Purdin, Mo., was established on his farm and was named in his honor. The father of Mrs. Purdin, the wife of our subject, was a tinner by trade. In 1884 he located in Portland, where he engaged in business as a tinner and hardware merchant. He married Martha Griffey, a native of Boone county, Mo., and now a resident of Forest Grove, her husband having died in 1900. In their family were ten children, of whom six are living: Alice H.; E. E., a tinner and hardware dealer of Portland; Mrs. Bessie Bluerock, of Vancouver; Frederick A., a tinner of Portland; Ira G., who is engaged in the grocery business in Portland; and Ovid, a tinner of the same city. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Purdin has been blessed with four children:

Cora I., Elmer V., Edna C. and Homer G. The family have a very pleasant home in Forest Grove, and Mr. Purdin's farm is located two miles north of the city. Mrs. Purdin is a most estimable lady, having many friends, and is a loyal member of the Christian Church.

Mr. Purdin is a stalwart Democrat in politics and has served as a member of the county committee. In 1878 he was elected on the Democratic ticket to represent his district in the state legislature and aided in electing James H. Slater to the United States senate. He did effective and important service on different committees and in championing different measures, and while he has never been a politician in the commonly accepted sense of the term, he proved a capable officer. He belongs to the Pioneer Society of Oregon, and he and his wife are members of the Gales Creek Grange of Forest Grove, and he certainly deserves mention among the honored early settlers of the state, for along lines of substantial up-building he has labored for the general good through almost a half century.

ALBERT W. RIGGS. Like certain men prominent in history, more especially the great Lincoln, Albert W. Riggs began his career as a wage earner by splitting rails. This humble occupation evidently had its advantages from the standpoint of health producing, some money getting, and general development, for Mr. Riggs is at present one of the strong and rugged and thoroughly reliable agriculturists and stockmen of Clackamas county. A native son of the county, he was born near Liberal, April 15, 1849, and has spent his entire life within the vicinity of his home surroundings.

At the age of nineteen years Mr. Riggs left his father's farm and began to split rails for the surrounding farmers, thereafter working at shoemaking for about a year. The trade did not appeal to him particularly, and upon the principle that congenial work means successful work he abandoned it at the end of a year, and continued to farm. After his marriage in 1876, at the age of twenty-six, he lived for six years on eighty acres comprising his father's donation claim, then sold his inheritance, and bought forty acres near the old place, upon which he lived for ten years. This property also was disposed of, and at Canby he worked at carpentering for about a year. On the Hood river he tried his luck for about seven months, and then returned to Canby, engaging in carpentering for four years. In January, 1895, Mr. Riggs bought a place of one hundred and thirteen acres one and a half miles southwest of Macksburg, forty acres of which he has placed under cultivation, and he

has also erected suitable and commodious buildings. Here he engaged in general farming and stock-raising, until the spring of 1903, when he sold out and moved to Canby, where he is now residing.

Daniel Riggs, the father of Albert W., was born in Platte county, Mo., in 1804, and died in Clackamas county in 1890. His wife, Mahala (Einaer) Riggs, was also born in Missouri, in Ray county, and died in 1874 at the age of sixty-two years. Daniel Riggs crossed the plains in 1847 with ox teams, the trip from Missouri consuming six months, and being accompanied by the usual incidents of those early days. He settled in East Portland, took up a donation claim, but failed to file on it, and eventually located on the place of Harrison Wright for a year. In 1852 he took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres two and a half miles northeast of Needy, and there engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He succeeded in clearing forty acres of land, and about twenty years ago sold his only remaining eighty acres to Francis Riggs, he having in the meantime divided up the rest of his property among his children, giving each one eighty acres. At the present time Ben Homsley owns the property sold to Francis Riggs. Of the nine children born to Daniel Riggs Francis is deceased; Annie, Mrs. Kesselring, resides in Macksburg; George is farming on the Hood river; John is living at The Dalles; Elijah is in Portland; William and James are deceased; Albert W. lives in Canby; David is in Crook county; and Jane Parker is living in Clackamas county, Ore.

Albert Wesley Riggs married Charity E. Offield, who was born in Missouri May 9, 1856, and of this union there have been born two children, Venella, who is deceased, and Elda, living at home. Mr. Riggs has been quite prominent in Democratic politics, and was alderman of Canby for two years. He takes an active interest in all that pertains to the general upbuilding of his district, and is accounted one of its most liberal, broad minded and progressive farmers and citizens.

JOHN N. STEWART. Among the most enterprising developers of Clackamas county may be mentioned the family of Stewart, first represented by Lorenzo Stewart, who came here in 1853, and now by his son, John N. Stewart, one of the most successful agriculturists of his district. Mr. Stewart was born in this county September 27, 1854, and Lorenzo Stewart was born in Boone county, Ky., in 1808, and died on his farm in Clackamas county, August 14, 1872. His wife, Mar-

garet (Henley) Stewart, was born also in Boone county, Ky., the date of her birth being 1812, while her death occurred in Clackamas county October 9, 1889. From Kentucky the elder Stewart removed to Sheridan county, Mo., where he pre-empted land, and where he lived until 1853. With ox teams he made the six months' trip to the coast in the spring of '53, settling on three hundred and twenty acres of land four and a half miles southeast of Molalla, to which he later added eighty acres adjoining, and at the time of his death he owned three farms, comprising one thousand acres. There were practically no improvements on this property, and Mr. Stewart cleared twenty-five acres, which he used for general farming and stock-raising. The parents died on this farm, and of the large family of children which added to their responsibilities Polly A., Harriet Larkin and Richard E. are deceased; Charles is a resident of Long Creek, Grant county, Ore.; and John N. is the farmer of whom this sketch makes mention.

The youth of John N. Stewart was quietly passed on the paternal homestead in Clackamas county. In time he inherited one hundred and sixty acres of the home place, and later he purchased the interest of the heirs and now has four hundred acres. Two hundred acres of this are under cultivation, and though engaged in general farming, he makes a specialty of stock-raising, and at present has twenty-six head of cattle, one hundred and eighty sheep and forty hogs. He has been very successful, and is accounted one of the most enterprising farmers of the county. Mr. Stewart married Mary L. Pelkey in 1897. He is a Republican in politics, and is fraternally connected with the Knights of the Maccabees and the Artisans of Molalla, also Grange No. 40 of Molalla.

MAJOR CHARLES E. McDONELL. The name of McDonell carries one in imagination across the ocean to the highlands of Scotland, where a clan bearing that title long flourished. From that country Donald C. McDonell went with his father, a merchant, to Canada, and there he became extensively interested in lumbering, but while still in middle age he died at Quebec in 1873. Fond of military tactics and a graduate of the Royal Military School in Kingston, Ontario, he bore a part in Canadian volunteer service during the Fenian raids and was a leading member of the Eighth Royal Rifles, in which he served as adjutant, with the rank of captain. His marriage united him with Diana O'Connell, whose father, James O'Connell, was a native of the north of Ireland

and a cousin of Dan O'Connell. She was born in Quebec and now makes Portland her home. Of her three sons and two daughters, all are living in Portland except one daughter.

In Quebec, Canada, where he was born November 12, 1871, Charles E. McDonell attended public schools and took the first year of study in the high school. On coming to Portland in 1886 he secured employment in an upholstery concern, but after a year went with a grocery house, and later for a year was employed as clerk in the auditor's office of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, until the offices were removed to Omaha. He then became a messenger in the Portland Savings Bank and rose to be teller, remaining with that institution until its failure. His next position was as bookkeeper with the United States National Bank. In 1900 the Republicans nominated him county assessor and he was duly elected. In 1902 he was re-elected to the office on the Citizens' ticket, his term to expire in January, 1905.

The military record of Major McDonell is deserving of special mention. Inheriting from his father a fondness for military activities, he began to identify himself with such movements while still a mere boy. In 1887 he enlisted as a private in Company I, First Regiment, Oregon National Guard, and rose gradually until he became first lieutenant of Company I. Later, for nine months, he was captain of Company H. When the Second Regiment, Oregon Volunteer Infantry, was organized out of the Third Regiment for duty during the Spanish-American war, on account of the proficiency in drill shown by the members of Company H, they were allowed to go out intact, being the only company to whom this privilege was given. For two years the company had held the highest average for general proficiency, and its reputation was merited by its achievements. Governor Lord commissioned Mr. McDonell as captain of the company, in charge of the men during service in Manila. For a time Company H was on special duty as custom-house guard, and many of the men were detailed as clerks, bookkeepers and assistants in the custom house, he himself being given charge of the seven warehouses connected with the custom house. On his return to Portland, the company presenting him with a fine gold watch in recognition of his meritorious services as their commanding officer. Since his return he has been connected with Company G, Third Regiment, Oregon National Guard, of which he was formerly captain, but since June 13, 1902, has been major of the regiment. In 1901 Company G presented him with a gold-mounted sword. From his first connection with the militia until 1892 he had won three gold medals for proficiency in drill. By those com-

petent to judge he is said to be unrivaled in his knowledge of military tactics. Many tributes of praise and admiration have come to him from army officers whose opinions have the especial value of experience and thorough knowledge.

The intimate association of Major McDonell with military matters does not prevent him from maintaining an interest in fraternal organizations, and we find him identified with Hawthorne Lodge No. 111, A. F. & A. M., also a member of the Uniform Rank, K. of P., in which he was at one time a lieutenant; a charter member of the Independent Order of Lions, in which he has been supreme chaplain; a member of the Portland Rowing Club, the Woodmen of the World and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. For nine years he was a member of the Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club football team and during that time was its captain for four years. In 1895 the latter club presented him with an honorary membership in appreciation of services he rendered the club. An active member of Portland Lodge, B. P. O. E., the lodge that he drilled was awarded the first prize at Tacoma in 1901, and in recognition of his efficient leadership presented him with a watch charm—an elk's tooth, set with diamonds, rubies and sapphires. Largely through his efforts an organization was effected known as Hampton Camp No. 202, Spanish-American War Veterans, and of this he served as commander for two years. At this writing he is inspector-general on the staff of the department commander of Oregon. While he is a believer in the platform of the Republican party and supports the same in all national elections, in local matters he is guided by the needs of the community and the fitness of the candidates rather than by their views concerning protection and currency. In all of his work, whether official, military or commercial, he has proved himself to be a capable and progressive citizen.

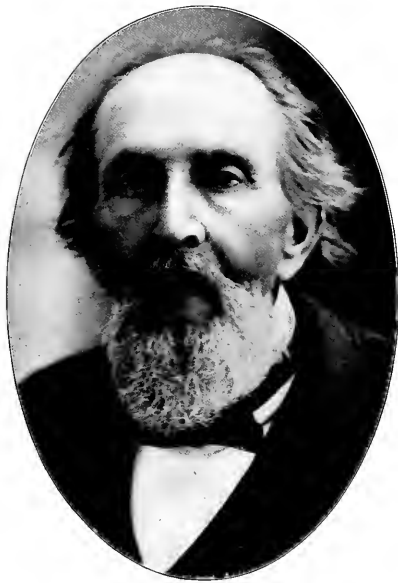
WILLIAM W. MYERS. Like many who have turned to the more peaceful occupation of farming after a strenuous business career, Mr. Myers finds his latter day interests congenial, healthful and profitable. The owner of three hundred and twenty acres of land five and a half miles east of Oregon City, a part of which was improved at the time of purchase, he has brought his property to a thoroughly desirable state, has eighty acres cultivated, eighty acres in pasture, and the balance in wild land.

A native of Howard county, Mo., Mr. Myers was born August 23, 1849, his father, Robert M., having been a native of Kentucky. The

elder Myers removed to Missouri with his parents when he was twelve years of age, and his memories in connection with the first years of residence in that state are intermingled with all manner of adventure, due mostly to the presence of Indians in large numbers, who were likely to invade their farm at any time. Mr. Myers has just cause to feel the cruelty which was a part of the make-up of the Red men, for his grandfather was killed by the savages in a fight near Kirksville, Mo. Robert M. Myers died near Macon, Mo., at the age of seventy-two years. Through his marriage he became identified with a fine old Virginia family, the father of Mrs. Myers having been a soldier in the Colonial army under Washington. The father was a pensioner of the war, and eventually settled near Macon City, Mo., where his death occurred. Of the five sons and three daughters born of the first union of Mr. Myers, John, the oldest, now deceased, was formerly United States marshal in Portland; Clay lives in Baker City, Ore.; and Joseph D. is a farmer in Coos county.

Much of the education of William W. Myers was due to his own efforts, for he earned the money with which to pay for books and general necessities, at the same time contributing his share towards the maintenance of the family. At the age of sixteen he struck out for himself, and with wagon and ox teams started across the plains April 15, 1866, arriving at his destination in Clackamas county, October 5, 1866. His first choice proved an altogether desirable one, and this county has since been the field of his various endeavors. For fifteen years he engaged in a general merchandise business in Oregon City, the many responsibilities of which eventually undermined his health, and tempted to an occupation which permitted outdoor exercise and more varied duties. Thereupon he purchased his present farm, a departure which has proved most gratifying personally, and most helpful from a community standpoint.

In Oregon City, Mr. Myers married Frances McCarver, who was born in Ohio, a daughter of T. J. McCarver, the latter a son of Gen. M. M. McCarver, who gained his title in the Cayuse war. This distinguished Indian fighter came across the plains with his family in 1847, locating in Oregon City. In the early days he was very prominent in the west, and among other undertakings attributed to him is the partial founding of Tacoma, Wash., in which city his death occurred. T. J. McCarver died in Oregon City, having lived a very active life, in which much that was really worthy had been accomplished. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Myers: Lottie,



Thos Row

who is now the wife of Frank Aldridge; Thomas J.; and W. E. The sons are living at home. Born and reared a Democrat, Mr. Myers has developed into a Socialist, and has for many years taken an active part in the political undertakings of his locality. All his life Mr. Myers has been active in promoting labor organizations, assisting materially in organizing the Farmers' Alliance and Knights of Labor, being secretary of the former two years. At the time of the anti-Chinese agitation, Mr. Myers was very active and it was largely through his influence they were expelled from Oregon City. At one time Mr. Myers ran for sheriff, and later for state senator and state treasurer, on all occasions running ahead of his ticket. At one time he was councilman of Oregon City. Fraternally he is associated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is very progressive, resourceful and popular, and his residence in Clackamas county has been prolific of all around good fellowship and large results.

HON. THOMAS ROE has been a resident of Forest Grove since 1871, and during that time has taken a prominent part in its general upbuilding. He was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., August 21, 1827, and lived in his native region until removing with his parents to Ohio at the age of five years. His father, Thomas, was born in North Hampshire, England; his grandfather, another Thomas, being a native of the same locality. With his wife and six children the father came to America in 1822, settling near Auburn, N. Y., but removing to Ohio in 1832. In the latter state he settled on a farm six miles south of Norwalk, Huron county, where his death occurred, as did also that of his wife, Anna (Barnett) Roe, who was born in Bedfordshire, England. Of the eight children born into the family two only survive, Hon. Thomas being the second youngest of all.

Hon. Thomas Roe distinctly recalls graduating from the district school house in Huron county, Ohio, and the grief which invaded his young heart at the death of his parents when he was between fourteen and sixteen years old. Thereafter he lived in Ohio with his brothers until 1847, and that year he removed to St. Joseph county, Mich., where he worked on a peppermint farm for a year. For a couple of years he engaged in saw milling in Lenawee county, sawing principally three by four scantlings for the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. These scantlings were covered by a strap of iron and were the only rails known at that day. In 1850 Mr. Roe shared the common impulse of the time to seek a fortune in the golden west, and after

driving a team of horses from Michigan to Council Bluffs, Iowa, outfitted in that town and started over the plains by way of the Platte, May 16. On August 6 of the same year he was digging gold at Placerville, and had no fault to find with the gold, but a diet of bacon, tough as buckskin, was not calculated to inspire one with optimistic views of life. Nor did his system thrive upon such questionable viands, and he was advised by a medical authority to seek a part of the country where vegetables grew and were available for consumption. Accordingly he boarded the brig Veto, bound for Portland, and in 1850 settled on a donation land claim near Monticello in Cowlitz county, Wash., and this vicinity continued to be his home for twenty years. In 1850 he journeyed back to the familiar surroundings in Ohio and Michigan, returning via Panama after a delightful summer with old friends.

After coming to Forest Grove in 1871 Mr. Roe varied his town existence with the management of a four hundred and eighty acre farm near the city, although he had felt justified in getting all the enjoyment possible out of life after his many years of hard work. Since casting his first presidential vote Mr. Roe has identified himself with the Democratic party, and was very prominent during his residence in Washington, repeating his success after coming to Oregon. He was in political office during nearly all his residence in Washington, served in the territorial legislature for one term, 1855-56, and was also county commissioner and county assessor. At the time of removal to Forest Grove he was obliged to resign from the office of county judge. On the People's ticket he was elected to the Oregon legislature in 1874, and during the session admirably served the best interests of the people who had honored him with their support. The most conspicuous feature of his legislation was accomplished with Mr. Jackson of Washington county, and had reference to the completion of the state house. Although about \$100,000 had already been expended upon this proposed structure the basement was still uncompleted, and its prospect of continuing to remain a basement was not questioned by any one. This reproach to western enterprise had come to be known as Grover's Elephant, and until the two gentlemen above mentioned determined to redeem its fallen reputation, the elephant basked complacently in the sun of summer and shivered in the cold of several winters. Against the advice of his constituents Mr. Roe put his shoulder to the wheel and determined to do all that he could toward the completion of the building. With Mr. Jackson and others he devised means for raising additional funds, with the result that Grover's Elephant took on dignified proportions, and was

enabled to house the various businesses of state. It is doubtful if the initiative had not been taken by these two enterprising and resourceful legislators if the present substantial state house had been completed up to the present time, for there was a bitter feeling on the part of the tax-payers of the state and a sentiment strongly opposed to the expenditure of any further moneys in this direction. The events of later years have afforded ample justification for the stand taken by Mr. Roe and his co-laborers, and the spirit of opposition on the part of the less thoughtful among his constituency, against which he was forced to contend in the early years, has since given place to a universal feeling that in this important undertaking, as in all others, he was actuated solely by motives of an unselfish and public-spirited nature. Mr. Roe is a Free Soiler and Free Trader.

In Cowlitz, Wash., in 1857, Mr. Roe was united in marriage with Mary Ann Ostrander, who was born in Missouri, and whose father, Dr. Nathaniel Ostrander, a practicing physician, came to Washington in 1852. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Roe, of whom Barnett Y., a graduate of the Pacific University, is a farmer ten miles south of Forest Grove; Charles Ostrander is engaged in the furniture business in Forest Grove; and Anna is a musician, both vocal and instrumental.

DR. WILLIAM GEIGER, JR. Few men were more familiar with the history of the settlement and improvement of the Pacific coast than Dr. William Geiger, Jr. He was born in Angelica, Allegany county, N. Y., September 15, 1816, and was a son of William Geiger, a farmer by occupation. In his native town he was reared and attended a private academy. When he was about seventeen years of age he removed with his parents to Oakville, Monroe county, Mich., where he remained from 1833 until 1837, when he started for Quincy, Ill., proceeding by steamer to Cleveland, Ohio, thence by canal boat to Portsmouth, on the Ohio river, by steamer to St. Louis, and by a small boat to Quincy, arriving at his destination after four weeks of travel. About five miles from Quincy was the Mission Institute and therein Dr. Geiger became a student, and in 1838 he made plans to cross the plains to the Pacific coast, accompanied by a schoolmate by the name of Benson. After two weeks spent in St. Louis, they proceeded by steamer to Westport, Mo., where they purchased their outfits and started to the mission on the Kaw river, hoping to catch the American Fur Company's outfit before it left there, but in this they were disappointed. While there, however, Dr. Geiger became ac-

quainted with the Rev. Harvey Clark and the Rev. Mr. Allen, both independent Congregational missionaries. Rev. Mr. Clark and Rev. Mr. Renshaw accompanied Dr. Geiger and Mr. Benson to the Kaw mission, expecting to go across the plains, but the party's guide, John Gray, a quarter Iroquois Indian, insisted that it was too dangerous to attempt the journey with so few in the train and the party therefore returned to Westport.

Dr. Geiger then taught school in that locality through the winter, receiving \$3 per quarter for each pupil and having from fifty to seventy-five pupils. The schoolhouse was built after he was employed and was constructed of logs, with an immense fireplace in one end of the room. In the spring of 1838 Dr. Geiger met the Rev. J. S. Griffin and they went to Independence to see Rev. Mr. Clark, who arranged to go to California the following spring with a colony, while Dr. Geiger was to go through and meet the party, having in the meantime decided upon a good location for the colony. In the spring of 1839 he made the long journey across the plains and had no trouble with the Indians, reaching the present site of Hubbard, Ore., September 13. Two or three days later he proceeded with his companions across the prairie to the mission on the river bank. With two companions he rode down to where Oregon City now stands and took a skiff for Vancouver.

Dr. Geiger taught the Indian children at the Methodist mission during the winter of 1839-40 and then started to California on a sailing vessel in the spring, stopping at the Russian settlement on Bodego bay, but the Russians would not allow any one to leave by land from that place unless they started northward. Dr. Geiger continued on to San Francisco but the authorities refused to allow him to land because he had no passport. He then went to Honolulu, where he taught school for about eight months, receiving \$30 per month. In February, 1841, having procured a passport, he left Honolulu on the American ship *Lausanne* for Monterey, and later went in a coaster to San Francisco, which was then a small place. The Hudson Bay Company had a double log house there, and there was a combined saloon and billiard hall and a partly finished hotel, containing about one hundred people, fully half of whom were transients.

After a short time at San Francisco, Dr. Geiger went across the bay to a point opposite the embryo city and securing some cattle took them up the river to Sutter's Fort, where he remained until the spring of 1842, and in the meantime surveyed Captain Sutter's claim for him. He had charge of the fort while the captain went to Monterey for supplies. He gave to Dr. Geiger for his services land three miles

square, situated in the forks of the Yuba and Feather rivers, but in the spring of 1842 he traded everything he had to Captain Sutter for horses and mules and started for the states. The party with which he was traveling determined to go by the northern route and as he wished to go by the southern route he left the party at Bear river and proceeded to the head of Salt Lake and then to Fort Hall, but danger from Indians and lack of food caused him to turn back. In August, 1842, Dr. Geiger went down the valley. He sold many of his horses and mules to the emigrants, but took the remainder down the Willamette valley and for a while he lived with Alvin T. Smith, near Forest Grove. In October of that year, in compliance with a letter from Dr. Whitman, he started to take charge of his mission, remaining there during a part of 1842-43, or until Dr. Whitman's return in the fall of 1843. Before this he had secured a donation claim where the town of Salem now stands, but gave it up later because it was wanted by a Methodist mission. He next secured a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres south of what is now Cornelius. He was married in this state in 1847, and then engaged in farming, also further continuing, under Dr. W. N. Griswold, the study of medicine, which he had first taken up some years before under the direction of Dr. Whitman. He began the practice of homoeopathy in Forest Grove in 1864, and was undoubtedly the pioneer homoeopathic physician of the Pacific coast.

Dr. Geiger served as clerk of Washington county while Oregon was still a territory, and was afterward county surveyor for several years, having excellent ability in that line. He surveyed and laid out Forest Grove and the Buxton cemetery, and from the time of his arrival in the northwest took an active part in its development. He was an honored member of the State Medical Society of Oregon, in which he served as president.

Dr. Geiger was united in marriage with Elizabeth Cornwall, a native of the south, and a sister of Rev. J. A. Cornwall, a Presbyterian minister located at Sodaville, Linn county, Ore. The father, a preacher in the same denomination, resided in Arkansas for many years and brought his family to this state in 1846, traveling by way of the southern, or Applegate route, as one of a large party, by ox-teams. In the fall of 1847 he came to Forest Grove, taught school that winter, and in the following spring removed to Yamhill county. He was accompanied by his wife and five children, and their supply of food becoming exhausted, they underwent intense suffering. The party separated at Fort Hall, Idaho, some of the families going

through to California, and the remainder accompanying the Cornwall family through Nevada and southeastern Oregon, traversing the Humboldt valley for some distance. They spent the winter in the Umpqua valley, stopped for a time in the Chehalem valley and in the spring of 1847 Mr. Cornwall secured a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres four miles south of McMinnville, on South Yamhill river. Mr. Cornwall afterward went to California and spent his last days near Ventura, where he died at the age of eighty-one years. He married Nancy Hardin, who was born in Davisonville, Ark. Her father came from Kentucky and served as sheriff of his county, while her grandfather was a hero of the Revolutionary war and died at the advanced age of ninety years. Mrs. Cornwall died in Eugene, Ore. In her family were nine children: Elizabeth; Joseph, a minister at Sodaville; Narcissa, of Walla Walla, Wash.; George, of Idaho; Laura, of Walla Walla; Angelica, wife of A. C. Shim, of Seattle, who was the first white child born at Forest Grove; Adamson and William, who are in Arizona; and Neal, a resident of Berkeley, Cal.

Mrs. Geiger was only seventeen years of age when with her parents she crossed the plains. They were on the way for more than six months and spent the winter in the Umpqua valley, where they were without bread, but there was plenty of wild game and they had forty-nine deer. During part of the winter, however, they were without salt. The father built a small cabin on Applegate creek and they remained there until spring, when in May they proceeded to the Willamette valley. Indians would visit them and pry around the house and on one occasion the father showed them a trunk filled with books, and they did not then molest the other trunks, thinking, probably, that they were also filled with books, for which they had no use. On the 5th of October, 1847, Elizabeth Cornwall gave her hand in marriage to William Geiger and unto them were born nine children: William Cornwall, who was born August 5, 1848, and now resides in Heppner, Ore.; Sarah Elizabeth, born May 1, 1850, and now the wife of Capt. James Magee, of Coos Bay; Charles Edwin, who was born March 20, 1853, and is a practicing physician of Forest Grove; Millard Fillmore, who was born April 14, 1857, and died August 23, 1881; Fremont Lincoln, who was born May 27, 1860, and resides in Cornelius, Ore.; Wolcott Webster, born September 23, 1862; Ella, born June 28, 1865, the wife of S. B. Huston, of Hillsboro, Ore.; Laura Belle, born September 18, 1869, now the widow of William Wells of Forest Grove; and Hubert Hahnemann, who was born August 9, 1875, and is a graduate of a dental college of Chicago.

Ill., and now a practitioner of his profession in Montague, Cal.

Dr. Geiger and his estimable wife celebrated their golden wedding, having traveled life's journey for a half century, in 1897. Almost four years passed before they were separated by death and then Dr. Geiger was called to his final rest, June 16, 1901. He was a consistent Christian who held membership with the Presbyterian Church and in many ways he aided his fellow men, so that the world is better for his having lived. His wife holds membership with the Methodist Church, and no record of the pioneer women of Oregon would be complete without mention of Mrs. Geiger.

GEORGE V. ADAMS. The three hundred and twenty acre farm of George V. Adams in Clackamas county has no superiors in its immediate neighborhood, or in fact anywhere in the county. When it is known that of the original claim two hundred and twenty acres are under cultivation, one may arrive at an idea of the patience and industry of this very popular and successful farmer. The value of the land is materially augmented by a rural residence of more than ordinary appearance and comfort, and by barns and outhouses constructed after the most modern and up-to-date designs. Everything about the farm suggests order, neatness and wise management, an impression intensified by the abundant harvests and all around general farming success.

A native of the vicinity of Onida, Knox county, Ill., Mr. Adams was born March 2, 1861, a son of W. D. Adams, a complete record of whose life may be found in another part of this work. The mother of George V., a daughter of Michael Loveridge, was born in England, and when quite young came to Illinois with her parents. Her father was a veterinary surgeon by profession, and his entire active life was devoted to this humane occupation. Mr. Loveridge spent his last days on a farm near Molalla, Clackamas county, Ore., where he died at the age of eighty-two years. George V. is the second oldest in a family of eight children, and he was educated in the common schools. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to a carpenter under his father, and was thus employed until assuming his present farming responsibilities in 1885.

The wife of Mr. Adams is Kate, daughter of Oliver Robbins, the latter of whom is a very prominent farmer of Clackamas county, and owns a splendid farm of seven hundred and sixty acres. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Adams, Bertha, Edna and Ofa, all of whom are living at home. Mr.

Adams is a member and past steward of the Grange, and is at present serving as a school director, having been elected on the Democratic ticket. He is one of the popular and influential men of this county, and lends a moral, agricultural and social support to all of its undertakings.

PROF. H. L. McCANN, one of the well known educators of Oregon, and whose home is in Parkplace, Clackamas county, was born near Wabash, Wabash county, Ind., July 3, 1860. The family of which he is a member was established in America by the paternal grandfather, Alexander, who was born in the North of Ireland, and with his older brothers settled in North Carolina, where he engaged in farming for many years. At a later period he removed to Union county, Ind., where his death occurred at the age of eighty-nine years. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. Joseph McCann, the father of Prof. H. L., was born in Union county, Ind., and was a farmer during his entire active life. In 1879 he removed to within twenty-five miles of Wichita, Butler county, Kans., where he improved a farm of six hundred and forty acres, and upon which he died in 1892, at the age of sixty-eight years. He married Fannie Brown, born in Indiana, and whose father, a farmer, died when she was quite young. In the family were four sons and two daughters, of whom one daughter died when young.

Professor McCann received his education in the public schools, graduating from the high school of Fairfield, Ind., in 1875. For three months he taught school in his native state, and thereafter removed with his father to Kansas, where he engaged in educational work for eight out of ten years. In 1899 he removed to Walla Walla, Wash., and taught in one of the schools of the suburbs for three years, later teaching for the same length of time in a graded school of Sieber. In 1895 he located for six months in Los Angeles, going then to the Willamette valley, where in 1896 he entered upon five years of service as principal of the North Yamhill public school. In 1891 Mr. McCann became identified with Parkplace as principal of the public schools, a position still maintained by him with exceptional credit. Recently he has purchased a home in the town, and has become a recognized factor in its best development.

In Kansas Professor McCann was united in marriage with Lina G. Reeves, a native of Canton, Ill., and daughter of Ephraim Reeves, the latter of whom was born in Ohio, and died in Illinois. Having no children of their own, two children have been adopted by Professor and



J. S. Risley

Mrs. McCann, of whom Hattie is the wife of J. D. Nesbitt, a farmer of Ashcroft, B. C.; and Lillie Lauretta is living at home. Professor McCann is a Democrat in political affiliation, and is fraternally associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which he is past grand.

JACOB S. RISLEY. A native of Ohio, Jacob S. Risley was born in Delphos, December 1, 1832, and was a son of Orville Risley, the latter a Pennsylvanian, who accompanied his parents to Ohio, and in 1845 came to Oregon, settling at what is now St. Joseph, where he remained for two years. In 1848 he took up a donation claim, but this he later traded for the present homestead of three hundred and twenty acres. In addition to his country place he owned a home in Portland, at the corner of Seventh and Morrison streets, which is still in the possession of the family. While superintending his farm interests he found the time to engage in other enterprises and for a number of years was city recorder of Portland. Among the hotel men of the west he was well known, chiefly through his supervision of such hotels as the International and Occidental. For that time he was a wealthy man and was recognized as one of the leading citizens of the city. His death occurred in 1874.

During the period that his children were attending school, Jacob S. Risley made his home in Portland, but in 1873 settled on his country estate and here he continued to live up to the time of his death, which occurred June 23, 1902. Largely through his assiduous labors the home place was brought to its present degree of cultivation and improvement, and it was the pride of his latter years to make it one of the beautiful country homes of Oregon. He married Mary Scholl, a native of Illinois, and a daughter of Peter Scholl, a farmer who took up a donation claim in Washington county, Ore. This he improved and placed under cultivation and here he lived for many years, but the last years of his life were spent in the city of Portland, where he was living at the time of his death in the early '70s, at the age of about seventy-five years.

As a result of the marriage of Jacob Risley and Mary Scholl seven children were born, of whom three are living: Charles W. is a farmer of Clackamas county, living near the homestead farm; John F. resides on the home farm and in addition to his work as administrator of his father's estate has varied interests of his own, and all in all is one of the persevering and capable business men of Clackamas county. On the home place there are three hundred and twenty acres, of which all but one hundred have been

brought under improvement and cultivation. The land is devoted to various cereals and vegetables. A large tract is in hay, of which he averages two hundred and fifty tons per year; twenty-five acres are under potatoes and eighteen acres are in hops, the latter industry being further enhanced in value by the use of a hop kiln, which he has on the place. As yet the estate has not been divided, but is being capably handled by the administrator. There are few properties in Oregon more valuable than this and by people in the county it is said to be the finest estate on the east side of the Willamette river between Oregon City and Portland. Everything for the convenience of the farmer is to be found there, including a commodious residence, substantial barns, large granaries and other buildings. Mr. Risley was united in marriage with Miss Ella J. Boehlke, a native of Michigan, and by her has a son, Victor S., who is with them on the home farm. Mary A., the youngest of the family of Jacob and Mary Risley, is the wife of H. G. Starkweather, who is a teacher in the Clackamas county schools.

Jacob S. Risley held an enviable position among the citizens of his adopted state and county. His life was a success, but while he was able to accumulate a comfortable competence, he was never known to refuse the aid of a helping hand to those who were deserving. At all times he was ready and willing to do all in his power to further any movement that was calculated to be of benefit to his county or state. He was broad minded and was constantly increasing his store of knowledge by reading and observation. To know him was to be his friend, as he was a courteous, kindly gentleman. He never had a desire for public life, preferring rather to devote his entire time to the attention of his own business interests and when the labors of the day were over he found his greatest enjoyment with his family, where he was known as a loving husband and an affectionate father. The large attendance of friends and neighbors at the funeral showed plainly the high esteem in which he was held by those who knew him. As a farmer he was known as one of the most progressive in the state and his place showed the care and labor expended upon it. He was a fine citizen and now that he has departed this life nothing but his memory remains, but that memory is one that will remain bright for many years. It can be truly said that the world is better for having known him. His life was full of virtue and of much that is well worthy of emulation.

CHARLES E. GEIGER, M. D., has spent a large part of his life in Oregon and therefore needs no introduction to the readers of this volume. He is widely and favorably known both

as a citizen and a physician, and is now successfully practicing in Forest Grove. His birth occurred on the farm near Forest Grove, March 20, 1853, a son of Dr. William Geiger, Jr., who was born in Angelica, N. Y., in 1816. His father, a native of Germany, came to America at the age of sixteen years, locating in New York, whence he afterward removed to Michigan and later went to Kansas, where he died at the advanced age of ninety-three years, while his wife was eighty-five years of age at the time of her demise.

Dr. Geiger, the father of our subject, was reared in the Empire state and in Michigan and began preparing for missionary work in Quincy, Ill., where he remained for a year. He then went to Missouri, where he engaged in teaching school, and in 1839 he came to Oregon. It was his intention to make the trip sooner, but he found that before that time he could not meet the American Fur Company's men, which were to pilot him through. By pack horses, in 1839, he proceeded rapidly from Independence, Mo., to eastern Oregon, and under the direction of Dr. Whitman he took up the study of medicine, continuing his reading with that physician until the spring of 1840, when he came to the Willamette valley, settling in Washington county. Later he decided to go to San Francisco, Cal., but it was necessary that he should go first to the Sandwich Islands in order to secure a passport which would enable him to land in California. He made the journey across the Pacific waters in a sailing vessel and for a year he remained in the Sandwich Islands, there engaging in teaching. Having secured his passport in February, 1841, he arrived in San Francisco in due season, and from that point started to return east by the overland route, planning to travel with mule teams. He took with him provisions for ten days, expecting there would be plenty of buffaloes by that time to replenish his food supply, but the party reached the desert where it was impossible to obtain buffalo meat, and for three days Dr. Geiger had no food. He then caught a sand hill crane, which was killed and eaten, and after about twenty days of travel he could secure the meat of buffaloes and antelopes, but he learned that the Indians were numerous on the plains and decided to return to Oregon.

Carrying out this resolution the doctor secured a donation claim at Salem, but afterward gave it up to the Salem Methodist Episcopal Church, who wanted it for their mission. Later he secured a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres, south of what is now Cornelius. He was married in this state in 1847 and then engaged in farming, and he further continued the study of the homeopathic system of medi-

cine under Dr. W. N. Griswold, beginning practice at Forest Grove in 1864. He continued in active practice until eighty years of age, when he retired to private life, his death occurring in Forest Grove, June 16, 1901. In the meantime, however, in 1848, he had made an overland trip to the gold mines of California, and through the succeeding winter engaged in placer mining with success, taking out \$5,000. He served as county clerk of Washington county for a year while Oregon was still a territory and was afterward county surveyor for several years, having excellent ability in that line. He surveyed and laid out Forest Grove and the Buxton cemetery and from the time of his first arrival in the northwest he was not only a witness of the wonderful development of this section of the country, but bore an important part in its upbuilding and went through all the hardships and many of the exciting experiences of frontier life. In the practice of medicine his labors were particularly beneficial to his fellow-men and he was an honored member of the State Medical Society of Oregon, of which he served as the president.

Dr. William Geiger was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Cornwall, a southerner by birth, a daughter of Rev. Joseph Cornwall, who was born in the south and was a minister of the Presbyterian Church. He removed to Arkansas and in 1846 came to Oregon by the overland route, traveling by way of the Applegate cutoff. The party lost their cattle, had some terrible experiences and their supply of provisions becoming exhausted they had to spend the winter in the Umpqua valley, and venison was their chief article of diet. In the spring they came on to Yamhill, where Mr. Cornwall secured a donation claim four miles south of McMinnville. Years afterward, about 1864 or 1865, he went to California and died near Ventura, that state, while his wife died in Eugene. Mrs. Geiger still survives her husband at the age of seventy-five years, and three hundred and twenty acres of their original donation claim is still in possession of the family. There were nine children: William C., a farmer of Eastern Oregon; Sarah E., the wife of Captain Magee, of Coos Bay; Charles Edwin, of this review; Millard F., who was a physician in Forest Grove and died in 1881; F. Lincoln, a farmer of Cornelius; Wolcott W., a resident of Salem, Ore.; Ella, the wife of S. B. Huston, of Hillsboro; Laura B., now Mrs. Wells, of Forest Grove; and Hubert H., a dentist of Montagne, Cal.

Dr. C. E. Geiger was reared in Washington county and pursued his education in the Tualatin Academy and the Pacific University. His resolution to become a member of the medical

fraternity caused him to begin study under the direction of his father and later to enter the St. Louis Homeopathic College, where he remained for a year. Later he further read and practiced with his father for eighteen months and in the fall of 1878 he matriculated in Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, where he was graduated in 1879 with the degree of M. D. He then practiced in Portland through the summer and September 1 of that year started for Victoria, British Columbia, where he practiced for two years. Returning then to Portland, he remained in general practice in that city from 1881 until 1896, and in August of the latter year he located in Forest Grove to take up his father's practice and the name of Geiger has thus been continuously associated with medical work in this city for many years. Dr. C. E. Geiger was also made administrator of his father's estate which is now almost entirely settled. In his profession he displays ability and comprehensive knowledge and successfully copes with the intricate problems which continually arise in dealing with disease. He owns an interest in the old home and some fine Beaver Dam land.

In Salem Dr. Geiger was married to Miss Alice E. Shirley, who was born in Salem, a daughter of James Shirley, one of the pioneers of Oregon, who traveled across the country in 1847 and settled in the Willamette valley. The doctor and his wife have a daughter, Constance Louise. The parents hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church and are prominent in social circles, the hospitality of the best homes being extended them. The doctor votes with the Republican forces and for three years he has served as a member of the school board, during which time the schools were regraded after the Portland system. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows Lodge, of which he is a past noble grand and has been a representative to the grand lodge. He is also connected with the Artisans, the Fraternal Brotherhood and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, for which he is medical examiner. He also belongs to the Oregon Pioneer Association and was the vice president of the Oregon State Homeopathic Medical Society. His interest in his profession is deep and sincere and he keeps in touch with the progress and improvement which is continually advancing the medical science toward perfection.

BENJAMIN F. LINN. In disposing of the opportunities at his command, Benjamin F. Linn, conceded to be one of the most experienced sawmill men in the state of Oregon, has evinced business ability of a high order, and

a knowledge of his complex calling second to none in the west. From ancestors who were among the developers of Pennsylvania he inherits a sturdiness of purpose and rugged determination of incalculable benefit in the unsettled conditions among which his business life has been passed, traits which were fostered during his early years in the vicinity of Quincy, Ill., where he was born April 15, 1846, a son of Philip and Mahala (McDannald) Linn, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Kentucky.

While a young man Philip Linn removed from Pennsylvania to Kentucky, where he married his first wife, the mother of Benjamin F., and from where he removed to Illinois in 1832. Two years after the death of his wife in 1858, Mr. Linn married again, and in 1865, with his wife and twelve children, started across the plains in a train of about forty wagons. The travelers experienced the usual deprivations and hardships on the way, and more than the usual allowance of dissensions among the members comprising the company. Of the original band but fifteen completed the entire trip in a body. The trip was rendered lamentable for the Linn's, for Martha, one of the daughters, and her husband, Jonathan Lownsberry, died on the way, he of consumption, and she of mountain fever. Five months and eighteen days after starting out Mr. Linn settled at Eagle Creek, Clackamas county, where he bought a section of land in partnership with his son, W. T., and built and operated a grist mill, in which business he had formerly engaged in Illinois. In 1889 this hardy pioneer died in the midst of his diverse activities, yet the busy mill is still throwing water over its wheel, and waking the echoes with the hum of its ceaseless unrest. Mr. Linn possessed good business ability, amassed a large property, and secured the respect and liking of all with whom he had to deal.

In his youth Benjamin F. Linn had scant educational chances, a deprivation for which he has more than made up in later years. As a boy of nineteen he drove a four mule team across the plains, and shared in the dangers and privations of the hopeful emigrants. When of age he signalled his independence by renting a sawmill at Milwaukie, Clackamas county, which he ran for three years, and the following two years tried his luck at agricultural enterprises. Not entirely successful, he bought a mill, which burned down in 1899, which he rebuilt with modern innovations, and has since managed with great success and large profit. He owns also a section of land upon which the mill is located, and this is situated two and a half miles from Redland, and seven miles from

Oregon City. Besides, Mr. Linn owns a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, forty of which are under cultivation; eighty acres near Oregon City, and eighty acres on the Oregon City road. To a certain extent he is interested in farming, but the demand upon his time from his milling interests permits of few outside enterprises.

In Clackamas county, Ore., Mr. Linn was united in marriage with Susan Noyer, who was born in Texas, a daughter of Peter Noyer, who came from Texas to Oregon in 1852, via the Isthmus. Mr. Noyer took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres of land in Clackamas county, where the remainder of his life was spent. His wife, however, is still living with her daughter, Mrs. Linn, and is eighty-four years of age. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Linn, viz.: Alfred B.; Frank E.; Timothy W.; James W.; Philip P.; Ernest; Mildia; and Hester. Mr. Linn is a Democrat in political preference.

ADAM ANDRE. The name of Adam Andre carries with it an impression of both success and reliability, and of stanch devotion to the general interests of Clackamas county. As a farmer he is enterprising and practical, and as proprietor of the Bull Run Hotel he is an agreeable and tactful host to the traveling public. The postoffice also is under the management of Mr. Andre, who owes his responsibility to stanch defense of the Republican party.

A native of Northampton county, Pa., Mr. Andre was born February 19, 1831, and was reared among the practical and character building surroundings of a typical Pennsylvania farm. His father, Adam A. Andre, was a farmer for his entire life, and was born, reared, married and died in the state of Pennsylvania. Until his twenty-first year the son, Adam, lived with his parents, and then learned the trade of carpenter, to which he devoted his energies in his native community for many years. In 1862 he removed to the state of Michigan, and in Calhoun county engaged in farming and stock raising for about seventeen years. Equipped with all this farming and business experience Mr. Andre came to Oregon in 1883, and after a time investigating the conditions of Portland, settled in Yamhill county, near McMinnville, where he continued his former occupation. In 1886 he removed to Bull Run, and bought a farm of eighty acres of Jonas Cline. As do all who seek a home in this valley, Mr. Andre was under the necessity of clearing his land before he could plant his crops, and at the present time he has ac-

complished the clearing of twenty acres. He has been road supervisor and school director for six years, and in all ways has served the best interests of the community of which he is a valued and influential member. Mr. Andre is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HIRAM BARKER. A pioneer of Multnomah county whose career was fraught with much of interest and success, and which contained many typically western experiences, was Hiram Barker, who was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, New Year's day, 1815, and who died in this county February 4, 1893. When scarcely a year old Mr. Barker was taken by his parents down the river to twenty-seven miles below St. Louis, where the father bought government land upon which the lad was reared to maturity. His youth was not unlike that of other boys of his neighborhood, his education and diversions being limited because of the necessity for hard work and strict economy. February 24, 1839, Mr. Barker married Susan M. Hull, born in Illinois, August 18, 1822, and eventually the mother of fourteen children, six of whom are now living: Rosetta Lorena, widow of Samuel Holcomb; Salina, wife of Samuel Barr, of Portland; Alma, wife of Noah Hall of Fairview; Perry N.; and Edward. The last two mentioned sons are at present living on the home farm with their mother.

The turning point in the life of Mr. Barker came in March, 1852, when he started on the old overland route for the western sea with his wife and four children, his mother-in-law and her second husband, and two young men not related to the family. These comprised the entire party, which occupied two wagons, drawn by eight oxen each. At the end of six months the emigrants arrived in Oregon, and during the first winter lived in the cabin of a bachelor, Jess Fleming. The following spring Mr. Barker settled upon a farm which he later improved and upon which he died, and which he took great pride in developing to its fullest extent. The first winter he built a little log cabin of hewed logs, into which the family moved, and which sheltered them from the elements for many years. In the spring of 1853 Mr. Barker entered three hundred and twenty acres of government land, and the greater part of this was cleared by his patient application and energy. His way to success was not a smooth one, for the country was infested with Indians, and the life of the settlers was most insecure, as were their products and general belongings. He engaged in general



G. C. Rogers.

farming and stock-raising, and of his original purchase kept intact the two hundred and forty acres now owned by his wife. Mr. Barker was a Republican in political affiliation, and was fraternally associated with the Masonic order. In the wake of his industrious life is a fine property, an honored name, and an example for those who are dependent upon their own unaided efforts.

GEORGE OSCAR ROGERS, D. D. S. Among the men who have visited foreign lands and have made use of the artistic, scientific and practical knowledge they have acquired for the benefit of their fellow-men, as well as for their own pleasure, Dr. G. O. Rogers attained eminence both as a representative of his profession and as a connoisseur of porcelains. His broad culture and pleasing personality made him a favorite with everyone with whom he came in contact, and his many friends, not only among the distinguished citizens of his own country, but in foreign lands, deeply deplore his loss.

Dr. Rogers was born in Bridgton, Me., the son of New England farming people, and also a descendant of John Rogers, who figured so prominently in the early history of New England. He was reared in his native town, and after acquiring his literary education in Bridgton Academy he prepared himself for the profession of dentistry, first as a student in Lawrence, Mass., and subsequently at the Philadelphia Dental College, from which he was graduated with the degree of D. D. S. He opened an office in Lancaster, N. H., where he practiced with continually increasing success until 1873, when his health failed and, feeling that a change of climate would prove beneficial, he determined to establish himself in Hong Kong, China. Accompanied by his wife and son, he sailed from San Francisco in the steamship *Great Republic* which was afterward wrecked on a rock, and sunk in Astoria harbor. They established their home in Hong Kong, where Dr. Rogers was soon in possession of an extensive and lucrative practice. By his accurate understanding of the science of dentistry, by his great skill in the handling of the many delicate instruments used in his profession, and by his pleasant and ever courteous manner, Dr. Rogers soon gained an extensive business which embraced practically all of the dental work of the city. He also took frequent trips along the coast and thereby gained a view of life in China from many standpoints. When his advice was sought by his brethren in the profession, it was given cheerfully and without reserve. His kindness and helpfulness to the younger members of the profession was one of his highly commendable characteristics. His own superior skill brought him the fullest

measure of success, and he not only became a man of high repute in the profession, but also won merited financial returns. Perhaps one of the greatest compliments that could have been paid to him by his contemporaries is seen in the fact that several dentists who practiced in Hong Kong after he had removed from the city called themselves "successor to Dr. G. O. Rogers." During his residence in the Orient he took the greatest delight in studying the people, their customs and habits, and while in Hong Kong he gathered a collection of old porcelain valued at \$30,000, which is now a permanent exhibit in the Boston Art Museum, under the name of "The Rogers Collection."

In 1884 Dr. Rogers returned to his native country, sailing from Hong Kong to Portland, where he arrived after a voyage of fifty days. He afterward made a trip to Alaska, and then to California and the Yosemite valley. An ideal companionship existed between Dr. Rogers and his wife, who always accompanied him in his travels. For a few years they lived in Dorchester, Mass., spending the winters in Florida; afterward they spent two years in Apam, fifty miles from the City of Mexico, with their son who was engaged in the manufacture of prepared pulque for the United States. In 1888 they came to Oregon, residing in Hillsboro for three years, and coming thence of Forest Grove they established what is undoubtedly the finest home in Washington county. The commodious and tasteful residence stands in the midst of a natural grove of giant oaks, and the grounds are four acres in extent; there Dr. Rogers spent his last days, passing away January 2, 1900, at the age of sixty-eight years. He was identified with the Masonic fraternity, in which he attained the Knight Templar degree, and in politics he was a Republican. Honored and respected by all, his friends, wherever he had lived, heard with deep regret of his departure.

Mrs. Rogers, who for forty years was his devoted wife and companion, was married to Dr. Rogers May 31, 1860. She was formerly Adeline Fiske, of Guildhall, Vt., and a daughter of Anson Fiske, while her grandfather was Aaron Fiske, who, although of English descent, was born in Massachusetts, and subsequently became a farmer in Vermont. Anson Fiske, who was born in Chesterfield, Vt., carried on agricultural pursuits in the Green Mountain state and died in New Hampshire. He married Prudence Howe, who was also a native of Vermont and a daughter of Simon Howe, one of the first settlers of Essex county, where he established his home among the Indians. Mrs. Fiske passed away in her native state. In their family were three children of whom Mrs. Rogers is the only one surviving. She was educated in the academy at Lancaster,

N. H. To Dr. and Mrs. Rogers was born one son, Anson Fiske Rogers, who is a traveling salesman, and resides in Portland. It is worthy of note that while the family were residing in Hong Kong Anson Fiske Rogers, at the age of thirteen years, started alone for Boston, and made the journey nearly around the world. Since her husband's death Mrs. Rogers has continued to live in Forest Grove. She has a cabinet filled with many rare and wonderful works of art collected by herself and husband while they were on their numerous journeys in various quarters of the globe. While in Japan Mrs. Rogers attended the functions in honor of President and Mrs. Grant. She is a member of the Christian Science Church. A lady of gracious presence and pleasing personality, the circle of her friends is a large one.

In closing this brief sketch of one of the most learned and cultured men who ever made the state of Oregon his home, it is but just to place some emphasis upon the fact that Dr. Rogers was in many respects a remarkable man. His nature was aesthetic, artistic, and always optimistic; he was also a man of rare conversational powers. Always of a studious inclination Dr. Rogers was devoted to scientific research. For many years he made a study of the phenomena of nature, especially of winds and tides. While a resident of China he devoted a great deal of attention to the study of the remarkable storms known as typhoons, and was the first to advance the now generally accepted theory that they were electric as well as cyclonic storms. So familiar did he become with their character that he was able to tell the instant when the center of the storm hung over the locality in which he made his observations. The result of his studies in this direction has proved of distinct benefit to science. Dr. Rogers lived not in vain, for he had accomplished much in the way of scientific and aesthetic advancement, and, moreover, his was a nature that shed around it much of the sunshine of life.

WILLIAM ALLEN JACK. So much of the active life of William Allen Jack was passed in Oregon that he was a typical pioneer of this part of the country and inseparably associated with the agricultural development of Clackamas county. He was born near Madisonville, Monroe county, Tenn., August 28, 1818, and passed the days of childhood and youth in a manner similar to other farmer boys in East Tennessee. Hardships were the usual order of things, and school advantages were conspicuous by their absence, yet the family were so devoted to each other's welfare that

the life was not irksome or unhappy. In March, 1836, with his father, Jeremiah, and his brothers, Porter and Robert, together with his mother and sister, he removed to Sedalia, Pettis county, Mo., where they lived for eleven years. Still in quest of greater advantages than had been found, they decided to seek a home in the far west, and pursuant upon this resolution they came across the plains in 1847, arriving in Oregon in October of that year after a wearisome journey with an emigrant train. During the first winter they remained near Oregon City, but in the spring of 1848 moved to their claim on Butte Creek. In 1847, soon after arrival, William A. joined a company of volunteers for service in the Cayuse war in eastern Oregon and went with his company to the scene of duty, where he endured all the hardships incident to skirmishes and to the trials of a rigorous winter in camp. He was one of the number who buried the bleaching bones of Dr. Whitman and family. Arriving home late in the spring of 1848, he and a brother set about preparing for a trip to the California gold mines, which they reached in the fall. However, the hardships they had experienced fell especially hard upon William Allen, whose constitution had never been unusually virile, and he found that sickness continually interrupted the work of mining. Despairing of success, he returned to Oregon, sailing on a vessel that made the voyage in twenty-one days, at a cost of \$126 to each passenger.

In the days when the family arrived in Oregon it was possible to secure donation claims from the government and many desirable properties near Butte Creek could have been secured in this manner, but it would have necessitated the separation of the family and therefore was not undertaken by them. The father and mother were old and desired to have their sons with them. Accordingly the parents and one son, Porter, took out a section and a half, to be divided among the three boys on the death of the parents. The land included tracts on both sides of Butte Creek and being in the bottom was especially susceptible to cultivation. Often people inquired of them why they did not take out more land, but the invariable reply was that they had taken out enough for their needs, and did not wish to be separated, as the taking out of another tract would necessitate. The father was of Irish nationality and the mother was Scotch, and each possessed the temperament of their race, yet their affection was deep and lasted throughout life, differences of views seeming only to unite them more firmly. In 1853 a line was run through the house, enabling the father and mother to

swear to a residence on their section, while their son Porter could also swear to residence upon his half section.

During the latter part of his life William Allen Jack was in feeble health. Realizing that death was not far distant, he divided his farm among his children, giving them deeds to their several tracts, and reserving for himself and wife life leases to the land. His death occurred at his home near Marquam, Clackamas county, February 10, 1895, and was a loss to the citizenship of his county, as well as a distinct and deep bereavement to his family. His marriage, which occurred January 5, 1854, united him with Mary Jane Weddle, who was born in Sheridan county, Mo., January 15, 1837. They became the parents of the following-named children: Susan, wife of T. Hook, of Mount Angel, Ore.; Barton, a carpenter by trade, who has built many houses and barns in Clackamas county, resides with his mother; John E., of Oregon City; William S., whose home is in Silverton, this state; Annette, wife of F. E. Albright, of Marquam; and Allen Fay, who resides on the home place near Marquam.

The father of Mrs. Jack was Robert Weddle, who was born in Kentucky and migrated to Missouri, settling in Sheridan county at an early age and there engaging in farming. His death occurred there when he was forty years of age. His wife, who was Mary Allen, was born in East Tennessee and died in Missouri. Of their three daughters and six sons the youngest was Mary J., who was an infant at the time of her father's death. Her education was such as the country schools of Missouri afforded at that time. In 1853 she accompanied the family across the plains with ox teams. Few women would have been as brave as she, for, without means, she worked her way across the mountains and deserts, and after six months finally arrived in Oregon. Her brother, Anthony, had been with the train which she accompanied. The journey was begun April 18 and came to a close October 3, when she arrived at her uncle's home near the present site of Marquam. Her uncle was a bachelor and she therefore was able to make herself useful in ministering to his comfort and caring for his house, where she remained until she became the wife of Mr. Jack. In the subsequent efforts of Mr. Jack to attain a competence she was an able assistant and not a little of his prosperity was to be attributed to her constant aid, unflinching zeal and wise judgment.

JOHN E. SCHNEIDER is regarded not only as one of the representative German-Americans of Clackamas county, but also as

a man of more than ordinarily advanced views on all subjects pertaining to current events, especially as regards socialistic and governmental problems. Mr. Schneider was born in Saxony, Germany, April 19, 1833, and in his youth had all of the advantages conferred by an enviable ancestry, and a family which had profited financially in all of their undertakings. His father, Gottlieb, and his grandfather, Christian, were natives also of Saxony, and the latter, a very wealthy man, died at the age of eighty-eight years. Gottlieb Schneider, whose wife, Johanna, was also a Saxonian, inherited his father's estates, and by judicious management added greatly thereto. He died in his native land, leaving four sons and three daughters, of whom his son, John E., is second youngest, and one of the most successful.

After completing an education available only to the sons of wealthy parents, John E. Schneider qualified as a physician, lawyer and preacher, diversified attainments which have proved of incalculable advantage to him in later years. However, he never professionally utilized any of these able callings, but as a young man chose rather mercantile work, and identified himself with a wholesale knitting concern, whose interests he represented as a commercial traveler in Poland, Russia, Denmark, and other northern countries. Also he lived for some time on a farm in Russia. It is not surprising that he found European conditions somewhat circumscribed as to opportunity, or that in 1874 he boarded a vessel bound for the United States. He located in Kearney county, Neb., where he took up a homestead of eighty acres, to which he added by a more recent purchase of a similar amount. In 1889 he removed to Oregon, and in April located on one hundred and eighty acres between Needy and Monitor. Mr. Schneider fell rapidly into American ways, learned the language with moderate rapidity, and in all ways has shown himself adaptive and progressive. Seventy acres of his land are under cultivation, general farming is engaged in, and comfortable and convenient barns, outhouses, and a rural residence have been erected by the present owner.

The wife of Mr. Schneider, who accompanied him to America, was formerly Maria Beringer, a native of Saxony, and whose father, Mike, was born in the same part of the kingdom, and was a farmer and tailor by occupation. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Schneider, of whom Alfred lives near his father; Arthur is a resident of Oregon City; Paul is living at home; Bertha is now

Mrs. Bremer; and Minnie, the oldest in the family, is the wife of Carl Schultz of Portland. Mr. Schneider is independent in politics, and has pronounced views in regard to trusts, corporations, and general government of the masses. He believes in conditions where everyone has equal chances providing they know enough to avail themselves of them.

CARL E. SWANSON. Industry and perseverance are essential factors to success in any line of business, and it is the application of these qualities that has brought prosperity to Mr. Swanson, the capable superintendent of the Portland Linseed Oil Mill. Mr. Swanson, who is of Swedish descent, is a son of Peter Swanson, who followed farming in the old country. Bringing his family to America in 1878, he settled in Burlington, Iowa, and there his death occurred. The mother, Louisa (Peterson) Swanson, was also a native of Sweden, and she also passed away in Iowa. The parents were Lutherans in their religious belief, and in this faith they trained their seven children, of whom five are living. One son besides Carl makes his home on the coast. August Swanson, who follows the molder's trade in Astoria.

The oldest child in the parental family, Carl Swanson was early trained to help in the duties that always fall to the lot of a farmer's son. His birth occurred September 8, 1862, in the city of Erbrug, Sweden, and there until sixteen years of age he made his home, attending school and, as previously stated, giving a helping hand in such work as his time and strength permitted. Coming to America with the family in 1878, and locating in Burlington, Iowa, he immediately set about to assume the responsibility of gaining his own livelihood, and engaged in teaming and as a horseman. Mr. Swanson dates his acquaintance with the linseed oil business back to 1892, as it was in that year that he entered the employ of the National Linseed Oil Company in Burlington, Iowa. Beginning at the very lowest round in the ladder of success, he steadily rose, step by step, learning thoroughly the duties in each department, and this has been amply rewarded by the success that has been his in later years. Coming to Portland in 1899, he at once found work as engineer in the Portland Linseed Oil Mill, but after remaining in that capacity one year was promoted to the responsible position of superintendent of the entire mill, and this office he has since filled with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his superiors. Since his incumbency he has witnessed a vast increase in the business, the capacity of the

mill at the present time being one thousand bushels per day.

While a resident of Burlington, Iowa, Mr. Swanson was made an Odd Fellow, serving as past noble grand of Lodge No. 54, and was also identified with the Encampment. Other fraternal societies also claim him as member, among which are the Rebekahs, Red Men and Foresters of America, in the latter organization affiliating with Court Columbia. Politically he is a Republican, and in religion is a staunch believer in the principles as laid down by Martin Luther, as was his father before him.

CHARLES S. CHASE. During his many years in Clackamas county as mail carrier and farmer, Charles S. Chase has made himself a necessary adjunct to the well being of his neighborhood, and has gained an enviable reputation for reliability and enterprise. A native of Dakota, Waushara county, Wis., he was born July 2, 1856, and is a son of Harvey B. Chase, one of the well known pioneers of this county, and by occupation a drayman and blacksmith in Wisconsin. When the family started west they went to Nebraska by team, and from there took the train for San Francisco, from which city they came by steamer to Portland, arriving August 2, 1873. However, before deciding to locate here Mr. Chase and his family made a tour of the Puget Sound country, but after arriving at Portland concluded that the Oregon country was better adapted to his purposes.

Soon after coming to Portland Harvey B. Chase carried out his intention in coming to the west, and purchased what was then known as the Thomas Corum homestead, three miles from Sandy. Upon this property he made his home for ten years, and at the expiration of that time disposed of his farm and located at Sandy, where he bought eighty-six acres. Here he continued his former success, and here his death occurred in 1894. He was a man of wide sympathies and great energy, and his public spiritedness led him to accept tendered political offices, one of the most important of which was that of county commissioner of Clackamas county for two years. His wife, Elizabeth (Shay) Chase, died January 1, 1900.

In his youth Charles S. Chase had the advantage of a fair common school education, and of a fine agricultural training under his father. At the present time he owns seventy-six of the original eighty-six acres purchased by his sire, upon which he conducts general farming and stock raising. For four years he carried the mail from Sandy to Salmon, for two years served Uncle Sam in a similar ca-



BENJAMIN SUNDERLAND.



ALBERT SUNDERLAND.

capacity between Sandy and Aims, and for the past five years has carried the mail to Salmon. He is a wide awake and enterprising member of the community, is identified with the Woodmen of the World, and in politics is a staunch Republican. For seven months during the latter part of 1887, and the forepart of 1888, he served the county as a member of the United States jury. He served as constable for two terms.

An important factor in the career of Mr. Chase has been the sympathy and help of his wife, who was formerly Annie Everson, and whom he married in Sandy. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Chase, Amanda Blanche and Nettie Elva.

BENJAMIN SUNDERLAND. That pioneer element, whose unflinching zeal spanned the weary distance from east to west, and launched into the dormant but boundless possibilities of forest and prairie a conservative and splendid vitality, contained no more worthy additions to its ranks than Benjamin Sunderland. Born in Indiana, he was reared in a country where men are known for their real worth, where the possibilities of youth are few. In those early days the boy did not spend his time attending school; schooling was about the last thing thought of. As soon as the youth was old enough to become of any assistance he was at once set to work on the farm. At the age of twelve his father died and the principal part of the management of the farm fell to young Benjamin. Thus the boyhood days of this intrepid pioneer were spent, laboring on the home place until 1841. In that year he went to Ohio, and a few years later removed to Cass county, Ill., from there going to Mercer county, Mo. Two years later he located near Ottumwa, Wapello county, Iowa, and was one of the first thirteen to take up government land on the Keokuk prairie. There he broke a farm and continued to live until the flood of 1851, when all his movable property was swept away. This discouraged him as far as that part of the country was concerned and he determined to seek a home on higher and drier land. With that plan in view he sold his farm, although at a sacrifice, and made preparations to migrate to the far west. In company with his wife and family of six children the start was made in the spring of 1852, via the plains, the only route known to the overland travelers in those days. Later the Sunderland party was joined by others until there was a large company, all animated by a common hope, and possessing a common courage, but there were none that bore their part with greater cheerfulness than did Mr. Sunder-

land and his wife. Mrs. Sunderland, who in maiden life was Miss Maria Elizabeth Schaffer, was a native of Pennsylvania, and went to Illinois in a very early day with her parents. Later they removed to Ohio, where her marriage to Mr. Sunderland occurred. This intrepid woman, of large heart and strong character, was built in a heroic mould, and in her daring and force and regard for duty, set an example for the others that did much to keep the courage of this band of pioneers from faltering. At no time in life had the husband and children greater cause for pride than during the journey to the west, when she managed all the preparations, and on the way bolstered up the courage of those around her. The family started with two wagons, with five yoke of oxen attached to each, a carriage drawn by two Canadian ponies, and a number of loose cattle. With the exception of one day during the entire trip, the mother drove the ponies. She managed the cooking for the company, cared for the sick and was foremost in all efforts to improve the conditions with which the company was surrounded. After six months of travel, accompanied by hardships and privations known only to those who have made the trip under similar conditions, the Sunderlands arrived at The Dalles, September 15, 1852. After considerable time had been spent in looking over the country, Mr. Sunderland decided to settle on the Columbia river bottom and accordingly purchased a claim on the Sandy road, as it is now called, but at that time there were no roads and few paths. All was a vast wilderness and it did indeed require a brave heart and strong body to succeed. He soon discovered that his purchase was not a good one, owing to the poor quality of the soil, so he disposed of his claim and with \$750 purchased a man's right to a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres. This farm was on the Columbia slough road, about one mile east of what is now the village of Woodlawn. Here he started in to make a home for himself and family and many were the days that were spent in the forest hewing a way to fortune. As soon as enough land had been cleared he engaged in dairying and stock-raising, which occupation he followed all his life. Success crowned his efforts and no person was more worthy than he, who had twice founded a home in a new country. Later in life he added to his original purchase, until at the time of his death he owned four hundred and eleven and one-half acres. Mr. Sunderland was a man of remarkable vitality, and up to within a short time prior to his death he retained his health and mental faculties.

As a result of his union with Miss Maria Elizabeth Schaffer, nine children were born, as follows: Christine, now Mrs. Kelly of Yakima,

Wash.; Albert, of Portland, whose life history will be found in the following sketch; Milton, also of Portland, a sketch of whom will be found upon another page; Eliza, the wife of William L. Farrell, whose sketch will be found upon another page of this volume; Lydia, the wife of I. N. Lott, of Woodlawn; Rosa, now Mrs. Gup-ton, of Sacramento, Cal.; Harriet, Mrs. Pad-dock, also of Woodlawn; Mary, Mrs. Moeck, of University Park; and Frances, the wife of Adam Fleckenstein, of Woodlawn.

Mr. Sunderland was a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, but was a man who never took an active part in political affairs, preferring to devote his whole time and attention to the management of his own affairs.

While there are many pioneers of this great northwest who have become more prominently connected with public affairs, none were more deserving of respect and confidence than Mr. Sunderland. A man who at all times stood ready and willing to do everything in his power for the betterment of the community in which he lived, he nevertheless was one who thought that a man's duty was to his family and here he was generally found, for it was here he found his greatest happiness. He died in December, 1896, honored and respected by all. His noble wife, who lived to reach the age of seventy-three years, was also mourned by all who knew her.

It would be impossible in the short space we have to say all that could be said of these two worthy pioneers, but in closing this brief review we will say that Oregon contained none whose lives and deeds are more worthy of emulation than those of Mr. and Mrs. Sunderland.

ALBERT SUNDERLAND. Oregon is the home of many men whose place of birth was on the eastern side of the Rockies, men who recall the long tedious trip made when a youth. These men had few advantages as compared with the youth of today and yet they are the men who have redeemed Oregon from a howling wilderness and made it one of the great states of the Union. One of these is Albert Sunderland, a son of Benjamin Sunderland, a sketch of whom will be found upon the preceding pages. A native of Illinois, Mr. Sunderland was born in Beardstown, Cass county, January 24, 1840. Prior to the migration of the family to the Pacific coast, young Albert was reared in Illinois and Iowa. His educational advantages were very meager, for the necessity of self support confronted even his immature years. His childhood and youth were made up of a succession of arduous tasks, of little diversion, and stern attendance to duty and responsibility. In this hard school was de-

veloped the traits of character which have been the basis for his success in life, and which have rendered him self-reliant and resourceful. With the exception of a few months spent now and then in the mines of Idaho, he remained under the parental roof until twenty-four years of age. In 1861 he started with saddle and pack horse for the scene of the mining excitement of Orifena. The following year he went to Florence with a pack, but no saddle horse, and this expedition necessitated continual use of what is known as shank's horse, for in truth Mr. Sunderland walked about four hundred miles. His efforts, however, met with success, and by hard labor, strict attention to duty and economy, he was able to save a sufficient sum with which to make a start in life.

At the age of twenty-four Mr. Sunderland was united in marriage with Miss Susan Fitzgerald, who was born in Kansas, and came to Oregon in 1852 with her parents. There were seven children in the family at the time, and they were made desolate by the death of both parents while on their way to this country. The children were thus obliged to finish the trip in charge of the hired men employed by their party. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Sunderland, of whom Nellie died at the age of eight months; George is interested in mining with headquarters at Portland; and Minnie is now Mrs. Clark of San Francisco.

Soon after his marriage Mr. Sunderland engaged in logging in the Columbia slough for a couple of years, while the following two years were spent in farming and dairying. In the year 1870 he entered upon an extensive cattle business on the range in Yakima county, Wash. Here for the next seven years he carried on the cattle business on a large scale and his brand, an "S," became a very familiar one on the reservation. During three years of this time he was employed by the government to teach agriculture to the Indians under that well known old Indian agent, Father Wilbur, a Methodist Episcopal bishop. His cattle venture was a success in face of the fact that he had to pay \$1 per head for pasturage, an exorbitant price, and when he sold out in 1888 he had a good margin of profit to show for the time thus spent.

Returning to Portland Mr. Sunderland spent a little time resting, but his nature was not one of those that felt content when idle, and in 1880 he purchased eight hundred acres of land on what is known as Sauvie's Island, in the Columbia river. This he stocked with all grades of cattle and for the following seventeen years he was actively engaged in the raising of cattle for the markets. His enterprise was conducted along

broad and progressive lines, and he became known as one of the best known stock and dairymen in this section of the Pacific northwest. Notwithstanding that his venture had proved a very profitable one, Mr. Sunderland disposed of his interests on the island in 1897, and located in the city of Portland, where he had purchased one of the most beautiful residences that the city contained. Situated on the heights back of the city proper, the view from the house is one of the most beautiful to be seen, and this together with the beautiful grounds makes his home an ideal place in which to spend the declining years of a hitherto active life.

Some time after disposing of his cattle interests, Mr. Sunderland stepped into the absorbing occupation of mining, and was a fortunate sharer in the good fortune that came to the few, but was missed by the many, during the excitement of 1897. In addition to his mining, with keen foresight he recognized the fact that the thousands who were rushing to the Klondike would have to eat, and realizing that where money was so plenty prices would be high, he accordingly purchased seven thousand pounds of provisions and when the Elder made its second trip, Mr. Sunderland was one of its passengers, and in addition to his stock of provisions he had seven head of large oxen, and with these for motive power he conveyed his stock of provisions to Lake Bennett, where he spent the winter. Here he engaged in the restaurant business and in the spring his entire supply was gone and he was \$4,000 to the good. Just as soon as he could close out his business he continued on to Dawson and here engaged in mining, but for a short time only, as the severe winter just passed had been too much for one who for years had been accustomed to the mild winters of Oregon, and he was forced to return to Portland. In 1899 he made another trip to the frozen north to visit his son, who he understood was ill, but on arrival he found him in good health and after a few days spent visiting his son he returned home, where he has since lived a retired life, and no man in Portland is more entitled to the rest than he.

At all times a man who has been very deeply interested in public affairs, Mr. Sunderland has done all in his power to further any movement that was calculated to prove of benefit to his adopted state. Recognizing his worth and ability, Governor Pennoyer appointed him state dairy commissioner, which office he filled with much credit to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. In political belief Mr. Sunderland is thoroughly Democratic, but has never been a man that cared for political honors, preferring rather to devote his whole time and attention to his varied busi-

ness interests. Fraternally he is a Mason, holding membership in Columbia Lodge No. 114, to which he was transferred from Columbia Lodge No. 42.

PERCY R. WINSTON. The name of Winston in Clackamas county was first and most prominently associated with James Winston, who, at the time of his death, in May, 1892, left behind him an honorable name, a large estate, and the example of an industrious, well applied life. Mr. Winston was born in Richmond, Va., in October, 1824, and his youth and early manhood were uneventfully passed among the historic surroundings of the southern city. His practical independence was inaugurated at the age of twenty-two, when he started away from home, resolved that henceforth he would depend solely upon his own exertions. At St. Joseph, Mo., he joined a party of others as ambitious and venturesome as himself, and with mules and wagons crossed the plains to Oregon. His trip was prolific of adventure, danger and hair breadth escapes, and of the deprivations which were the heritage of all who claimed a livelihood in the west.

After a short time in Portland, Mr. Winston located in Oregon City, but soon took up a donation claim of six hundred and twenty acres, five miles from Oregon City. Here he lived and farmed for several years, but in 1860 removed into Oregon City, which continued to be his home for some years. He was county clerk for four years, and for awhile in the city engaged in a general merchandise business, later still becoming interested in the steamboat business on the Willamette river. In 1872 he felt an inclination to return to farming, and the quiet and peace associated with this occupation, and to satisfy his desire removed to a farm of two hundred and sixty acres one mile from Damascus, which was known as the John S. Fisher donation claim. There were some improvements on the place, but to these Mr. Winston added as time and means permitted, and on the whole was successful and prosperous from many standpoints. He made numerous friends in the west, and he was regarded as a worthy and public spirited citizen.

The controlling interest of the Winston farm, which at present consists of two hundred acres, is owned by Percy R. Winston, who was born while the family lived in Oregon City, May 27, 1870. When the family fortunes were shifted to the farm near Damascus, he was but two years of age, and his life has therefore been passed among agricultural rather than city sur-

roundings. He is engaged in general farming and stock raising, and for some years has made a specialty of hog raising. A Republican in political affiliation, he has never desired or been willing to accept official recognition, but has rather devoted his time and energies principally to the management of his farm. Besides himself, there were in his father's family the following children: James R., of Seattle, Wash.; Julian J., living in Pendleton, Ore.; Mrs. W. T. Chalk, of Seattle, Wash.; Mrs. L. G. Demert, of Spokane; and Mrs. W. H. Cook, of Oregon City. Mrs. Winston was, in maiden life, Mary E., daughter of H. Johnson. Mr. Johnson came to Oregon in 1845, being sent to this country as a minister. Mrs. Winston passed away in 1896.

JOHN R. MORTON. Many native sons of Ohio have contributed to the substantial development of the western states, and Oregon has its quota of representatives from a part of the United States which has sent forth from its homes presidents as well as agriculturists. Among the latter class of public benefactors in Clackamas county may be mentioned J. R. Morton, carpenter, miller, politician, and all around man of affairs, who was born in Sandusky, Ohio, November 29, 1848, and who was reared and educated among his home surroundings. Andrew Morton, the father of J. R., was a pioneer of the section of country around Sandusky, to which he removed from West Virginia when a young man, and where he was accounted one of the prosperous and highly reliable members of the community. Mr. Morton married Nancy Thompson, a native of New Hampshire, and she became the mother of three children. Her death occurred in 1863.

After the death of his father in February, 1866, J. R. Morton remained on the home farm for a year, he having in the meantime fortified himself for future effort by learning the trade of carpentering. For three years he followed his trade in Ohio, during which time he spent considerable time on the home farm, but he was ambitious of broader fields, and seemed to see in the far west the opportunity for which he sought. Embarking at New York for Panama, he crossed the Isthmus, and re-embarked upon a steamer bound for Portland. After an unsatisfactory trial at Salem, Mr. Morton soon after located in Oregon City, where he found employment in a sawmill for six years, at the expiration of which time he turned attention to his trade until 1886. The same year he purchased one hundred and eighty-four acres of land, of which he has since disposed of a

portion, and now has one hundred and sixty-three acres. At the time of purchase there were some improvements on the property, but the present owner has materially added to these advantages, and has cleared about thirty-five acres from timber and undergrowth, and this added to the number of acres that were cleared, makes a total of about sixty acres under cultivation. Mr. Morton is engaged in general farming and stock raising, and his methods of conducting his business are advanced and progressive.

The wife of Mr. Morton, whom he married in 1875, was formerly Ella A. Hatch, a native of Iowa and the daughter of S. B. Hatch. She died July 18, 1896, leaving three children, Frank, Eugenia and Percy. Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Hatch came to Oregon in 1873 and settled on Sandy Ridge, Clackamas county. Both are now deceased. Mrs. Hatch was, before marriage, Abeline Ashley, a native of New York state, as was Mr. Hatch.

A staunch Republican, Mr. Morton has served his party in various ways, and always to the distinct advantage of the commonwealth. For a year he was marshal of Oregon City, alderman for four years, and county commissioner for four years, or from 1898 until 1902. For a number of years he was supervisor of the county, and was a school director for nine years. Fraternally he is associated with the Modern Woodmen of America.

WILLIAM C. PREMUS. The mills of the North Pacific Lumber Company are ably managed by Mr. Premus, who as general superintendent guards the interests of the firm with a jealous eye. He was born in Niagara Falls, N. Y., September 3, 1860, the son of Martin and Bertha Premus, both of whom were of German descent. The father was born in Germany, but upon coming to this country at first located in New York. Later, however, he removed to Youngstown, Niagara county, N. Y., where his death occurred in December, 1902. Of the eleven children born to this couple eight are living and William C. is the only one of the number who makes his home on the coast. Being next to the oldest in this large family he was of great assistance to his father in the conduct of the farm, and until twenty years of age he gave his father the benefit of his services, during the winter season attending the public schools and gaining such an education as the schools of the district afforded.

Going to Saginaw, Mich., in 1880, for one year he had charge of the planing department of the Wheeler shipyard. Next locating at Cleveland, Ohio, for eight or nine years he



J. Jamiesie

was employed in the Ransom planing mill, but finally began in business on his own account as a contractor and builder, and during the five years in which he was thus engaged he also studied architecture. Going to Ogden, Utah, in the fall of 1888, for three years he followed architecture and was superintendent of construction. The milling business next engaged his attention and in 1891 he entered the employ of Van Woert & Co., mantel manufacturers in San Francisco, and later he was with Bush & Mallett, where he had charge of the mills and also was designer of furniture. As superintendent of the mill and furniture factory of the Bibb Lumber Company of San Francisco he gave his time and attention for the following two years, or until the plant was destroyed by fire, when, in August, 1900, he was transferred to Portland, where from August, 1900, until 1902, he was superintendent of the planers and band sawyers for the North Pacific Lumber Company. Since August, 1902, he has filled the position of superintendent of the entire plant in a faithful and trustworthy manner. Mr. Premus is well qualified to fill the responsible position which he holds, as he is a master mechanic of no mean ability, and the North Pacific Lumber Company have good cause to congratulate themselves that they were so fortunate as to secure his valuable services. Mr. Premus has traveled quite extensively, having visited nearly every state and territory in the Union, besides British Columbia and Canada. In political affairs he gives the weight of his influence in favor of the Democratic party. In January, 1903, he was made a Mason in Willamette Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M., of Portland.

JAMES PHILLIPPE TAMIESIE, M. D. During the nineteenth century, when a colony of French people crossed the ocean to America, among the number came Jean Baptiste Tamiesie, who settled near Syracuse, N. Y., and became interested in the salt works there. During later years he removed to Iowa and engaged in farm pursuits near Council Bluffs, where his death occurred. His son, John B., Jr., was born near Syracuse, and in early manhood visited Michigan and Wisconsin on a prospecting tour, after which he settled on a farm in Iowa. In addition to cultivating his land he engaged in building and contracting. During 1879 he settled in Oregon, where he was employed at contracting with the Oregon Iron and Steel Company in Oswego. Retiring from that occupation in 1882, he settled on a farm three miles from Hillsboro, and there he still lives, a hale and well-preserved veteran of life's battles. His marriage united him with

Phillipene Goffette, who was born in France and accompanied her parents to America, settling in Dubuque, Iowa. Ten children were born of this marriage, eight of whom are living, namely: J. Henry, a mechanical and electrical engineer living in Seattle, Wash.; James Phillippe, a practicing physician and a large rancher in Hillsboro; Victor, a merchant and contractor in East Portland; Augustus E., M. D., a graduate of the Willamette University at Salem, and now a member of the state asylum staff; George W., M. D., also a graduate of the Oregon State University, and now engaged in practice at Albina, Ore.; Joseph and Marie, who reside with their parents; and Mrs. William Rileng, of Washington county.

Near Council Bluffs, Iowa, Dr. Tamiesie was born November 14, 1861. During boyhood he lived near Dubuque and attended the schools of that county. When sixteen he came to Oregon, and afterward aided his father in contracting and was employed by the Oregon Iron and Steel Company. In 1882 he began to teach school in Columbia county, Wash., which occupation he followed there and in Washington and Clackamas counties, Ore. About 1885 he took up the study of medicine and physiology, which he later prosecuted in the medical department of the Oregon State University, graduating in 1889 with the degree of M. D. His initial experience as a practitioner was gained near Spokane, Wash., where he was surgeon for the Northern Pacific Railroad, and practiced medicine for three years. Returning to Oregon, in 1892 he settled in Hillsboro, where he has since practiced medicine and surgery. Since settling here he has taken post-graduate courses in Washington, Chicago and New York, by which means he has been enabled to keep in touch with the latest developments and discoveries in therapeutics. Since its organization he has been a member and secretary of the United States board of pension examiners, at Hillsboro, Ore., and is also surgeon for the Southern Pacific Railroad here. He is vice-president of the State Medical Society and secretary of the Washington County Medical Society.

In Washington county, Ore., Dr. Tamiesie married Ruth A. Wilcox, who was born near Reno, Nev., being a daughter of J. W. Wilcox, a pioneer of California, Nevada and Oregon, and now living near Greenville. Dr. and Mrs. Tamiesie are the parents of two children, Lura Babette and Kenneth Leon. Mrs. Tamiesie finished her education at the State Normal School and is an active worker in the Congregational Church. Fraternally Dr. Tamiesie is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he

is a Republican. For three terms he has served as a member of the city council of Hillsboro.

The practice of his profession does not represent the circumference, although it is the center, of Dr. Tamiesie's activities. One of his important interests is as owner of various grain and dairy farms, two of which, comprising nearly four hundred acres, lie in close proximity to Hillsboro. As a dairyman he is modern and advanced in all of his methods. One of his recent improvements, and the first in the state of Oregon, was the introduction of machinery for the condensing of milk and the evaporation of cream, particular attention being given to the latter industry. The business of which he is the head is transacted under the name of the Oregon Condensed Milk Company. Over one hundred and fifty cows are kept in the dairy, which promises, when brought to its fullest development, to be one of the profitable industries of this locality. This plant, which was opened for work January 13, 1903, has the distinction of turning out the first product of its kind in the state of Oregon.

WILLIAM BLOUNT. One of the oldest living pioneers of Clackamas county is William Blount, for many years retired from agricultural activity, but formerly a large land owner and most successful business man. Mr. Blount is interestingly reminiscent of the very early days of Oregon, and recalls his many experiences as a hunter with great relish. In those days the woods abounded in deer and other desirable and wary game, and it was a frequent occurrence for him to shoulder a gun and wander forth in search of wild food. Like so many of the upbuilders of Oregon he came here with little save a superabundance of energy and a rooted determination to succeed, and that he has done so is due solely to his own individual efforts.

A native of the vicinity of Hillsboro, Highland county, Ohio, Mr. Blount was born February 18, 1820, and is a son of Solomon and Katherine (Richard) Blount, natives respectively of Virginia and Kentucky, and the latter of whom died in Illinois at the age of thirty-six. Solomon Blount removed from Virginia to Ohio when a young man, settling in Highland county, and later located in DeWitt county, Ill., where he bought two hundred and eighty acres of land, upon which his death occurred at the age of forty-five. William was the second youngest of the five sons and three daughters born into this family, and what early education he managed to secure was at the district schools. He was left dependent upon his own resources at the age of fifteen,

and from then worked at whatever he could get to do, but principally in the country. In the meantime he had worked up considerable enthusiasm on the subject of the west, and his opportunity to go there came when he was about twenty-three, or in 1852. He crossed the Missouri river May 22, and after six months of dreary and dangerous journeying across the plains with ox teams arrived in Oregon September 16, 1852. The same year he settled near Canby, Clackamas county, and took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres, upon which he made fine improvements, and where he lived until 1866. He then bought a half section of land north of his original claim, moved his family there, and inaugurated the same modern improvements which he had placed on his former farm. This continued to be his home and pride, until the responsibility was too great for his waning powers, and in 1891 he disposed of all his land and built a nice little cottage on a fifty-two acre tract of land. Here he lived in retirement until the spring of 1903, when he moved to Portland, taking up his residence at No. 720 Rodney avenue.

In Illinois Mr. Blount was united in marriage with Carrie Ellis, who was born in Illinois, near Mount Carmel, Wabash county, and who died in Clackamas county in 1861. The father of Mrs. Blount was John Ellis, who was born in Scotland, and who emigrated to America, settling in Illinois when a young man. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Blount: Dudley R., of Astoria, Wash.; Sarah Catherine, of Oregon City; John Franklin, of Oregon City; George W., of California; William Albert, of Oregon City; Mary, the wife of Frank Barlow, of Oregon City; Martha Jane, now Mrs. Charles Kelly, of Oregon City; and Anna, now Mrs. Olson, of Spokane, Wash. The second marriage of Mr. Blount occurred in Clackamas county, Ore., and was with Mrs. Elizabeth Walker, who was born in Shropshire, England. Mr. Blount has been a Republican ever since the establishment of that party, and in Oregon he has been a member of the school board for twenty-two years. He served as road supervisor for one term. He has been a very enterprising and reliable citizen, and has come to the front in all matters pertaining to the development of his adopted state.

GEORGE HOFFMAN, farmer of Clackamas county, and ex-soldier during the Civil war, was born in Washington county, Ind., March 18, 1834, a son of Philip and Mary (Pursell) Hoffman, both of whom died in

Iowa. The youth and early manhood of George Hoffman were spent on his father's farm and in 1852 he removed to Iowa, going from there in 1859 to Missouri, and later going to Nebraska. March 7, 1862, he enlisted in Company L, First Missouri Cavalry, and for a time was engaged in guerilla warfare in Missouri. During his three years and seven days' service, he participated in all of the important engagements in connection with the efforts to capture Price, and was finally mustered out and honorably discharged at St. Louis, Mo.

After the return of peace Mr. Hoffman lived for eight years in Iowa, and afterward lived in Nebraska until 1875. Upon leaving the middle west he came overland to San Francisco, and from the coast city embarked on a steamer for Portland, Ore. Soon after arrival he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in Clackamas county, all in a wild condition, and at the present time has about fifty acres cleared. General crops are raised, and cattle, horses, hogs and sheep. Mr. Hoffman is a Republican in politics, and for many years has been a school director and road commissioner.

June 10, 1860, Mr. Hoffman married Emeline Jane Wilson, of which union there were born twelve children, the order of their birth being as follows: Henry; Mary, deceased; Clara, deceased; Rosa Belle; Rosetta; Thomas; Cora; Eleanore; Diamond; Ida; Curtis, and Sharps.

DANIEL ALBRIGHT, who for many years was connected with the farming interests of Clackamas county, was born in New Lisbon, Columbiana county, Ohio, April 22, 1832, and died on his farm of four hundred and sixty acres one mile east of Marquam, May 5, 1892. His father, John Albright, a brick manufacturer, crossed the plains with his family in 1852, and took up a donation land claim of three hundred and twenty acres. His death occurred near Silverton, Ore. When Daniel Albright was fourteen years of age, the family moved from Ohio to Iowa and settled in Burlington, and he was just twenty-one when the family started overland for Oregon. In the new locality he found employment among the farmers, and by economy and industry managed to save sufficient money to purchase a quarter section of land. To this he added from time to time until he owned the farm where he engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and where his last days were spent. He was a successful farmer, and bore an honorable name in the community. A Republican in politics, he was never active in

soliciting office, although he stanchly and on all occasions promoted the best interests of the party. He was a member of the Grange and of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His father, John, married Sarah Baker, the ceremony being performed in Pennsylvania on March 28, 1822. Eight children were the result of this union, all of whom grew to maturity.

Through the marriage of Daniel Albright and Mary J. Marquam, Mr. Albright became allied with one of the oldest and most honored families of the county, its members being intimately connected with the leading agricultural interests of the county, and the members of which have invariably possessed marked and leading characteristics. The town of Marquam, which perpetuates the pioneer citizenship of the honored father of Mrs. Albright, had not been thought of when this capable and far sighted man arrived on its site in 1845. Alfred Marquam was born in Frederick county, Md., March 14, 1818, and died in Marquam February 22, 1887. When fourteen years of age he removed to Ohio, lived there for seven years, and then went to LaFayette, Ind., where he learned furniture manufacturing and painting. After removing to Clay county, Mo., he was united in marriage with Olive Burbage on November 6, 1842. She was born near Riddle Mills, Bourbon county, Ky., March 17, 1824. Her father, Ezekiel Burbage, took up a donation land claim of six hundred and forty acres near Marquam. He crossed the plains at the same time the Marquam family made the trip, walking nearly the entire distance.

After his marriage, Mr. Marquam continued to live in Missouri, and for three years sustained a commercial partnership with a Mr. Watt, with whom he eventually came across the plains. The start was made on April 21, 1845, and they arrived in Oregon City December 7 of the same year. After a year spent in the town Mr. Marquam moved to the six hundred and forty acres of land, on a portion of which the town of Marquam now stands, and the old homestead is still standing, a monument to the worth while efforts of this pioneer. In 1877 Mr. Marquam moved into the little hamlet bearing his name, and here opened the first store and became the first postmaster. For some time he continued to conduct the business alone, but finally took in his son-in-law, E. M. Hartman. From that time up to his death he remained an active factor in the business world of the county. He was a very prominent man in his locality, and possessed the traits of character most useful and highly appreciated in comparatively new

countries. He was a Republican in political belief and was at all times interested in the issues which confronted his party. Education had in him a staunch supporter and when it became time to build a schoolhouse he promptly came forward with the offer of the land on which to erect the building. He was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church during his entire active life, having united with that denomination when fifteen years of age. He contributed generously towards its support, and in all ways promoted its growth and usefulness. Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Marquam, the order of their birth being as follows: Mary J.; George W., of Idaho; William T., of Portland; Sarah E., who died November 9, 1867, aged about twenty-one years; James E., of Marquam; P. A., of Marquam; Melissa, now Mrs. Hartman, of eastern Oregon; A. B., of Marquam; Mrs. Olive W. Logan, of Marquam; Jessie C. Young, of Marquam, and an infant which died unnamed.

To Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Albright were born five children, three of whom grew to manhood, namely: Francis Elmer; Alva Wallace and Edward B. The two who died were George W. and Asa.

ENOCH SKIRVIN. Prominently outlined against the background of events in Oregon is the well directed career of Enoch Skirvin, whose breadth of mind, soundness of business judgment, resourcefulness, and alertness to the advantages by which he has been surrounded have rounded to the perpetual well being of his adopted state. Mr. Skirvin is a native of Kentucky, and was born November 5, 1824. His father, John Skirvin, was born in the state of Virginia, and was a cabinetmaker by trade, as well as farmer and preacher. For miles around he was known as an expounder of the doctrines of the Hard-shell Baptists, and in his life he accomplished much good, leading many hundreds into paths of peace and correct living. With his parents this preacher moved to Kentucky, settling near Lexington, although his death occurred in Owen county, the same state, at the age of seventy-seven years. His father, John, also born in Virginia, came to Kentucky with his family during the days of Daniel Boone, and he participated in the battle and defeat of Sinclair in 1791. At the time of his death he had attained to four score years. Eva (Sennet) Skirvin, the mother of Enoch, was born in Germany, and was brought to America in a sailing vessel by her uncle, Jacob Keiser, and settled near Lexington, Ky. Mr. Keiser availed himself of many

opportunities in the south, and became a large land and slave owner, his death occurring in his adopted country and state at an advanced age. Eleven children were born to Mrs. Skirvin, eight sons and three daughters, and of this large family Enoch, the pioneer and representative citizen of Clackamas county, is the only survivor.

In Kentucky Enoch Skirvin attended the public schools, and remained on the paternal homestead until attaining his majority. The army appealed to him as presenting opportunities for advancement and worth while achievement, and in 1847 he enlisted as a recruit and was later attached to Company B, Sixteenth United States Regiment as a private, and served until the latter part of 1848. For the two years of his service he was stationed as guard at Monterey on the Rio Grande, and there rendered efficient service in behalf of the war with Mexico. After the war Mr. Skirvin became overseer on a plantation in Kentucky, and in the spring of 1850 started across the plains, arriving in California July 19 of the same year, the overland train being headed by George Dorris. For two years Mr. Skirvin worked in the mines of California, after which he engaged as superintendent of the ranch of George Dorris. For a year and a half he ranched in Humboldt, Cal., and after a few days spent in sight seeing in San Francisco, removed to Oak Point on the Columbia river, where he engaged in the saw milling business for a year. Soon after his saw milling experience Mr. Skirvin joined the Palmer Indian Agency at Port Arthur, Yamhill Reservation, and as a guard helped to convey the Indians to the reservation, and also assisted in the construction of a guard house, which is still standing. After a year on the reservation he returned to Oak Point and engaged in lumbering and especially in getting out logs. While at the Yamhill Reservation he had made up his mind that he would buy land in the Corvallis country, and accordingly, in 1863, he bought a quarter section of land near Albany, upon which he never lived. This property was traded for a large place near Scott's Mills in 1867, which, at the time, was all in bushes, and of which he has cleared up about two hundred acres. This place has been developed into a very desirable and valuable farm, and is rented out by the present owner, who no longer desires so large a responsibility as its management entails.

At the present time Mr. Skirvin is making his home upon five acres of land in Marquam, upon which he had built a fine residence, and where he is practically retired from business activity. His wife, Eliza (West) Skirvin, was



Benny Couser

born in Quebec, east Canada, her father, John, being a native of Scotland. Mr. West came to America shortly after his marriage, settling in Quebec, where he lived until 1848. That year he came to San Francisco and Oregon via the Horn, and stayed at what is now Westport, which town was named in his honor. He became an important factor in the community, and among other undertakings built a sawmill and canning factory, both of which enterprises proved paying and popular. He was one of the familiar characters on the Columbia and Willamette rivers, and was invariably known as Captain West. At the time of his death in 1888, at the age of seventy-nine years, eleven months and eighteen days, he left a large estate to his children, for his western chances proved exceedingly remunerative, his shrewd Scotch sagacity proving invaluable in his adopted country. Mr. and Mrs. Skirvin have had no children, but have adopted a daughter, Anna, who is now the wife of Mr. Gleen of Idaho. Mr. Skirvin is a Republican in politics, and is fraternally identified with the Grange. In religion he is a Methodist Episcopalian, is a trustee and director in the church, and very active in promoting its many-sided interests. No resident of this county enjoys to a greater extent the confidence and good will of his fellow men, nor have any striven more conscientiously to maintain the moral, social and agricultural supremacy of his chosen locality.

SAMUEL CONNELL, who is one of the foremost factors in the latterday industrial and commercial supremacy of Oregon, was born near Clinton, Huron county, Canada, September 12, 1865. A remote Connell ancestor, a native of France, was shipwrecked on the coast of Ireland during one of the early wars in which those countries became involved, and it is supposed he permanently availed himself of the privileges connected with this unceremonious emigration and took up his residence on the Emerald Isle. At any rate, the family records show that the paternal grandfather, Thomas Connell, was born in the South of Ireland, whence he crossed the seas to Quebec, where he engaged in farming during the balance of his life.

Joseph Connell, father of the subject of this sketch, was also born in the South of Ireland, and in time became a farmer near Clinton, Ontario. In 1874 he removed to Oregon and located on a farm near Hillsboro, his property consisting of seven hundred acres, a large part of which he improved, and from which was left a valuable estate. His untimely death in 1882, at the age of fifty-six years, was occasioned by

a fall from a horse; and in his passing away the community lost a useful citizen, a great student, a scientific farmer, and a man whose mind was a storehouse of unusually broad information. He was a Republican in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife, Grace (Reid) Connell, came from the North of Ireland with her father, James Reid, settling on a farm near Flamboro, Province of Quebec. Mrs. Connell, who still resides on the homestead, is the mother of ten children, the order of their birth being as follows: Joseph, a farmer on the Tualatin plains; Richard, the partner of Samuel; Grace, wife of Dr. W. D. Wood, of Hillsboro, Ore.; James, who died on his farm at Tualatin in 1892; Thomas, a farmer residing on the homestead; Samuel, the subject of this sketch; William, an attorney at law, who died in Portland at the age of twenty-eight years; Elijah DeWitt, an eye and ear specialist of Portland, a graduate of the University of Oregon, the University of Pennsylvania, and a student in Vienna, Berlin and London; John Wesley, a farmer on the Tualatin plains; and Jane, wife of William Herman Tenbaum, residing in London, England.

Arriving in Oregon with his parents at the age of nine years, Samuel Connell received his education in the public schools, and after being graduated from the Portland High School was graduated from the Columbia Business College, at Portland, in the year 1883 with a standing of one hundred per cent. With these excellent advantages he read law under the supervision of Judge Shattuck until 1885, although he never applied for admission to the bar, preferring to turn his attention to newspaper work on the *Northwest News*, at the same time devoting his evenings to keeping a set of books. February 1, 1886, he became bookkeeper for J. C. Carson, in the sash, door and planing mill business, and upon the expiration of eighteen months became manager for Mr. Carson, remaining in that capacity until February 1, 1893. After resigning his position he became identified, as manager, with the Northwest Door Company, a wholesale clearing house for seven Oregon mills, an enterprise which suffered so severely during the panic of that year that business fell off eighty per cent. However, all obligations were paid at the end of the year, and Mr. Connell improved the opportunity to buy the corporate rights and good will of the Northwest Door Company, and thereafter continued as a lumber merchant and broker until the reorganization of the company in 1895. A small plant in Albina, on Randolph and Loring streets, was purchased and operated with fair results until the erection of the present mill in 1898. The new mill is modern in construction and equipment, is operated by a one hundred and twenty horse power plant, and turns out sash,

doors, blinds, moldings, brackets, and all materials connected with the wooden construction of buildings.

In 1897 Mr. Connell also organized the Pacific Coast Milling Company, of which he is president, bought a plant, and manufactures feed and cereal products. This mill is located at the corner of Railroad and Lewis streets. He has perfected and applied for a patent which promises to revolutionize the present system of oatmeal manufacture, the machine used in the operation being known as the Kurth Patent Huller. This process permits of the oats being hulled without passing through the dry kiln, and also leaves the hull of the grain intact and valuable for dairy feed. This is the first machine of the kind ever employed in the preparation of cereals.

But the enterprises with which Mr. Connell is connected are not confined in their usefulness to Oregon or the west. His firm was the first Oregon concern to exploit the value of cedar doors in the eastern markets, and has shipped these goods to New England and the middle eastern states, and even to the Orient. In 1901 he undertook the management of the Oregon Sash and Door Company, which is a clearing house for four planing mills in Portland, and which provides facilities for handling and filling large orders with greater ease and better satisfaction. The firm has its own central warehouse, from which are delivered all its goods. Mr. Connell was one of the originators of this convenience, and owns a third interest therein. He is also interested in the Oriental-American Company, of which he is one of the charter directors, as well as ex-vice-president. The object of this company is to secure trade in the Orient, and so far it promises great success. He is a member of the board of directors of the Manufacturers' Association; is a member of the Board of Trade, of which he was one of the organizers, and of which he served as vice-president for the first year and as president in 1901; is secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, in which he has been on the transportation committee for several years; and is a member of the Commercial Club. In politics he is a Republican. He is identified with Taylor Street Methodist Episcopal Church, is a member of its board of trustees, and has been chairman of its finance committee for the past five years. He is also ex-president of the Epworth League connected with that church.

As becomes so public spirited and enterprising a citizen, the sympathies and co-operation of Mr. Connell have been forthcoming in the project for the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, in fact, he was one of the first to suggest the institution. At the time of its inception he was president of the Board of Trade, and his influence through that body was practically boundless.

While on a trip up Puget Sound he heard from a friend of a project on the part of the Sound people to hold an Oriental Fair, and on his return he acquainted the Board of Trade with this fact. At the next meeting J. W. Cruthers presented a resolution for the appointment of a provisional committee of twenty-one and this resulted in the present plans for the Exposition, the name of which was suggested by L. B. Cox, of the Board of Trade. Mr. Connell was authorized to appoint this provisional committee, and at the same time requested the Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers' Association to appoint committees to act jointly with the Board of Trade committee in the matter. At the present time Mr. Connell is a member of the board of directors of the Exposition, and chairman of the committee on Manufactures and Liberal Arts.

In April, 1903, he was commissioned by the governor to attend the National and International Good Roads Convention in St. Louis, Mo., and while east on that mission also represented the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition at the dedication ceremonies of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and as such delegate received every attention and courtesy from prominent people at St. Louis and other cities visited.

In San Jose, Cal., in 1891, Mr. Connell married Adah M. McKenney, who was born in Nevada, a daughter of Judge D. C. McKenney, deceased, for many years a United States district judge in the latter state. She is a graduate of the State Normal School, at San Jose, Cal. They are the parents of two children: Dorothy, born November 1, 1894, and Ruth, born February 8, 1899.

GEORGE H. ZIMMERMAN. For many years the name of Zimmerman has been connected with progressive farming enterprises in Multnomah county, and has suggested thrift, business ability, and large land ownership. George H. Zimmerman, son of Jacob Zimmerman, the original Oregon pioneer of the family, was born on the farm now occupied by Somers John, on section 7, September 7, 1852.

Jacob Zimmerman was born in Baden, Germany, and in his native land learned the machinist's trade, having finished which he came to America in a sailing vessel. For a few years his home was in Philadelphia, Pa., after which he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he lived until 1851. The same year found him in a train of emigrants bound for the western slope with ox-teams and wagons, the journey on the overland trail being marked by narrow escapes and impressive encounters with the Indians. In the fall of 1851 Mr. Zimmerman located on Hayden's island, in the Columbia river, three miles below Vancouver, where he cleared a small

place and planted crops in the spring of 1852. During the following summer the island was inundated with water, and the venture proved a losing experiment. In the fall of 1852 the nearly discouraged farmer settled on the land where his son, George H., was born, and which consisted of three hundred and twenty acres of government land, partly timber and partly bottom, running along the Columbia river. At the expiration of five years he bought the three hundred and twenty acres now owned and occupied by William G. Wilkes, and upon which he made his home for nine years. This farm was traded for that of Byron Reynolds, and was three hundred and eighty-three acres in extent. Two years only Mr. Zimmerman occupied this farm, and after disposing of it he removed to the city of Portland, where he lived during 1868-69, and was employed in the Oregon Iron Works. In 1870 he bought the farm upon which his son George H. now lives. Here he lived till the spring of 1881, when the farm was transferred to George H. Mr. Zimmerman was fraternally associated with the Masons, and was very successful as a farmer and land speculator. Through his marriage with Lena Schoepfel, also of Baden, Germany, and who, with her two children, accompanied him across the plains in 1851, five children were born, viz.: William J., a machinist in the shops of the O. R. N. Railroad Company; Caroline, who died at the age of three years; Francis, who died at the age of thirty; George H.; and Eliza, the wife of H. S. Stone, a farmer of Fairview.

Reared to manhood in Multnomah county, George H. Zimmerman developed business and general ability under his father's instruction, and received a common school education which was supplemented by attendance at the Portland Academy. In 1880 he experimented with dairying while managing the enterprise of Mrs. Hannah Smith, and the following year rented the paternal farm upon which he bached and farmed until his marriage with Jessie McCall, September 26, 1883. Of this union there have been born four children: Jessie M., Olive H., Mabel J. and Isabel F.

At the present time Mr. Zimmerman owns six hundred and sixty acres of land all in one body, and is engaged in dairying and farming, making a specialty of the former occupation. He manufactures butter and cheese, and his products have a more than local reputation for excellence. His farm, located on sections 19 and 30, Sandy Road, nine miles from Portland, is one of the best equipped and scientifically conducted in this part of the state, and the owner has just cause for the natural pride which he feels in maintaining an admirable standard. In politics a Republican, Mr. Zimmerman has

been active in supporting the best interests of his party, and has himself served as school director and clerk. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and is one of the staunch supporters of that denomination in his locality.

ERNEST EVEREST, M. D., whose skill and ability in alleviating human suffering is attested by the large and growing practice which is accorded him, was born November 13, 1852, in Elkhart, Ind. The family is descended from Holland-Dutch ancestry and the first representatives of the name in the new world crossed the Atlantic in the Mayflower. Marcus Everest, the doctor's father, was a farmer by occupation, and in the year 1855 removed to Iowa, where he secured a government claim. The mother had died when her son was but two years of age and the father afterward married a second time. Some years later his death occurred, being occasioned by an accident.

Dr. Everest remained at home until he was thirteen years of age, when he started out to make his own way in the world, and whatever success he has achieved is the direct result of his own labor. He pursued his education in Bradford Academy, in Bradford, Iowa, in the state normal school of Nebraska, and also in the state normal school of Iowa. Early he showed forth the elementary strength of his character, for he had to earn the money which made it possible for him to continue his studies in the more advanced institutions of learning. In order to obtain money with which to prosecute his studies, he sawed wood nights and mornings and did other work that would yield him an honest return for his labor. For two years he was also engaged in teaching school in Nebraska, and thus he laid the foundation for a successful business career and proved the possession of those elements of character which in every land and clime command respect.

Dr. Everest was united in marriage to Miss Anna Hawkins, a native of Iowa, and they began their domestic life upon a farm in that state, where they resided for two years. During that time two children were born unto them: Edna, who is still with her parents, and George, now deceased. In the year 1883 the doctor brought his little family to Oregon, taking up his abode in Portland, where for six months he engaged in teaching school, but desiring to make the practice of medicine his life work, he began preparation for this calling in Willamette University, where he was graduated in the year 1885. For four years he was a resident practitioner of Hubbard, and while residing there his wife died. In 1890 he returned to Portland, where he practiced successfully until 1898,

when he opened an office in Gaston and has since lived in this place. He is a licensed druggist and has always conducted a drug store in connection with the practice of medicine. Dr. Everest is an earnest and discriminating student, and by continued reading and research keeps abreast of the times concerning advanced knowledge bearing upon the practice of medicine. He is the only physician living in Gaston and a very large patronage is accorded him.

Dr. Everest was a second time married, the lady of his choice being Eva Satterlee, who was born in Illinois. They have a pleasant home in Gaston, and besides the family residence, the doctor owns other town property here. A member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he takes a deep interest in the moral development and in the upbuilding of his community. He votes with the Republican party and is identified with the Woodmen of the World. The cause of education also finds in him a warm friend, and for some time he has served as clerk of the school board, but his attention is principally given to his professional duties and everything which tends to bring to man the key to that complex mystery which we call life elicits the earnest attention and consideration of Dr. Everest.

C. W. GANONG. No more ideal rural home could be desired than that of C. W. Ganong, located on the bank of the Willamette river about two miles south from Oregon City. The now beautiful villa originally consisted of only one acre of land, which when purchased by the present owner had an exorbitant value. Since that time fifty acres adjoining have been purchased and improved by Mr. Ganong, part of which are under cultivation and serve not only to supply the family necessities as far as garden edibles are concerned, but are adapted to general farming on a moderate scale. The place has many kinds of ornamental and choice fruit trees, and splendidly constructed barns intensify an impression of comfort and convenience. Since boyhood Mr. Ganong has been an ardent admirer of fine stock, and in his spacious pastures may be found roving some of the finest bred cattle in Oregon. The genial and successful instigator of all this well being and cheer is favored above the average in many ways, for, being an eager devourer of general news, he is permitted to read the morning and evening papers by an unwitting dispensation on the part of the Southern Pacific Railroad. This opener up of western possibilities passes within sixty feet of his front door and leaves in its wake newspapers, mail and friends from the city.

Mr. Ganong was born in Toronto, Canada, December 27, 1837, but notwithstanding that fact he is a full-fledged American, his ancestors for two generations being Americans, and his parents moving back to the states during the first year of his life. His father, Joseph W. Ganong, was born in Putnam county, N. Y., December 28, 1806, and married Asenath Taylor, of Amherst, Mass., in 1833. He followed ship building during his active life, and his vocation took him and his wife to Canada in 1837, where the subject of this sketch was born. From Canada they returned to the United States in 1838, and settled in St. Louis, Mo., where they resided until 1852, when the elder Ganong concluded to cast his lot in what was then known as the wild west. With his family and a number of friends he started across the plains, the entire train consisting of six wagons with ox-teams. Hopefully the little band wound its way across the overland trail, utterly oblivious of the terrible catastrophe which was to deplete its ranks and load with sorrow so many hearts. Joseph was the captain of the party, and evidently the life and inspiration when trouble and deprivation weighed down its spirits. However, he was doomed to swell the ranks of the hundreds who succumbed to the ravages of cholera during the fateful year of 1852, and after a sickness of only one hour, during which time he suffered intensely, he died at the sink of the Humboldt, the avoidance spot of all later travelers. The body was hastily buried in order to prevent a spread of the dreadful disease, and the train moved on again, but not until six months later, during which time their trials and tribulations were numerous, did the party reach their goal, which was Sacramento, Sacramento county, Cal. Here they disbanded.

After remaining some time with the family in Sacramento, C. W. Ganong located in San Jose, where he stayed until 1859, when he came to Oregon in the employ of the California Stage Company as blacksmith and horseshoer. For twenty years he followed this line of business, during which time he became the owner of his present home. He has held several positions of trust, among others, that of sheriff of Clackamas county. A staunch Democrat, he favors his party as represented by Henry Watterson. He is fraternally connected with the Blue Lodge, F. & A. M., and has taken an active part in promoting the social and material well being of the community.

Through his marriage with Elizabeth Bacon Allen, a native of Palmyra, Mo., Mr. Ganong became identified with a pioneer Oregon family, and son-in-law to Dr. William R. Allen, a practicing physician, who was born in Kentucky. Dr. Allen came to Oregon in early days and died



C. L. Large

here with the consciousness of the esteem of his fellow men. The latter part of his life was spent in Canemah, this county, where his many fine traits of character were duly appreciated, and where he was much beloved. To Mr. and Mrs. Ganong have been born the following children: Joseph W., a resident of Portland; R. Clark; Anna Ganong Howard; Matilda Ganong Miller, all residents of this county.

CHARLES LESTER LARGE, M. D. Since 1887 Dr. Charles Lester Large has ministered to the physical woes of the residents of Forest Grove, and has continually enlarged his professional horizon, as well as his all-around influence in the general affairs of the town and county. As an obstetrician he is unequalled in this part of the state, and hundreds of families have come to regard him as an integral and altogether necessary part of their household arrangements. Dr. Large is of German-French descent, and was born in Lafayette, Yamhill county, Ore., January 27, 1856, a son of Francis, grandson of John, and great-grandson of Ebenezer Large, the latter of whom came from England and located in New Jersey. John Large was born in New Jersey, in which state he married Elizabeth Fletcher, who came from Ireland when sixteen years of age. Of the ten children born to this union but two survive, William and Francis, the former of whom, a resident of Iowa, visited his brother in 1891, after a separation of more than forty-two years.

Francis Large was born in Pennsylvania, and in 1840 located in Ohio, where he learned the carpenter's trade. After following his trade in Circleville, Cincinnati, and Springfield he came to California via the Isthmus and worked in the mines along the American and Yuba rivers. Although making about \$16 a day he was obliged to leave the mines owing to the cholera, bringing with him a small nugget of gold which, made into a ring, played a prominent part in his wedding. After a short residence in Oregon City, he located in Forest Grove in 1851, and after following his trade for some time took up a claim of three hundred and twenty acres, one and one-half miles northeast of Lafayette, Yamhill county. After disposing of his farm at the expiration of five years he lived for twenty-one years in Lafayette, and during 1863-64 worked in the mines of Idaho, thereby increasing his worldly possessions to a considerable extent. In 1881 he took up his residence in Forest Grove, retired from active life, and enjoying to the full the recompense of a worthy and industrious career. His death occurred August 18, 1899.

Through his marriage with Zeruah Bayley, July 27, 1853, Francis Large became identified

with a pioneer family of Oregon direct in descent from Louis XVI. of France, and remote members of which family arrived in the colonies in time to participate in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Large was born in Springfield, Ohio, June 11, 1836, a daughter of Daniel D. and Betsey (Munson) Bayley, who brought their family to Oregon in 1845 by way of the Meeks cut-off, and on the journey suffered from lack of food and other misfortunes incident to very early travel across the plains. At a recent meeting of the Oregon Pioneer Association there were among the guests the five Bayley sisters who accompanied their parents on the memorable early expedition. All of them are enjoying good health at the present time, and represent in their respective characters the traits which have been responsible for the upbuilding of pioneer localities. Of these sisters, the second oldest is Mrs. Mianda Smith, whose birth occurred in Springfield, Ohio, on the 6th of May, 1829, and when ten years of age removed with her parents to Missouri, living there for five years. She was married in the Chehalum valley to Sidney Smith in 1846, the latter being a collateral descendant of Col. Ethan Allen. After eight years of residence on a farm in Chehalum she removed to Lafayette, where she has since lived for the greater part of her time. Mr. Smith died in Chehalum September 18, 1880, leaving three daughters and a son, the order of their birth being as follows: Irene, wife of Dr. J. F. Calbreath, superintendent of the Oregon Insane Asylum at Salem; Mrs. Almira Hurley, of Independence; Mrs. Mianda Kimberlain, of Lafayette; and John U. Smith, an attorney of Hilo, Hawaii. Mrs. Lola I. Handley, of Tillamook, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 14, 1840, and was principally reared in the Chehalum valley, which her people reached December 13, 1845. August 30, 1855, she married Morris Wolfe, a merchant of Lafayette, of which union there was born one son, Edwin M. Wolfe, president of the Dry Goods Association of San Francisco. In February, 1867, Mrs. Wolfe married attorney T. B. Handley, and of this union were born three sons, C. B., a musician; George H.; and T. B., Jr. The second son, George H., a graduate of McMinnville College and the Portland Law School, was drowned by the capsizing of a boat in Tillamook bay December 25, 1902, thus cutting short a promising career as attorney and justice of the peace of Tillamook. Mrs. Handley is a woman of much ability, and has more than a local reputation as an artist and writer. Mrs. Caroline Bayley Dorris Watts, wife of Dr. J. W. Watts of Lafayette, was born in Springfield, Ohio, March 2, 1827, and removed with her parents to Missouri and afterward to Oregon in 1845. On Christmas of 1847 she

married Felix G. Dorris, since deceased, and January 31, 1872, married Dr. J. W. Watts, the latter of whom died some months since. Of the six children born of her first marriage, Sidney G. Dorris alone survives. In crossing the plains Mrs. Watts met with a thrilling adventure. She was captured by the Sioux Indians at Fort Laramie, but was finally given up by the chief who captured her because of threats made by members of the party. Nevertheless, serious trouble was threatened by this happening, for the Indians followed the emigrant train for days in an effort to abduct their captive a second time. Mrs. Delphine Whalen, the youngest of the five sisters, was born in Missouri in 1841, and at the age of seventeen, in Yamhill county, Ore., married Robert Nixon, now a resident of Oakland, Cal. Forty-three years ago, in a building in Portland now occupied by Alisky & Hegele, ice cream merchants, Mrs. Nixon kept a similar establishment. In Portland in 1880, Mrs. Nixon married Thomas Jefferson Whalen. With the exception of a short stay at The Dalles and on Fifteen-Mile Creek, she has been a continuous resident of Portland for forty-four years, and for twenty-three years has lived in her own home on First, near Caruthers street.

Besides the five daughters born into the Bayley family there were two sons, and of these Timothy died in Yamhill county; while Bishop A. died in Tillamook county. The father, Daniel D., who settled on a farm in Tillamook county, and there passed the remainder of his life, died at the age of ninety years. There were but two children born to Francis Large and his wife, Dr. Charles Lester being the youngest. The only daughter in the family, Elizabeth Delphine, is the wife of T. J. Harris of Forest Grove, the latter ex-sheriff of Yamhill county.

Dr. Large was reared principally in Lafayette, and his active career began at the age of fifteen, when he entered the drug store of Dr. H. B. Littlefield, remaining there for one year. From 1875 until 1877 he was in the employ of William Pfunder, druggist, and thereafter entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, from which he was duly graduated in the class of 1880. Afterward he practiced for a year in Defiance, Mo., the same length of time in Albina, Ore., and a year also in La Center, Wash., and in 1887 located in Forest Grove. A more than local reputation has followed in the wake of a very successful practice, and it is doubtful if any disciple of the art of healing in Washington county has more emphatically the confidence and appreciation of a large following. Dr. Large has literary attainments of a high order, which he exercises principally through the medium of medical journals, and as correspondent of the *Daily Oregonian*, of which latter

periodical he is also the city agent. As a staunch Republican he has taken an active part in forwarding the best interests of his party in this county, his most important political service being in connection with the coroner's office. He was elected coroner of Washington county in 1896, re-elected in 1898, and again in 1900. In 1902 he was elected to the same office by a large majority, and is at present filling the important responsibility to the entire satisfaction of those who have honored him with their confidence and support. The doctor is fraternally associated with Delphos Lodge No. 30, Knights of Pythias. During the administration of President McKinley he was made a member of the United States examining board of surgeons for Washington county, composed of Dr. J. P. Tamiesie of Hillsboro, Dr. W. D. Wood of Hillsboro, and Dr. Large.

WILLIAM J. MILLER, one of the representative farmers of Multnomah county, was born at Pine Grove, Washington county, this state, November 14, 1857, and in his youth was surrounded by the usual influences incident to farm life. For many years his family was well known in the vicinity of Indianapolis, Ind., near which town his paternal grandfather settled at a very early day, and where his father, Christopher Miller, was born November 15, 1827.

Christopher Miller possessed more ambition than he found vent for in Indiana, and the gold craze of '49 seemed to him an opening up of large possibilities. A physician and surgeon by occupation, his chance to come west came with the starting out of regulars of the United States army, and as surgeon of the Second Missouri regulars he sailed round the Horn, and was detailed for duty at The Dalles, Ore., until 1851. At the expiration of his government service his enthusiasm for mining had perceptibly diminished, and he chose rather the life of a farmer on a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres of land in Washington county, upon which he farmed with considerable success, and which he eventually disposed of at a profit. In 1867 he removed to the place of one hundred and sixty acres upon which his son now lives, and where his death occurred in October, 1900.

Two people rarely get along better together than did William J. Miller and his father, both of whom amicably combined their interests, and worked together for their mutual benefit. After the lamented death of the older man the son continued to occupy the homestead, where at present he is carrying on general farming and dairying. He married, in July, 1885, Mamie C. Dailey, of which union there were born the following children: Cecil; James, deceased; Fred; and Ray-

mond. Mr. Miller has been very prominent as a promoter of the issues and principles of the Republican party, and has been elected to all county conventions from 1894 to 1902. His position for twelve years as county road supervisor entailed a responsibility of considerable magnitude, and was discharged by him with distinct credit to himself and all concerned. Under his administration there was a marked improvement in the general condition of the public highways. Also Mr. Miller has served the interests of education as a school director for sixteen years, his appreciation of educational chances being keen and intelligent. Fraternally he is well known among various organizations, particularly the Masons, in which he has taken the thirty-second degree. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, the Knights of Pythias, Foresters of America, and Woodmen of the World. Mr. Miller is a man of sterling integrity, generous impulses and unquestioned interest in the welfare of the community at large.

JOHN R. MARKS, who follows farming near Aurora, Ore., was born in this state October 10, 1866. His father, S. F. Marks, was a native of Harlan county, Ky., and the grandfather, John Marks, was also a native of the Bluegrass state, whence he removed to Missouri and after spending some years there crossed the plains in 1845, making the journey with ox-teams by way of the Platte river route. It required six months to reach their destination, but ultimately they arrived in Clackamas county, where a settlement was made on what is now called Marks Prairie, named in honor of John Marks. Here the grandfather spent his remaining days, devoting his entire time and attention to agricultural pursuits. He secured a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres which he developed into an excellent farm. S. F. Marks, who also made the journey across the plains in 1845, still resides in this locality, his home being upon a farm adjoining that upon which John R. lives. Here he has three hundred and fifteen acres of land and a good residence. He wedded Mary A. Abbott, who was born in Illinois, a daughter of Isra Abbott, whose birth occurred in Illinois. He crossed the plains in 1851, also traveling by way of the Platte river route, ox-teams drawing the wagons which contained the family possessions.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Marks were born three sons and three daughters, the subject of this review being the second in order of birth. He acquired a common school education, and when eighteen years of age entered upon his business career as a farmer. Later he turned his

attention to the commission business, which he followed in Aurora and in Canby, buying potatoes, oats, wheat and other farm products. He soon secured a large trade and with the capital he had thus acquired he purchased one hundred and five acres of land in 1896. Soon after this he abandoned the commission business in order to devote his attention to the cultivation of his property, making a specialty of raising hops. In this new enterprise he has prospered, his products finding a ready sale upon the market. He has two tracts of fifteen acres devoted to the raising of potatoes, eighteen acres devoted to hops, while the remainder of the land is given to general farming. He also has a dryer for his hops upon his place having a capacity for two hundred boxes, and thus the product is made ready for the market. Another attractive feature of his farm is his excellent orchard of six acres of apple and pear trees. In 1901 he erected a nice little residence and now in this pleasant home is enjoying the reward of his toil, being recognized as one of the progressive agriculturists of the community.

While engaged in the commission business Mr. Marks traveled through many states, visiting the large cities in order to secure a market for his shipments. While on one of these trips he met the lady who later became his wife, Miss Sarah Gill, who was born near High Point, Mo., a daughter of Isaac R. Gill, whose birth occurred in Pennsylvania. The latter was a farmer by occupation and at an early day emigrated westward to Missouri, taking up his abode at High Point, where he purchased land upon which he still makes his home. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Marks has been blessed with three children: Samuel Gill, Orville, and Gladys, all yet under the parental roof.

In his political views Mr. Marks is a pronounced Republican, believing firmly in the principles of the party and doing everything in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of the same. In 1900 he served as a delegate to the state convention. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and with the Woodmen of the World, and his wife is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Marks has always been spoken of as one of the most enterprising and progressive representatives of farming interests in this section of the state and as a representative of a pioneer family he also deserves mention in this volume.

ALFRED H. SHAVER. The finely improved farm now occupied by Mrs. Margaret Elizabeth Shaver in Clackamas county, near Molalla, evidences the splendid management, business ability, neatness and thrift of her husband, Alfred H.

Shaver, whose death, March 28, 1897, removed a citizen farmer who was firmly launched among the worthy developers of this part of Oregon.

In the character of Alfred H. Shaver there was much to appeal to the general run of human nature. Broad in his sympathies, he was yet of a retiring disposition, and only those who knew him best appreciated his sterling worth. He was born in comparative poverty in Kentucky, April 29, 1835, his father, George W., a native of the east, having settled in the Bourbon state when a young man. The family are of German descent, but it is not known when the first emigrant left the home of his ancestors in the Fatherland. George W. Shaver eventually removed to Missouri, settling near Hannibal, Pike county, where he owned slaves, and where he died at the age of eighty years. The paternal grandfather was a soldier in several of the German wars, and died in his native land at the remarkable age of one hundred and sixteen years.

Alfred Shaver had rather an up-hill existence during his younger days, and the first event of importance in his life was crossing the plains with his parents to Missouri. With them he farmed in Pike county with indifferent success, and in 1850 set out with ox teams and wagons for the mines of California. He was fairly successful as a miner, and in 1854, with some friends, came to Oregon, intending to return to his former home in Missouri. However, a brother who had preceded him to Oregon insisted on his staying here, so he did as requested, and for a time made himself generally useful on his brother's farm. In the meantime he had accumulated considerable ambition on his own account, and in a few months bought land near Silverton, Waldo Hills, Marion county, which he afterward rented out. He himself went to Boise City, Idaho, and engaged in teaming, returning to Oregon in 1864, and in 1866, directly after his marriage with Margaret Elizabeth Ridings, went back to his old farm in the Waldo Hills. In 1866 Mr. Shaver bought three hundred and twenty acres of land comprising the G. W. Jackson donation claim, to which he added by later purchase until he finally owned nine hundred acres. In the meantime he had sold his Waldo Hills farm. He was a prominent man in Oregon after settling down in a permanent location, and held many positions of trust and responsibility in the community.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. Shaver filled some political offices, among them being that of road supervisor and school director. In his younger days he was devoted to horse raising, and during his entire life was the friend and admirer of the horse. He built the fine home located on an elevation and commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, now occupied

by his wife, and he made all needful and modern improvements on his really desirable and valuable property.

Margaret Elizabeth Shaver, wife of Alfred H. Shaver, was born in northeastern Missouri, June 3, 1842, a daughter of Franklin and Mary Jane (Larrick) Ridings, natives respectively of England and Virginia. Franklin Ridings came to America from England with his parents, his father, Joseph, settling in the Shenandoah valley, Va., where he practiced medicine up to the time of his death. He had thirteen children in his family, twelve sons and one daughter. After his marriage, Franklin Ridings started for Missouri with wagons, settled in the northeastern part of the state near Macon City, and there lived on government land, carrying on his trade of carpentering at the same time. For many years also he engaged in a general merchandise business, and during the latter part of his life became very much interested in church and Sunday school work. This was especially true after the death of his wife, who influenced him towards such a course, and who practically turned him from a hitherto worldly and self-centered existence. The vicissitudes of the Civil war proved his undoing, and he died at the early age of forty-seven years, in the prime of his usefulness and greatest activity. Four children were born to himself and wife: three sons and one daughter.

Mrs. Shaver was educated in the public schools, and married at the age of twenty-three. She is the mother of six children: William, of Molalla, a farmer and stock-raiser; Manie, Mrs. Thomas of Clackamas county; Mrs. Lulu Scott of Woodburn, Ore.; Wava, living at home; Edgar is also living at home; and Zoe Blanch. Mrs. Shaver is a member of the Grange, and is socially popular and well liked by her many friends and associates.

HENRY A. DEDMAN, M. D. The sole representative of the medical profession in Canby is not indebted to the absence of competition for his popularity or continually growing practice, but rather to a profound grasp of an interesting science, and tact, kindness and humanitarianism. Dr. Dedman comes of a family represented in Oregon since 1878, and from forefathers long identified with the state of Virginia. His paternal grandfather, John, was born in the Old Dominion, where he was a large land owner and planter, and from there removed to Kentucky, continuing his agricultural enterprises. His last years were spent with his children in Missouri, where his death occurred at the advanced age of ninety-three.

Elijah C. Dedman, the father of Henry A., was born in Indiana, and was a practicing phy-



J. A. Wood

sician during the early part of his life, his latter days being spent in retirement near Oregon City, where he died June 28, 1895, at the age of seventy-eight years. Dr. Dedman came to Oregon in 1878, settling on a farm of eighty acres near Clackamas Station, and there engaged in general farming and fruit raising, having twenty-five acres devoted to the latter industry. In 1900 the government located a hatchery on Dr. Dedman's farm, selecting this site on account of its fine spring, which is exceptionally clear and always about the same temperature. The farm is now occupied by the doctor's widow, formerly Sarah E. Paddock, a native of Galesburg, Ill. The father of Mrs. Dedman, Jonathan Paddock, was born in Kentucky, and with his family took up land near Galesburg, Ill., where he lived for many years. He subsequently made his home in Missouri, but finally, in 1881, came to Oregon, making settlement near Oregon City. Here he continued to reside up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1885.

Henry A. Dedman was born in Clark county, Mo., December 17, 1864, and is the eldest of the three children born to his parents. He was educated in the public schools of Oregon City, graduating from the high school, and in 1890 entered upon a business career as a general merchant in Portland. At the expiration of three years he entered the medical department of the University of Oregon, from which he was duly graduated in the class of 1896. The following year he came to Canby, and has since engaged in a general medical and surgical practice, his patients coming from all the country round about. In 1901 he evinced his determination to keep abreast of the profession by taking a course at the Chicago Polyclinic, from which he received a certificate of attendance.

Since coming to Canby Dr. Dedman has married Anna B. Armstrong, who was born near Los Angeles, Cal., a daughter of Charles B. Armstrong, who was born in Cape Vincent, N. Y. He later made his home in California and Oregon, his death occurring near Canby at the age of fifty-seven years. Two children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Dedman, Charles Creig and Mildred Ellen, who are living at home with their parents. Fraternally the doctor is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in which he has attained to the degree of honor; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Rebekahs. In political affiliation he is a Republican.

THOMAS ALEXANDER WOOD. An important factor in the growth and upbuilding of the city of Portland and the interests generally of the state of Oregon, is Thomas Alexander

Wood, who has been connected with western advancement for more than a half century, giving of an intensely practical, earnest and enthusiastic nature in the time of a country's need.

It is impossible to pass lightly over such effective service, such devotion to the state of one's adoption, the result of which is still beyond the limit of calculation, for Oregon has by no means risen to the greatest height which she may attain in the progress of the years, and to such men as Mr. Wood is evidenced the esteem and confidence which actions like his have inspired. Possibly the greatest good which Mr. Wood has accomplished here has been through his interest in the real-estate business, having the reputation of handling more property than any other man in the city, himself purchasing land and laying it out into city lots and also disposing of land on a commission basis. It was he who opened the first suburb to the public, the most valuable one which he put upon the market being Sellwood. For twenty years his home was at the corner of Park and Jackson streets, and then in later years he removed to the east side, which, in the early days, was a mass of dense timber, as was also the west side. That he has been the most potent factor in this work is evidenced from the fact that he was the first man in the city to engage regularly in real-estate, the faith of a broad-minded, far-sighted nature leading him to see a future where many could not look beyond present desolation.

Mr. Wood boasts the lineage of a family which have kept records of their ancestry for eleven hundred years. The father, William Wood, a native farmer of South Carolina, married Rebecca McWilliams, who was the representative of the Kirkpatrick family of Scotch renown, mentioned in the Scottish Chiefs, and from which line the ancestry is traced. The elder Mr. Wood removed to Montgomery county, Ill., in the year in which the territory became a state, locating on a timber tract and engaging in speculating. He died in that county at the age of sixty-seven years, his ancestry being of English birth. The mother, who died in 1858, was sixty years old, and the mother of twelve children, of whom four daughters and one son are still living. Besides Thomas A., of this review, they are as follows: Mrs. Nancy J. Nelson, a resident of Baker City, Ore., who came west in 1852 from the state of Illinois; Mrs. Julia E. Opdyck, a resident of Portland; Mrs. Emily C. Helm, of Washington, who came west in 1890; and Mrs. Lenora M. Chapman, of Sellwood. A daughter by the second marriage of the father is Mrs. Mary Berry, of Chicago, Ill. They all have grown and interesting families.

The third oldest of this family was Thomas Alexander Wood, who was born in Montgomery

county, Ill., March 1, 1837. Residing on his father's farm until fifteen years of age, he received his education in subscription schools in the state of his birth, and later attended the same class of schools in the northwest. On account of failing health he came across the plains in 1852 with ox-teams and three wagons, six months being occupied in the journey. They crossed the Missouri river at St. Joe and at the close of the trip they arrived at Portland, having seen no houses since leaving the former city except traders' huts, and finding this a little town of three hundred inhabitants. The houses were small box affairs and only one boasted any plaster on its walls. The principal sign of life in the town was the advent, once a month, of the steamer which plied between here and San Francisco. The chief industry of the times was stock-raising, the farmers having large tracts of land but with very little under cultivation. About three years later, in 1855, extensive orchards were set out and the fruit was shipped to California, bringing high prices, as fruit in those days was quite a luxury. Mr. Wood had come west with his brother-in-law, who opened a tin shop here and took up a claim near Mount Tabor.

Finding his health benefited by the change of climate Mr. Wood decided to remain here, his first business venture being the borrowing of \$50, which he invested in six bushels of apples, the product of the plains, and retailed them for twenty-five cents a piece. This was certainly a judicious investment and showed the business instinct which was inherent in his nature. He soon entered the employ of Mr. Ladd as a clerk in a grocery store and worked for some time, after which he found employment in a hotel in that location. In 1856 he took up the study of law, using the books of Logan & Farrah, but two years later he gave this up and became a student of theology, returning east in December to enter Delaware College in Ohio, which, after an attendance of one year, he was compelled to leave, his health again failing. He was then licensed as an exhorter in Illinois, and in 1861, at the breaking out of the Civil war, he was delegated to speak at various meetings in Montgomery and Bond counties in the effort to win over the secessionists. He was appointed by John C. Fremont as chaplain of his bodyguard, consisting of two battalions commanded by Majors Holman and Sagonia, but after the deposition of General Fremont in the same year his services were not required. He then returned to Montgomery county and there married, in March, 1862, Rhoda Caroline Snell, who was born in Stanton, Ill., the daughter of Hosea Snell, of German extraction. He was a farmer and merchant and died in Illinois at the age of seventy-five years. Besides Mrs. Wood, his children were

R. N., of Dayton, Ore., who came to this state in 1874, Augusta, the wife of H. E. Morehouse, of Portland, and others residing in the east.

The second trip to Oregon was made soon after Mr. Wood's marriage, his outfit this time consisting of five horses and a light, strong spring-wagon which he had made for the purpose. This could only carry a month's provisions, as they trusted to the variously located traders for supplies. He averaged forty miles per day with this outfit, but was detained at several places by high water. The Indians were hostile and were encountered at several different times. There were only nine persons in the train besides Mr. Wood, and by a little strategy he managed to avert a massacre near old Fort Hall, and then made a run of twenty-five miles into the fort. The Indians were again met at Fort Lemhi, and in addition to this trouble they had also the misfortune of the continued ill health of Mr. Wood, who was thus forced to stop several times for rest, and they did not reach Oregon until the fall of 1862. Mr. Wood then engaged in the nursery business, supplying apple trees to the emigrants, but in the following year he started a turpentine factory and met with considerable profit in this work, as this product was much in demand during the war. Just before the close of the war he sold out and in 1865 he took machinery for a grist mill to La Grande, Grande Ronde valley, and erected a steam grist mill, which he continued to operate for one year, when he disposed of his interests for \$10,000. In August, 1867, he entered the ministry once more, taking charge of the Roseburg pastorate, and later was located at Salem, Vancouver, Dayton and Lafayette, spending about eight years in the work of the Methodist Church. Upon the failure of his health and his voice he withdrew from that work, engaging then in the employment which has since occupied his time and energies and to which so much credit is due for the persistence and courage which have made Portland the city which Oregon is proud to claim.

Of the children which have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Wood, William Hosea resides in Portland, is married and has a son and daughter; Virginia A. is the wife of E. A. Austin, and has five children living; Charles E. resides in Portland and has three sons; Emily R. is the wife of Joseph Ruckart, of Portland, and has two children; Mary is the wife of John Webb, of Portland, and has one child; John K. is still unmarried; Nellie is the wife of Edward Monical; and the youngest child died in infancy. These children were all educated in the public schools of the country and the eldest graduated from the high school. The first school at Mount Tabor was taught by Mr. Wood, for a term of nine months. In politics Mr. Wood is a Repub-

lican but never aspired to political recognition, aiming only to give the help and interest of an intelligent and conscientious citizen. He has served as grand commander of the Indian War Veterans of Washington and Oregon for ten consecutive years, a recognition of his own services in the time of need. In 1855 Mr. Wood joined first a company commanded by Backintosh, but they could not get arms and the governor refused to receive them for service, and he then joined the company commanded by L. J. Powell. Prior to this service he was captured in the Deschutes valley, but knowing the superstitious dread the Indians had for a crazy man, Mr. Wood pretended to be insane and was allowed to go his way. The Indian War Veteran Association has been organized for twenty-five years, and it was chiefly through his influence that a bill was passed, June 27, 1892, granting a pension to the survivors and widows of the Indian war, who served from 1847 to 1856, inclusive. He also organized the first board of emigration having any capital behind it, and was one of the directors of the same, and as a member of the Portland City Hospital board he was instrumental in reducing the debt of \$112,000 to \$35,000, but was afterward compelled to see the church lose the building through mismanagement when the financial standing was so nearly secure. One of Mr. Wood's early ventures in the business affairs of the city of Portland was his entrance into the book store of S. J. McCormick, conducting the business successfully for three years, being then but nineteen years old. After he became a citizen of influence and power in this city he spent \$40,000 to advertise the state of Oregon and the city of Portland in the eastern states, carrying out this long planned ambition in 1891. Into the suburb which was almost entirely of his own plans and management he built a railroad connecting it with this city, bringing the fare to that of an ordinary street car service.

Fraternally Mr. Wood is a member of the Masonic order, and religiously is a member of the Taylor Street Methodist Episcopal Church. It was against the odds of limited advantages in pioneer days and failing health that Mr. Wood has attained the position which is today recognized as one of exceptional honor even among the men who have contributed to the growth and upbuilding of the state. He has been a great student, gaining his wide knowledge through constant and tireless application, and that his efforts are appreciated is shown in the esteem and confidence in which he is held by his fellow citizens.

A. S. HUNT. Since his arrival in Clackamas county in 1895, A. S. Hunt has impressed his worth upon the development of the community

of Willamette Falls, where he has creditably maintained a mercantile business, now discontinued, and where in 1900 he also served the interests of Uncle Sam as postmaster. In addition to his town interests, this enthusiastic appreciator of western opportunities has purchased five acres of land adjoining the town, where he is building a home and barn, although for the greater part of the year his residence will be in Willamette Falls. The descendant of an old eastern family, Mr. Hunt was born in St. Peter, Nicollet county, Minn., August 8, 1865, and is the oldest of the nine children born to Joseph R. and Laura E. (Bacon) Hunt, natives respectively of Indiana and New York state.

Joseph R. Hunt, a dentist by profession, qualified for his chosen calling under the efficient instruction of L. B. Chamberlin, of Chicago, Ill. While in Illinois he enlisted for a three and a half years' service in the Civil war, and was a non-commissioned officer in Company B, Nineteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. During the service he saw much of the terrible and gruesome side of warfare, and among the things that caused him to favor peace at all costs was incarceration in Libby prison for a period of three months. In this historic nightmare his health became greatly undermined, and after his discharge in 1864 it was many weeks, and even months, before he fully recovered his health and spirits. After the war Dr. Hunt located in St. Peter, Nicollet county, Minn., where he practiced dentistry, and from where he removed to Willamette Falls in 1896, and is here still practicing his profession. He married Laura E. Bacon, who was born in New York, and who has proved a helpmate and true sympathizer in all his efforts for advancement.

The youth of A. S. Hunt was passed principally in Minnesota, where he was educated in the public schools, and where he was apprenticed, at the age of twenty-three, to a photographer. For five years following he conducted an independent business of his own, experiencing considerable success as an artist and photographer. In 1893 he changed his place of business to South Dakota, and was sufficiently successful to warrant opening two places of business, one at Blunt and one at Omda. In 1895 he located in Willamette Falls, Ore., where he engaged in a general merchandise business, and in 1900 managed in connection therewith the additional responsibility of the postmastership. At present he has disposed of both interests, and will devote his time to looking after his city property and to the development of his little ranch.

In Minnesota Mr. Hunt was united in marriage with Lois P. Perry, a native of Iowa, and whose father, Thomas Perry, a farmer, died in Montana after his retirement. Three children

have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hunt, Orville B., Hazel and Gladys. Mr. Hunt is a Republican in politics, and is fraternally connected with the Maccabees and the Artisans. He is one of the broad minded, enterprising and public spirited men of his community, and enjoys the respect and good will of all who know him.

HARRY ANTONISEN. Since 1878 Mr. Antonisen has been identified with the upbuilding of Multnomah county, but prior to settling here he had a rather eventful life. His birth occurred in Norway October 5, 1852, and until fourteen years of age he made his home in the town of Laurvig. At this early age he was seized with an uncontrollable desire to try his fortunes on the sea, and shipped before the mast, following this life for eight years. In 1874 he landed on the shores of America, but even yet his taste for a seafaring life was not satiated and he made several trips to sea out of New York. In 1875 he went to San Francisco by the Panama route, and the same year came to Portland. For about twelve years he engaged in salmon fishing during the summer seasons, finding this a remunerative occupation. In the meantime, in 1878, he purchased his present property in Multnomah county, near Palestine. When he bought the land it was heavily timbered and no improvements whatever had been made. By unceasing efforts he has cleared the entire tract, and now has thirteen acres planted to fruits, berries of all kinds, cherries, plums and pears, besides large quantities of potatoes.

In 1884 Mr. Antonisen married Miss Johanna Johnson, also a native of Norway. Seven children were born of this marriage, two of whom died in infancy. Those living are named as follows: Adolph, Ella, Edward, Roy and Lillian. For six years Mr. Antonisen has been school director in his district. In politics he is a Republican, and fraternally is connected by membership with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Grange.

JOHN HARMS. A résumé of the prominent German-American farmers of Clackamas county were incomplete without due mention of John Harms, who was born in the principality of Oldenburg, northwestern Germany, October 17, 1846. This same portion of the empire had been the home of his ancestors for many generations, his father, Herman, being born there in 1804, and thereafter engaging in seafaring between Germany and New York. His mother, Gretchen (Malstead) Harms, was born in Oldenburg, and died in her native land in 1860.

As was the custom for all the boys of the Fatherland, John Harms was expected to earn his living from fourteen years on, and he put into execution a long cherished desire to follow the uncertain fortunes of the sea. As a cabin boy he soon found his way to Alexandria, Egypt, and thereafter made several trips to the West Indies and China, sailing before the mast for about ten years. At the age of twenty-four he took his last voyage upon the high seas on the Hertha, which landed in Portland with a Chinese emigrant cargo of three hundred and nine souls. He lived in Portland a short time and then found employment on a farm near Aurora, Ore., and after eight months began to work on the locks at Oregon City. At the expiration of a year he rented a farm for ten months, and in 1874 bought the homestead of eighty acres which has since been his home. Forty acres of this land are under cultivation at the present time, and Mr. Harms is successfully engaging in a general farming and stock-raising business. The thrift and enterprise for which his countrymen are famed are recognizable in every department of his farm, neatness and order being the key note most apparent to the visitor.

In 1872 Mr. Harms was united in marriage with Gezenna Harms, of which union there were born five children: Hermann; Mary, deceased; George, deceased; Hannah; and Derrick. Mr. Harms is a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, and has served as road supervisor for two years; and as school director and clerk for four years. He is a member of the Lutheran Church at Macksburg.

JAMES W. SMITH. Since 1897 the general merchandise store of James W. Smith has been an integral part of the business world of Macksburg. This thoroughly capable and enterprising citizen was born in Scotland county, Mo., August 21, 1862, his father, Washington G. Smith, having been born in Kentucky. The father became identified with Scotland county, Mo., in 1849, and from there crossed the plains to California with ox-teams, eventually spending a year at mining with but indifferent success. Returning to Missouri via the Horn, he remained there until the time of the Pike's Peak excitement, where he again tried his hand at mining, with about the same results as before. Missouri thereafter continued to be his home until 1875, when he came to Oregon and located near Liberal, where he engaged in farming for two years, and then bought a farm near Macksburg, where he lived until his death. The children born into his family are as follows: Martha, now Mrs. Klingler of Macksburg; Sarah,



J Swift

Mrs. Baty of Canby; Henry, of Canby; and James W.

The youngest in his father's family, James W. Smith remained on the home farm until twenty-three years of age, when he bought a portion of the old homestead and engaged in independent farming. From this peaceful life he graduated into mercantile affairs, and has since but partially managed his farm. He married, in May, 1885, Josephine Klingler, a native of Clackamas county, who has borne him three children: Ida L., Chester H. and Lela B. Mr. Smith is independent in politics, and though never seeking or caring much for public office, has acceptably served the community as school director and clerk, and as supervisor for five years. He is fraternally identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Aurora, Ore.; the Knights of the Maccabees of Macksburg; and the Grange of Molalla.

SAMUEL SWIFT. As in the heyday of youth men long for the giant possibilities within the borders of cities, so in after life, with faculties matured and illusions vanished, they again gravitate towards those ceaseless activities which whet their interests, and tune their hearts and minds to a more than bountiful present. Such an one is Samuel Swift, strong in mind and character, brave and resourceful in emergency, and since August 27, 1850, a resident of the great state of Oregon. Cherishing a pride of birth scarcely exceeded by any of his friends in Portland, and which is hardly understood outside the confines of New England, Mr. Swift is descended from paternal ancestors who pursued their various occupations in the snug and picturesque country of Wales, while on the maternal side he inherits the wit and resource of the children of Ireland. Born in Middlebury, Vt., August 21, 1821, he is a son of Samuel Swift, born in Amenia, Dutchess county, N. Y., and who died in Middlebury, Vt., at the age of ninety-three years.

Samuel Swift the elder was a father of whom any son might be proud, and whose life gave out encouragement and hope to all with whom he was associated. The son of a Congregational clergyman, he came honestly by his love of knowledge and his desire to ennoble his manhood by more than ordinary exertion. A graduate of Dartmouth College, and the oldest one living at the time of his death, he strove to advance the cause of education, not only as a member of the board of trustees of his alma mater, but as a promoter of the public school system of Middlebury, to which he removed as a young man. He became prominent in Vermont politics, was county judge for many years, and served as clerk of Addison county for thirty-three years.

During the war of 1812 he was secretary to the governor of Vermont. He led a very active and in many ways rare life, as became a thoughtful, conservative and cultured member of American aristocracy. Through his marriage with Mary Young, who was born in Connecticut in 1800, and who died in 1842, ten children were born, of whom Samuel and Edward only are living, the latter being an attorney and business man of Detroit, Mich. Of the other children in the family George S., who was judge of the recorder's court of Detroit for twenty-seven years, died in that city at the age of seventy-four. A man of more than ordinary ability, and one of the most prominent and representative citizens of Detroit, his death was mourned by all with whom he had come in contact. The papers of the city in an editorial way praised him highly, and it is conceded by all that no one was more sincere in the performance of duty than was he. At his death the bar of the city adopted resolutions of respect. For three years he had been an invalid and by special legislation he was given an assistant to carry on the work of the office. Frederick was a soldier in the Civil war and died of fever during the service at Harrison's Landing; Charlotte married Matthew Gordon and lived to an advanced age.

Equipped with a common school education, Samuel Swift, Jr., left home in 1837, taking with him to Illinois a robust constitution, and deeply seated ideas of right and wrong. After a short stop in Alton he went to work for a man who conducted a general merchandise store in Macoupin county, and eight months later went to live with an uncle who had recently located in Knox county. While thus employed on an average sized middle west farm he became interested in the developments in the far west, and April 23, 1850, set out on a journey of seventy-five days to California. Departing from prescribed custom he availed himself of horse rather than ox-teams, and owing to feeding and caring for his faithful friends, was enabled to make an average of forty miles a day. Going by way of Salt Lake City he was personally introduced to Brigham Young, but otherwise his westward way was uneventful nor hindered by Indian attacks or severe illness. After a month spent in the mines of California he came to Portland in a sailer that was twenty days between ports, and after a short time in Portland he went to Oregon City and worked at whatever presented itself in the way of a livelihood. Soon afterward the warehouses of Hedges & Barlow were completed in the town, the first to be erected above the falls. Mr. Swift became interested in this venture, was a partner until disposing of his stock in 1854, and at the same time was local agent for the first line of boats to run above the falls and on the upper

river. Retiring from the agency and warehouse he located a claim of three hundred and twenty acres near Harrisburg, Linn county, improved the place, and engaged in a large stock business for many years. When the grass had been eaten off the ranges he turned up the ground with a plow and put in grain in large quantities, this being his principal source of revenue as long as he remained there, which was until 1860. Mr. Swift next improved a place near Junction City, and later on improved a farm not far away, remaining on the same until 1878. The same year Mr. Swift moved to Eugene and purchased an interest in the Eugene Flour & Milling Company, aided in the management of the same until selling out in 1892, in which year he purchased his present home in Portland. Though since living retired, he is ceaselessly interested in the moving panorama around him, intelligently noting the municipal, political, industrial and educational growth, and never for an instant regretting the good fortune which directed his ambitious young steps to the northwest.

Like the majority of the pioneers of the west, Mr. Swift has not proceeded towards success single handed, but owes much to the practical assistance and unflinching good fellowship of a devoted wife. He married three years after coming here, in 1853, Sarah Carson, who was born in Indiana, and died in Portland in 1894, at the age of sixty years. Mrs. Swift came to Oregon with her parents in 1853, having received a common school education in her native state. She became the mother of two children, of whom George C., born in Linn county, December 16, 1854, died in that county in 1891. He was a farmer and stock-raiser, and left a son, Samuel, who is living with his mother in Astoria. Frances is the wife of Dr. E. G. Clark of Portland, and has two children, Dorris and Gordon. In national affairs a Republican, Mr. Swift has never desired or worked for office, although he was elected justice of the peace in Knox county, Ill., when twenty-one years of age. He is a member of the Third Presbyterian Church, and of the Oregon Pioneer Association.

SAMUEL WOLFER. Numbered among the Oregon pioneers of 1863 and among the present progressive farmers of Clackamas county is Samuel Wolfer, who was born in Harrison county, Ind., February 16, 1839, being a son of Rudolph and Katherine (Vocht) Wolfer, natives respectively of Ohio and Wurttemberg, Germany. His father, who was a printer during the early part of his life, eventually turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. For a time he made his home in Pennsylvania and from there moved to Indiana, but nine years later settled in Bethel,

Shelby county, Mo. In 1863 he crossed the plains to Oregon, driving a mule team, while his sons drove the oxen. For some years he has made his home in Aurora, this state, where he is now living retired from active pursuits. His wife came to the United States with her parents and settled in Pittsburg, Pa., where she met Mr. Wolfer. Her death occurred in Oregon in 1881. In her family there were seven sons and four daughters, of whom Samuel was next to the oldest. He received meagre educational advantages and from an early age was dependent upon his own efforts for a livelihood. At the age of twenty-five years he began to manufacture shoes, combining that trade with farm pursuits, and having his home first in Bethel, Mo., and later in Needy, Ore. The property of which he is now the owner comprises seventy-five and one-half acres, of which thirty acres are under cultivation, the balance being utilized for the pasturage of stock. With the exception of four acres in hops and four acres in potatoes, all of the tillable land is under general farm products.

The marriage of Mr. Wolfer was solemnized in Aurora, Ore., and united him with Margaret Vogt, who was born in Palmyra, Mo. Her father, Andrew Vogt, a native of Switzerland, came to the United States with his family and settled in Palmyra, Mo., later removing to Bethel, same state, where his daughter met the gentleman whom she later married in Oregon. During 1866 the Vogt family crossed the plains to Oregon and settled at Aurora, Marion county, where Mr. Vogt continued to follow the wagon-maker's trade in which he had previously engaged. His death occurred in Aurora about 1888. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Wolfer there are four children. Phrona is the wife of Grant B. Dimick of Oregon City, this state; Katherine is the wife of Colman Marks, a farmer living near Needy; Henry A. is employed in a hardware store at Aurora; and Charles remains with his parents.

The Republican party has in Mr. Wolfer a staunch exponent of its platform. At various times his fellow-workers in the party have endeavored to secure his consent to run for local offices, but to all he returns the same answer, declining to take his time and thought from home cares to indulge in the, to him, unsatisfactory field of public life. However, he is public-spirited, enthusiastic in all movements for the benefit of Clackamas county, a contributor to such projects, and in every respect a progressive citizen. During the Civil war he was a member of the Missouri State Militia, but had been honorably discharged, although subject to call, some time prior to leaving that state for Oregon. On July 24, 1862, he joined Militia Company F, Seventieth Regiment. Later in the same year

he was ordered out, his company being assigned to post duty in the fort at Shelbyville, Mo., where it remained about ninety days. Mr. Wolfer's attention is given closely to the improvement of his place, and it is a matter of pride to him that he is the possessor of a substantial and commodious residence, of modern construction. His barns, too, are of a substantial character, his granaries are large, and his dryer is excellently adapted to his hop industry, in which, like many of his neighbors, he is to some extent interested. Mr. Wolfer was formerly a member of Hubbard Post No. 59, G. A. R., but has transferred to Needy Post, which has since disbanded. At one time Mr. Wolfer served as commander of the post.

FRANCIS HARVEY MONTGOMERY.

To an altogether creditable life Francis H. Montgomery added the distinction of a long war service during the Rebellion, and many years of educational work and farming. He was born in Gentry county, Mo., July 19, 1842, his father and mother being natives of the same state. With their family of six boys the parents came to Oregon in 1864, located on a farm, and were quite successful as farmers and stock-raisers.

In the common schools of Edinburg, Mo., Francis H. Montgomery received his preliminary education, and having qualified as a teacher he engaged in educational work for a number of years in Missouri. This worthy occupation was interrupted by the more urgent demand for his services in the Civil war, and in September, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Twenty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry, as a private, and was promoted in due time to the rank of orderly sergeant. Mr. Montgomery participated in many of the grewsome battles of the war, and also took part in the Grand Review on Pennsylvania avenue in Washington. He was mustered out in July, 1865, and upon returning to Missouri again took up his occupation of teaching. March 26, 1868, Mr. Montgomery married Sarah E. Blackwood, a native of Kentucky, but reared in Missouri, and after his marriage engaged in farming near Pattonsburg, Mo., continuing there until 1877.

From Pattonsburg, Mo., Mr. Montgomery came to Oregon, locating at Mountindale, where he purchased a farm upon which his death occurred in 1880, leaving four children: Drusilla, living with her mother; Marcus, a telegraph operator; Musetta E., living in Condon, Ore.; and Myrtle, residing at Cornelius. After the death of her husband Mrs. Montgomery managed the farm for a couple of years, and soon after removing to Cornelius was appointed postmistress of the place, serving for five years. She was re-

appointed by President McKinley, and is at present in charge of the affairs of Uncle Sam as represented in her adopted town. Mr. Montgomery was a man of sterling characteristics, and made many friends during his residence in Oregon.

JACOB MUNDORFF. A recently erected and thoroughly modern rural residence marks a stage in the successful career of Jacob Mundorff, one of the popular and enterprising farmers of Clackamas county. Mr. Mundorff has inherited from Teutonic ancestors the most reliable traits of his countrymen, traits which have played a remarkable part in the development of this great state. He was born in Hesse-Darmstadt May 24, 1843, and is the second youngest of the six sons and two daughters born to Peter and Anna Catherine Mundorff, the latter of whom was born in Germany, and died at the age of eighty-five, and whose father, Peter, was a farmer, and died at the age of seventy-seven. Peter Mundorff was born in Germany in 1800, and in time owned forty-five acres of land, quite a good sized farm considering the part of Germany in which he lived. He died in 1877.

Jacob Mundorff had an uneventful childhood, and while assisting with the care of the paternal farm attended the public schools. He early evinced thrifty and industrious tendencies, and ambition induced him to come to America in 1867. He located in Albany, N. Y., and found employment in a coopering establishment, afterwards working in a brewery in Newark, N. J., for a couple of years. In Akron, Ohio, he engaged in the brewing business, and in 1871 was able to purchase a farm in Clark county, Ill., consisting of eighty acres. However, he did not live on the farm at that time, but rather went to Evansville, Ind., where he conducted a brewery, and later to Quincy, Ill., where he worked as a cooper during the fall and winter. During that summer he returned to his farm, and for five years devoted himself to its cultivation. Hoping to profit by a change of location, Mr. Mundorff removed to Lyon county, Kans., near Americus, and thirteen miles north of Emporia, where he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land and engaged in general farming. Four years in Kansas convinced him that it was not the place he was looking for, and in 1881 he came to Oregon, purchasing one hundred and twenty acres of land near Canby. As fine a farm has developed under the energy of this model farmer as is to be found in any part of the county, and in addition to general farming he raises considerable fruit, six acres being under prunes and two acres under apples and pears. The balance of the land is devoted to hay and grain.

In Illinois, in 1872, Mr. Mundorff married Pauline Heller, who was born in Ohio, and who is the mother of three children: Annie K., the wife of M. C. Mace of Portland; Lizzie, the wife of W. E. Camera of La Grande; and John, living with his parents. Mr. Mundorff is a Republican in politics, and has been school clerk and trustee. With his family he is a member of the Evangelical German Church.

JAMES A. HANNAGEN. At present a resident of Liberal and one of the progressive and capable business men of Clackamas county, Mr. Hannagen was born in New Brunswick, April 13, 1861. His father, William, likewise a native of that province, born on the St. Johns river, became a ship carpenter, and for forty years followed that occupation with scarcely an interruption. During 1875 he came to the Pacific coast, where his first location was in Humboldt county, Cal., and there he engaged in the building of dams and flumes, as well as in other work with which his long experience in the ship building business had made him familiar. Removing to Carson City, Nev., he worked in the timber regions for a short period. After three years in the far west he returned to his old home in New Brunswick, and there engaged in farming. At the present time, though about seventy-eight years of age, he is still active and hearty, and personally superintends his business interests, making his home at St. Stephens, New Brunswick. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Doon, was born in New Brunswick and is still living. They are the parents of five sons and three daughters, all of whom are living, James A. being fourth in order of birth. His education was very limited; indeed, he had few advantages in his youth, and the knowledge which he has since acquired is the result of self-culture, observation and habits of reading.

When sixteen years of age Mr. Hannagen went to the Kennebec region of Maine, and worked in a sawmill on the river. After five months he proceeded to Minnesota and engaged in the lumber business in Minneapolis, as an employe of others. Four years later he started for the far west, arriving in Nevada in the fall of 1882 and stopping for a time at Carson City, that state. A later location was in Humboldt county, Cal., where he was employed at logging for seven years. From there he went to Butte county, Cal., and found employment at logging. The year 1889 found him in Oregon, where his first employment was at logging. In 1897 he established his home at Liberal, where he bought out a general merchandise store and began in business for himself. During 1891 he took up a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres

on the Columbia river, and this land is still in his possession. Politically he has never allied himself with any party, but is independent in his views, while in religion he is a Catholic and fraternally is connected with the Maccabees. His marriage was solemnized in Portland and united him with Etta L. Morey, who was born in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., and by whom he has two children, Clyde J. and Nellie Elizabeth. Mrs. Hannagen is a daughter of Levi Morey, who was born in New York and still makes his home in that state. After a lifetime devoted to agricultural pursuits he is now in retirement and makes his home at East Randolph. Mrs. Hannagen is a capable business woman and is filling with ability the office of postmaster of Liberal, to which, May 4, 1898, she received the appointment under President McKinley.

JOHN LEONARD. The quiet little island of Sauvie's does not boast many ranches or farms more productive or prosperous than that owned and conducted by Mr. Leonard, who for more than forty years has been identified with the up-building of this part of Multnomah county. He was born October 8, 1829, in Lafayette, Ind., and there until he was nineteen years of age he was reared upon his father's farm, dutifully assisting in the chores and attending the district school as opportunity was afforded him. Before he was twenty years old, however, he felt it his duty to assume the responsibility of his own maintenance, and with that idea in mind he went to McLean county, Ill., working out on a farm until 1849, in which year he went farther west, going to Ottumwa, Iowa. Buying a ranch there he settled upon it and gave his attention to its improvement and cultivation until 1852. The latter year marked the beginning of the era of his identification with Oregon's upbuilding. With a friend he equipped himself with four yoke of cattle and started to cross the plains, but before they crossed the Rocky mountains Mr. Leonard was left in solitude, his friend having died. After four months of weary, lonely traveling he finally reached Portland. At once he was impressed with the desire to locate, and taking up a donation claim of one hundred and sixty acres in Powell's valley, made his home upon it until he sold it three years later. Coming to Sauvie's Island about that time he pre-empted a claim of one hundred and sixty acres in the center of the island, and for fifteen years, or until coming to his present farm, gave it his care and attention. Besides engaging extensively in the dairy business and stock-raising he devotes considerable of his land to grazing purposes. That he thoroughly understands his calling and is successful in the management of



Joe Shute

his large farm of one thousand acres, one needs to look but once to be convinced.

In the year 1854 was celebrated the marriage of John Leonard and Miss America Stump, and of the children born to them the following are living: Annie, the wife of Edwin Gilleham; John P. and George, both of whom reside on the island; Matilda D., the wife of Preston Walker; and Andrew, who is at home with his parents. In political affairs Mr. Leonard gives the weight of his sympathies to the Democratic party. He has held the office of justice of the peace and has also been of great assistance on the school board, holding a number of important positions. About thirty years ago Mr. Leonard was nominated for the state legislature, his failure of election being caused by the fact that a large percentage of the Republicans voted in favor of high tariff.

JOHN WRIGHT SHUTE. The career of John Wright Shute, banker and land owner of Hillsboro, Washington county, has been characterized by extreme caution and conservatism and consequent steady growth. It may be said that the thrift begotten of industry, the positive purpose born of moral motive and the vigorous mentality that is nurtured and strengthened by upright living are the enviable heritages from Dutch ancestors who early settled in the valleys of the Hudson and the Mohawk, in New York state. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Shute fought as a soldier in the war of 1812, and his father, Lewis P. Shute, was born in New York state, and there engaged in farming until removing to Decorah, Iowa, six months before his death. His wife, formerly Eliza Jane Wright, was born in Schenectady, N. Y., a daughter of John Y. Wright, and of Scotch descent. Mrs. Shute, whose death occurred in New York, was the mother of eight children, four sons and four daughters, of whom one son and one daughter are still living, John W. being the fourth oldest in the family. Two of the sons served in the Civil war in a New York regiment, and Alexander, whose period of service extended throughout the entire time, was wounded several times, and for some time was an inmate of Libby prison.

A native of Montgomery county, N. Y., J. W. Shute was born February 17, 1840, and was reared on the home farm. The limited resources of the family necessitated his assumption of early responsibility, and his arduous home duties prevented him from obtaining any further education in the neighborhood schools after he had reached his ninth year. In 1857 he removed to Kankakee, Ill., and in the fall of the same year started for Oregon, coming by way of New York City, Panama, San Francisco and Portland. Arriving in Oregon in January, 1858, he began to work on a

farm in Washington county. Subsequently he rented land for a couple of years, and at Walla Walla valley, Ore., engaged in farming as a farm hand for one year. Returning to Multnomah county he conducted a mercantile business and warehouse in company with C. B. Comstock and Lafayette Scoggin, their location being Springville, where they met with gratifying success. At the expiration of a year he sold out his business and located on a farm of eighty acres near the place where he now resides, and which land he still owns. To this he had added from time to time until at one time he possessed eight hundred acres, nearly all of which was well improved.

In 1888 Mr. Shute located in Hillsboro and incorporated the First National Bank, with a capital of \$50,000, became its president, and remained at its head until the bank was liquidated and closed out in 1897. While he held the position of president, in 1893, many banks of the country were closing their doors, and consequently many of the depositors of this bank were watching with much anxiety. On July 29, of that year, one large bank of Portland and the bank at Forest Grove closed their doors. The next day being Sunday much anxiety prevailed among the depositors of the First National Bank of Hillsboro, and early Monday morning many of the depositors gathered at the bank. Five minutes before the time to open the doors for business the president opened the doors and invited all depositors who wished their money to come in. He himself then took the cashier's window and paid out the cash to the anxious depositors until half past twelve o'clock. There being plenty of cash still in sight the remainder of the depositors withdrew, satisfied that their money was in the bank and therefore did not want to draw it. That ended the run and the day wound up with more profit for the day than for any other during its time. The year following he had an exciting experience with burglars who attempted to rob the bank. While passing through a small skirt of timber a little before sundown, on his way from the bank to his home which lay about three miles distant, he was accosted by a band of men, at least eight in number, who tied his hands and marched him to the creek bank, and there prepared to strangle him if he did not give them the combination to the bank vault and safe. The safe having a time lock they could not get it open, and about two o'clock they desisted in their efforts and released the brave president.

After the closing down of the First National Bank of Hillsboro Mr. Shute purchased the building and established a private bank, which has become a very successful and substantial financial institution. Aside from his farming and

banking interests Mr. Shute holds stock in the Mazama Mining & Milling Company, at Sparta, which property is very valuable and promising. He is the owner of six hundred and sixty acres of fine land adjoining Hillsboro, besides numerous valuable brick blocks, city lots and residences. A Republican in national politics, he has served several terms as county commissioner, but otherwise has not identified himself with the local political undertakings.

The first marriage of Mr. Shute occurred in Washington county, Ore., in November, 1867, and united him with Elizabeth Constable, a native of Oregon, her parents having crossed the plains and located in this state in 1849. They were the parents of three children, of whom Edward is on the home farm, and Artie C. is cashier of the bank. A daughter, Mattie, died at the age of sixteen. For a second wife Mr. Shute married Mary E. Smith, a native of California, of which union there is one child, Henry Tracy. Mrs. Shute is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ISAAC LAWLER. The transportation facilities of Portland are materially augmented by the up-to-date livery business of Isaac Lawler, one of the very old settlers of Oregon, and a most enterprising and successful man. Mr. Lawler was born in Dublin, Ireland, April 22, 1844, and from his father, Edward, inherits his preference for his occupation, the elder man having been employed in a large livery business in Dublin for many years. The family is a very old one, and traces its ancestors far back into the history of the British Isles.

The youngest of the seven boys born into his father's family, Isaac Lawler was educated in the national and Christian Brothers' schools of Dublin, and in early life became somewhat familiar with his father's business. In the fall of 1865 he came to New York City, and a few years later came to San Francisco via Nicaragua, and in 1867 located in Portland, where he was variously employed until 1884. The same year he started the livery business of which he is now manager and proprietor, and which has succeeded in gaining the confidence of the business world of Portland. In a small way a modest enterprise was encouraged by an appreciative few, and at the present time Mr. Lawler has a large steady, as well as transient, trade. The business is located on the corner of Couch and Fifteenth streets, and one-half block is taken up with barns and stables, the ground dimensions being 200x100. The enterprise is called the Isaac Lawler Club Stables.

In Portland Mr. Lawler was united in marriage with Honora M. Egan, whose parents

were very early settlers of Oregon, and of which union there have been born five children. Kathleen, the second daughter, is known throughout her native state as a noted vocalist. Mr. Lawler is a Republican in politics, and fraternally is a charter member of the Red Men of Portland.

AUGUST KANNE. Unquestionably the finest ranch in this part of Clackamas county is that of August Kanne, who came from Minnesota in 1888, purchased the one hundred and sixty acres of land comprising his present farm, and has since devoted his most intelligent efforts to its improvement. While Mr. Kanne is making a specialty of small grains, he engages in general farming and stock-raising, grows considerable fruit and has a vineyard which goes to the extremes of producing quantity and quality.

The earliest youth of Mr. Kanne was spent in Prussia, northern Germany, where he was born May 3, 1844. His father, Charles Kanne, was born in Prussia and was a blacksmith by trade. The older man brought his family to America in 1856, August being at that time twelve years old. They settled in Minnesota, took up a claim of one hundred and sixty acres, and there the father is at present living a retired life, having reached the age of four score years. August, the oldest of the two sons and one daughter in the family, lived in Minnesota for thirty years, or until 1888, and during that time attained to the same prominence in his community which he enjoys in Clackamas county. He has the force of character and assertiveness needful in all growing communities, and his opinion counts for much in the settling of any question concerning the general welfare of the neighborhood. He has been a Republican ever since casting his initial vote, and among the offices held by him may be mentioned that of school trustee, which he is holding at the present time. He is a member of the Evangelical Church.

In the state of Minnesota Mr. Kanne was united in marriage with Wilhelmina Rosenon, who was born in Germany and came with her parents to the United States when young. Her father, Ludwig, was a farmer in the old country, and after locating in Minnesota, took up land, improved it, sold out after a number of years, and lived a retired life until death. Ten children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Kanne: Auguste, Heinrich, Herman, Sarah, Gustave, Mathilda, Helma, Hulda, Walter and David.

HENRY THIESSEN. The fertility of Clackamas county has been utilized with good effect by Henry Thiesen, one of the enthusiasts of Oregon, and well equipped to maintain its

agricultural prestige. A native of the vicinity of Hamburg, Germany, Mr. Thiessen was born October 28, 1853, but was so young when he came to this country that he retains but little recollection of his Fatherland. H. C. Thiessen, his father, was also born in northern Germany, and farmed from earliest youth up to the time of his death, at the age of fifty years. His wife, Dorothea (Frahm) Thiessen, was also born in Germany.

At the age of twelve Henry Thiessen and his sister came to the United States, settling in Davenport, Iowa, where the youth found employment on a farm for a year and a half. In 1867 he removed to Nebraska, settling at Grand Island, where he farmed with considerable success, and in connection therewith applied himself with vigor to supplementing a decidedly meagre education. So successfully did he labor to this end, that he was in time qualified to pass his knowledge on to others, and as an educator attained to considerable excellence. In fact he was the first to teach school in Hall county, Neb. In 1870 Mr. Thiessen unsettled himself from Nebraska and located in Oregon, being accompanied on the journey by his brother-in-law, with whom he resides near Astoria, and sixteen miles east of Portland. At a later day he bought two hundred acres of land in Clackamas county, near Milwaukie, all of which was unimproved, and the development of which involved an immense amount of labor. At present he is raising fruit and potatoes, besides engaging in general farming and stock-raising.

The wife of Mr. Thiessen was formerly Salina Derry, who was born in Staffordshire, England, and who has borne him six children, three sons and three daughters: Henry A., Dora S., Minerva D., Annie May, George Wesley and Raymond Lee. Mr. Thiessen is independent in politics, and is fraternally associated with the Woodmen of the World. He is a very successful man, and is honored as an upright and progressive citizen.

CHRISTIAN KOCHER. Adjoining the corporate limits of Barlow lies the finely improved farm owned and occupied by Mr. Kocher, whose property comprises some of the most valuable land in the county. A visitor to the homestead will see that a good class of buildings has been erected, suitable and convenient in every way for his special line of agriculture, and his fine large residence is without an equal in all the country around, being convenient and up-to-date in every particular. In addition to the homestead tract, which comprises ninety-five acres, Mr. Kocher also owns forty acres near Clackamas three lots in Albina, Multnomah county, besides

fifteen acres near the homestead. In the cultivation of hops he is meeting with success far beyond his expectations when he undertook that line of agriculture, and has nineteen acres devoted to this plant. To prepare the product for the market he has built two hop dryers, which have a capacity of two hundred boxes per day. Four acres are devoted to the raising of potatoes, three are in orchard and the balance of the land is given over to general farming.

Conrad Kocher, the father of Christian, was born in Wittenberg, Germany, and when quite young came to the United States, settling near Pittsburg, Pa. There he followed farming until 1845, in which year he removed to Shelby county, Mo., purchasing eighty acres of land, which he at once settled upon. His life was a comparatively short one, as he died when but forty-two years of age, when his son Christian was but three years of age. The latter's mother, Katherine Kocher, was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany. She immigrated to the United States with her parents, who first settled in Ohio, but later removed to Pennsylvania, locating upon a farm in the vicinity of Pittsburg.

Of the three sons and five daughters born to Conrad and Katherine Kocher, Christian was next to the youngest, his birth occurring near Bethel, Shelby county, Mo., October 23, 1848. He received his education in the common schools near his home, and finally, in 1867, determined to see what this western state, which was said to abound in resources, had in store for him. He came across the country with a colony which located in Aurora. Ten years later the company dissolved and the Kocher family received eighty acres of land in Clackamas county, where Mr. Kocher engaged in farming, clearing the tract of the heavy growth of bushes with which it was covered, however, before crops could be planted. In the meantime he had purchased the interest of the others in the tract. Mr. Kocher has every reason to be thankful that his inclinations led him to Oregon, for here he has met with success which exceeded his hopes when he crossed the plains thirty-five years ago.

In Clackamas county were united the destinies of Christian Kocher and Miss Laura Browning, the latter born in Douglas county, Ore., July 19, 1858. Her father, Edmond G. Browning, was a native of Tennessee. At the age of nineteen years he came to Illinois, but finally, in 1852, crossed the plains with ox-teams with Oregon as his destination. Settlement was first made at Clear Creek, Clackamas county, but later he moved to Douglas county, and there engaged in gold mining in addition to conducting a farm. There he died when he had reached the age of seventy-two years. His wife, Nancy Allen, was a native of Illinois, but

in an early day came to Oregon with relatives and here she was married. Five children were born to Christian and Laura Kocher, as follows: Mabel, Laura, Ralph, Earl, and Eldon, all of whom are at home. Mr. Kocher is a member of several fraternal societies, among them the Woodmen of the World, the Circle of Woodcraft, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is noble grand; and Knights of Pythias. Politically he is a Republican in national affairs. His fellow-citizens have not been slow in recognizing his fitness for public service and for two terms he has filled the office of road supervisor, and the same length of time in the capacity of school director, at present serving as president of the board. The foregoing account of the life and character of Mr. Kocher, who has risen from an humble position by his own unaided efforts to a place of honor among men, presents a useful lesson to the youth of this generation and adds another striking illustration of the power and force of determined purpose and perseverance.

WILLIAM O. MACK, whose personality and worth-while endeavor have been impressed upon the development of Oregon, and in whose honor the town of Macksburg was named, is a pioneer of 1852, whose declining years are being spent in the peace and quiet of his home at Canby. He was born at Harpersfield, Delaware county, N. Y., December 7, 1820. On the paternal side Mr. Mack is descended from Revolutionary stock, his grandfather, Joel, having stacked his musket on the battlefields of Monmouth and Brandywine in defense of the colonies. He was born in Tolland, Conn., and eventually removed to Delaware county, N. Y., where his son, Abner, the father of William O., was born. Abner Mack followed the martial example of his father, and rendered meritorious service in the war of 1812. He was united in marriage with Hulda Watrous, of Connecticut, whose father, James, a blacksmith by trade, removed to Delaware, where the rest of his life was spent. Twelve children were born to Abner Mack and his wife, eleven of whom attained maturity, five sons and six daughters, of whom William O. is the third oldest. About 1838 Abner Mack removed to McHenry county, Ill., where he bought forty-four acres of land, and there he died at the age of seventy-eight years.

The youth of William O. Mack was uneventfully passed on his father's farm and in the blacksmith shop, and in Pennsylvania he married Louise M. Graham, who was born in Delaware county, N. Y., April 22, 1826, a daughter of Orson Graham of Connecticut. After removing to Illinois he was apprenticed to a carpenter, and,

having heard much of the larger possibilities of the west, decided to transfer his family to Oregon. The journey was undertaken April 19, 1852, his wife and three children accompanying him, the means of transportation being ox-teams and wagons. After a trip of four months out from Council Bluffs the little band reached The Dalles, and from the Cascades Mrs. Mack embarked on a boat for the mouth of the Sandy, while her husband reached his destination in the slower way, driving the stock along the trail. Five miles southeast of where Canby now stands Mr. Mack took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres on the Molalla, which was all under timber, and retained a primeval impression of solitude and usefulness. The family were housed in a little log cabin hastily erected, and as their timber disappeared and tillable fields took its place, prosperity loomed upon their hopeful horizon, created by unflagging energy and well applied industry.

In 1860 Mr. Mack removed from his finely developed farm to a place of forty acres in Canby, the care of which necessitated far less effort on his part, and at the same time afforded sufficient work to keep him interested and busy. At present he is bowed down with many years, and incapacitated by illness, but his mind is still active and alert to the happenings in the world around him. Mr. Mack has always been an interesting and well-informed man, and it must not be forgotten that a considerable portion of his life has been devoted to educational work, he having taught school in Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Macksburg, Ore. Since the founding of the Republican party he has been one of its staunchest advocates, and in this state has been road supervisor and school director. Of the eleven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Mack, the latter of whom died in Oregon, all attained maturity; Estella, the wife of Charles Morshurger, lives in Marion county; Oscar is deceased; Victor Le Drew lives in Canby; Arthur lives in Oregon; Ramon lives in Montana; Byron Le Roy lives in Wyoming; Volney is deceased; Cecil lives in Montana; Ola lives at Arlington, Ore., and is the wife of S. A. D. Gurley; Morley T. lives in Canby; and Oramel R. lives in Canby.

MICHAEL SUSBAUER, one of the successful farmers of Washington county, was born in Mercer county, Ohio, July 6, 1861, and was educated in the common schools of his native county. His parents, George and Catherine (Klingsearn) Susbauer, were born in Bavaria, Germany, and came to the United States when young. They were the parents of nine children, of whom Annie lives in Grand Rapids, Mich.;



A. N. Mills

Joseph lives in Marion county, Ore.; Mary lives in Allegan county, Mich.; John is a resident of Washington county, Ore.; George lives on the home farm; Catherine lives in Mercer county, Ohio; Henry is a resident of Lane county, Ore.; and Peter lives in Marion county, Ore.

The Susbauer family sold out their interests in Mercer county, Ohio, in 1878, and removed to Washington county, Ore., settling on the farm now owned and occupied by the sons Michael and George, which is located one and a half miles north of Cornelius. Of the two hundred and forty acres, fifteen acres were improved at the time of purchase, and the combined efforts of father and children have resulted in the clearing and cultivation of ninety acres of land. The father died in 1882, at the age of sixty-three years, and thereafter Michael, Peter and Henry bought out the interest of the other heirs, but at the present time Michael and George own the whole of the paternal property. They are engaged in general farming and hop raising, and in the latter industry have been particularly fortunate. They began to raise hops about 1893, and in 1902 had twenty-five acres under this very marketable commodity.

In 1889 Mr. Susbauer was united in marriage with Mary Schmidt, of which union there have been born six children: Mary K., Henry E., Charles, Dora F., Wilfred M., and Leo A. Mr. Susbauer is a broad-minded, enterprising member of the community, and may be depended on to further all wise and practical efforts at general improvement. He is a Democrat in political affiliation, but has never been an office seeker. In religion he is a member of the Catholic Church, as are also the other members of his family.

A. N. WILLS. As president of the City Brick Agency Mr. Wills exhibits a knowledge of the brick business which is his not only by inheritance, but as a result of steady application and determination to succeed in his chosen calling. He comes of a fine old southern family, his grandfather, George Wills, having been born in Kentucky. Leaving the south, he went to Indiana, where in addition to conducting a farm he ran a sawmill and was quite extensively engaged in the manufacture of lumber. In 1847, at the time of the great exodus to the far west, he brought his family to Oregon, crossing the plains with ox-teams. As captain of the band he led the travelers in the weary march, and at the expiration of six months they reached the goal of their ambition, Oregon. Among the possessions which he brought with him was the old mill, which he put to good use in this then new country. He and his son, Jacob, each took up a do-

nation land claim side by side east of Sellwood. They put up a water mill on Johnson creek, just one hundred and fifty yards west of the original location of the Portland Woolen Mills. The products of the mill were in great demand, so much so that it was necessary to run the plant day and night in order to supply the demand. Their first shipment of lumber to San Francisco, which was transported in a sailing vessel, netted them a good profit, as they received \$100 per thousand feet, delivered on the river bank. This mill was equipped with a sash saw, but later, when they built their new mill one-half mile up the creek, they installed a circular saw, which enabled them to turn out a larger amount of work. After a busy and useful life the grandfather passed to his reward, at the age of eighty-seven years.

The father of A. N. Wills was Jacob Wills, who was born near Lexington, Ky. He was interested with the grandfather in the management of the old mill in Indiana, and later assisted in carrying on the new mill near Portland. The first iron planer ever brought to Oregon was used by the grandfather in both mills, and was brought around the Horn. Jacob Wills had the distinction of having the first planing mill in connection with a sawmill in this part of the country. He was interested with the grandfather in all his sawmill enterprises until the latter's death, when in 1889, he turned his attention to the manufacture of brick. The yard which he started at Willsburg he ran about two years, when he retired from the business, his sons assuming charge of the responsibilities. In 1880 he laid out the town of Willsburg, which comprised about sixteen blocks. His death occurred in 1892. His religious affiliation was with the Baptist Church, and politically he was a Republican. His wife, Lorana (Bozarth) Wills, was born in Indiana and in 1845 crossed the plains with her parents, making the journey with ox-teams. The first winter was spent near Vancouver Ferry, and they later settled on a donation land claim on Lewis river, Washington, where the father's death occurred. The mother died in Willsburg.

Of the eleven children born to Jacob and Lorana (Bozarth) Wills five are living at this writing. William E. is a fruit farmer at Willsburg. Mrs. Clara Keenan is a resident of East Portland. S. D. makes his home in Portland, and Della M., Mrs. Shriner, resides at Pleasant Home. A. N. was born at Willsburg July 23, 1860, and his youthful years were spent upon his father's farm. It was his good fortune to be able to attend the public schools of Milwaukee, Ore., and of this privilege he made the best use possible. Until twenty-one years of age he was interested with his father in the lumber and

logging business, but at the latter age he started out on his own account, logging on the Columbia river until 1891, in which year he and his brother, S. D., bought out their father's brick yard, doing business under the title of Wills Brothers. They were very successful in the undertaking, turning out four million brick the first year, but after three years S. D. assumed control of the business. In 1900 A. N. Wills started in business on his own account at Willsburg, and in 1901 built his present yard on the corner of East Taylor and Twenty-sixth streets, where he has a capacity for turning out twenty-four thousand brick per day, or over two million per season.

In Sellwood Mr. Wills was united in marriage with Miss Louie B. Rich, a native of Wisconsin, and to them has been born one child, Mary. Fraternaly Mr. Wills is a Mason, holding membership in Washington Lodge, and is also identified with the Artisans. Politically he is a Republican, and in 1902 was a delegate to the city, county and state conventions. At this writing he is serving on the county committee. In 1894 he was chairman of the election board at Willsburg when only twenty-three votes were cast, and twenty-two were for McKinley. Mr. Wills has lived an honorable and upright life, and throughout his community is held in high regard.

JASON JONES. The name of Jason Jones is prominently enrolled among the agricultural developers of Oregon, and among those pioneers who foresaw, and steadfastly worked to attain, the present prosperity. Mr. Jones was born in Davidson county, N. C., June 16, 1830, and his youth was characterized by much hard work and little diversion or joy. His father, Jason J., a native of Maryland, died when his son was eight years old, and his mother, Rachel (Ball) Jones, also born in North Carolina, was left with the sorry task of rearing and caring for eleven children. The father was a carpenter and cabinet maker, and at the time of his death left little for the maintenance of his family.

The youthful Jason seems to have been quite ambitious and to have had an intense longing to follow the advice of Horace Greeley. So determined was he to reach the west that he skipped an apprenticeship, and with ox-teams managed to get as far as Tennessee, where in Giles county he farmed for five years. His next stopping place in his journey west was in Pettis county, Mo., where he farmed for a year, and in 1851 he undertook a four months' trip with four yoke of oxen across the plains to Oregon, walking all the way. The way across the plains was comparatively without incident, for the Indians happened to be in a quiet frame of mind, and were neither hunting for scalps or

cattle. Mr. Jones found an unoccupied prairie where the great city of Portland now stands, and on this land he farmed for a year, and was later sorry that he had not purchased the whole of East Portland for the then market price of \$5 per acre. In 1853 he went to Washington and worked in the timber for a year, and later experimented with mining near Deadwood, Cal. His success at mining could not be called phenomenal, so in 1857 he came back to Oregon and bought land near Albany, Linn county. Here he met his future wife, Catherine Leonard, who was born in Clark county, Mo., May 29, 1840, a daughter of Joseph L. Leonard, who was born May 23, 1808. Mr. Leonard was a plasterer by trade, and came over the plains in 1853, locating on a claim of three hundred and twenty acres near Albany. Afterward he sold this property and removed to Peoria, Ore., where he became prominent in the affairs of the town, and where his death occurred in 1881. He married Mary Purdom, born in Dickinson county, N. C., October 7, 1804, and who died at the home of Mr. Jones February 20, 1901.

After his marriage, October 5, 1858, Mr. Jones continued to live in Linn county until 1869, and during that year took up a claim of one hundred and sixty acres near Scott's Mills, where he made great improvements, and which continued to be his home for fifteen years. At the present time his son, Frank, occupies this place. Mr. Jones then purchased one hundred and forty-eight acres of land two miles east of Marquam, eighty acres being under cultivation at the present time. He is engaged in general farming, and has thirty head of cattle. While living on his Linn county farm Mr. Jones took a trip into the Salmon river mining district in 1862, and was fairly successful as a miner. Two years later, in 1864, he went down into Yuba county, Cal., lived there a couple of years, leaving his farm in the north in care of his family. In 1870 he struck a coal mine on Butte Creek, which he still owns, and he is also interested in an asphaltum mine. Mr. Jones is a Democrat in politics, and has been road supervisor and school director. He is a member of the Grange of Marquam, and of the Sons of Temperance. To Mr. and Mrs. Jones have been born three sons and six daughters; Mrs. Lillian Webb, living near Mount Angel; Mrs. Minnie Thomas, a resident of Marquam; Frank, living in Scott's Mills; Cyrus; Mrs. Mary Albright, living in Marquam; Mrs. Alice Quinn, of Marquam; Mrs. Nettie Albright of Marquam; Gertie; and Joseph.

THOMAS M. CROSS. Old time farming methods find no recognition on the splendid rural property of Thomas M. Cross, unquestionably one of the most progressive and successful

farmers of Clackamas county. Mr. Cross purchased two hundred and ninety acres of land in the bush near Molalla in 1895, and though a comparatively recent comer to this part of the state, he has already succeeded in placing under cultivation fifty acres. The balance of the land is utilized for pasture, and upon the same browse a fine grade of cattle and horses, which represent but one department of a general farming enterprise, as extensive as it is remunerative. In fact the highest possibilities of farming, its most scientific development, and its innumerable resources for an ambitious and enterprising man, have been satisfactorily demonstrated in the career of this esteemed and honored agriculturist. During 1903 he completed a residence of two stories which, taken in connection with modern and convenient barns and outhouses, constitutes a fitting complement to a model rural enterprise.

A native of Oregon, Mr. Cross was born September 5, 1858, in Canby, Clackamas county, and is the fourth oldest of the ten children born to Dow and Dorcas Cross, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania, and the latter in one of the eastern states. Dow Cross, who was a carpenter by trade in Pennsylvania, crossed the plains with ox-teams in 1852, settling on a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres in Clackamas county. In later years Mr. Cross became a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which organization he exerted a wide influence for good. His death occurred in Oregon City at the age of fifty years. His wife lives in Gladstone, Ore., a suburb of Oregon City.

Thomas M. Cross was educated in the public schools of Oregon City, and in his youth enjoyed the refining influences of a cultivated home. At the age of twenty he married, in Oregon City, Mary Willits, who was born in Oregon, and whose father, John, was a native of Iowa. Mr. Willits crossed the plains between the east and west two or three times, and his death occurred in Damascus, Ore., at the age of seventy. After his marriage, Mr. Cross engaged in teaming in Oregon City, and at the same time managed a rented farm near the town. In 1891 he embarked on a general merchandise venture in Gladstone, and at the expiration of four years bought the farm to the improvement of which he has since devoted his energies. Mr. Cross is a Republican in politics, but has never found time or inclination to fill political positions. Two children have been born to himself and wife, Myrtle and John, both of whom are living at home.

J. P. HARTMANN belongs to that class of German-American citizens that has done so much for this country. Retiring in disposition, he has

never been a seeker after publicity, but has devoted his whole time and attention to his own business interests. Recognized by all as one of the most expert machinists on the coast, Mr. Hartmann is at the head of one of the important industries of Portland. In the mechanical world he has done much and to him is due the credit for many useful inventions. He also claims the distinction of having made the first automobile in the United States that was run on the public streets. A native of Ahlbach, Province of Nassau, Germany, Mr. Hartmann was born March 24, 1846, son of Prof. Wilhelm Hartmann, a native of Haugen, who for forty-five years was a leading educator of Germany. He passed away at the ripe old age of eighty-four years. By marriage he was united with Margaret Hilp, also a native of Nassau, who died at the age of seventy-one years. Ten children were born of this union, eight of whom are living, two of whom are residents of this country, those being our subject and George.

To the public schools of Hadamar, a town of Hesse-Nassau, located on the Elbe, five miles northwest of Limburg, J. P. Hartmann is indebted for his schooling. After he had completed the course in classics he was apprenticed to a machinist of Limburg for three years. At the expiration of this time he traveled quite extensively, and in 1864 entered the employ of the great Krupp gun works. Here he remained for a time, but having heard of the greater chances for advancement in America, he determined to seek a home in the newer world, and in 1865 he bade good bye to home and country and after a pleasant voyage landed in New York. Soon a position was secured and for six years he was in the employ of the Brown & Mensing Company. Of an economical nature, he saved from his earnings and in 1871 he opened a small machine shop of his own in Brooklyn, N. Y. Three years later he disposed of his interest in the eastern city and in the same year opened a shop in Portland. From the first he met with success and as time passed he has been obliged to add to his original shop until today he has one of the most complete machine shops in the northwest. In 1893 he branched out and began the manufacture of gasoline engines of various designs, but more especially one after the designs he made himself, and which is made from two horse power up. Various kinds of machinery are also manufactured, as well as machinery for other manufacturers. About seventeen years ago he built an automobile, which he ran on the streets of Portland, but was stopped by the authorities. For a time the matter was dropped, but later was taken up by the oldest son of Mr. Hartmann, W. G. Hartmann, and completed, and at the present time the Hartmann automobile

is one of the finest on the Pacific coast, has two seats and runs with wonderful smoothness and lack of friction.

Mr. Hartmann has been a busy man and has had no time to delve into public affairs. His efforts have been well rewarded and his shop is one of the busiest centers in the city. While not a public man, Mr. Hartmann has, nevertheless, kept himself posted and never forgets to perform the duties of good citizenship.

In New York City Mr. Hartmann was united in marriage with Amia Schnitzler, a native of Coblenz, on the Rhine. Of this union there were born eight children, three of whom are living: Wilhelm G., who is in business with his father; Theodore M., also interested in the business; and Christine, now the wife of Mr. Niedemeyer of Portland.

In 1900 the name of the business was changed and incorporated under the name of J. P. Hartmann & Sons, and is called the Centennial Iron & Steel Works. In political affiliations Mr. Hartmann supports the men and measures of the Republican party. He is liberal and progressive and is considered one of the substantial and reliable citizens of Portland. Much credit is due Mr. Hartmann for the success he has achieved. He came to this country without wealth and the position he has gained has been reached by his own unaided efforts. It is true that much of his success is due to his wonderful mechanical ability, but at the same time this without perseverance and industry would mean little. He has applied his knowledge to practical things and has succeeded. He is respected and when he is called to the other world he will be missed by many, for to know him is to be his friend.

VETAL CIMINO. One and a half miles southwest of Tualatin is the one hundred and one acre farm of Vetal Cimino, a very successful general farmer and stock-raiser. Mr. Cimino was born at St. Genevieve, Mo., January 31, 1830, and was reared on a farm, and educated in the public schools. In his youth the usual number of diversions and duties came his way, and he continued to live under the paternal roof until attaining his twenty-second year. He then started to cross the plains with a large party of other searchers after fortunes and new homes, and with his three yoke of oxen made the journey in just four months and ten days, his destination being Eldorado county, Cal.

For about nine years Mr. Cimino engaged in mining and prospecting in California, and thereafter spent a similar number of years in Idaho, where he had about the same success in mining. With eighteen years to his credit among the mining camps of two states, he came to Washing-

ton county, Ore., bought the farm upon which he now lives, and has since lived the peaceful, diversified and prosperous life of the enterprising and up-to-date farmer. Sixty-five or seventy acres of the land have been cleared, and diversified farming is engaged in, also stock-raising. Mr. Cimino has made the best possible improvements on his property, and he keeps abreast of all inventions and aids to scientific land cultivation.

Since coming to Oregon Mr. Cimino has married Semora Boone, who was born in Oregon, a daughter of Jesse V. Boone, the starter of Boone's Ferry, and who took up a claim known as the Boone's Ferry homestead in 1846. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cimino, the order of their birth being as follows: William V., John B., Adolph, and Joseph. Mr. Cimino is a Democrat in politics, and has served both as school director and supervisor for several terms. He is one of the popular and influential members of the community, and may be counted on to support any effort towards the general improvement of his locality.

EZEKIEL BEERS. Although at present the occupant of a comparatively small farm at Cottrell, where he is employing the evening of his life in a quiet way and remote from business activity, Ezekiel Beers has been extensively engaged in farming during the greater part of his busy career, and has managed to save a competence with which to enjoy a retired life. A southerner by early training and natural bent, he was born in Bourbon county, Ky., March 17, 1832, and removed from his native place to Miami county, Ohio, when nine years of age.

Alexander Beers, the father of Ezekiel, was born in Philadelphia county, Pa., and was a blacksmith by trade. His wife, Margaret Sargeant, was also born in Kentucky, and her mother, formerly a Miss Galoway, came into that part of Kentucky with Daniel Boone. Two of her uncles, James and Joseph Galoway, served in the battle of New Orleans. Ezekiel was ten years of age when his mother died, and his father went back to Pennsylvania, leaving him in Ohio in the care of an uncle. When twelve years of age he started out to earn his own living as a boy on a tow boat near Cincinnati, and while thus employed managed to learn the brick maker's trade, which he applied after removing to Springfield. After seven years he tried his luck in Iowa, and then in Missouri, in which latter state he married, in 1857, Drusilla Jane Underwood, with whom he removed in 1860 to Kansas, having started out with a herd of cattle intending to reach Colorado. He settled instead in Davis county, Kans., where he bought eighty



James Adkins

acres of land and farmed until 1877. Upon starting for the west he came by way of San Francisco, and from there to Portland, and after working for a year in the country, bought eighty acres of land near Gresham, which had belonged to the railroad, and upon which he lived until 1901, when he purchased eight acres of land from his son, and has since resided thereon.

Although volunteering in the Second Iowa Infantry during the Civil war, Mr. Beers was rejected on account of a stiff knee, but he organized a company for home protection, of which he was elected captain in 1863. He served in the Fourth Kansas militia until 1865, and was one of those most active in helping to drive Price out of the country. Mr. Beers has been a Republican from the time of casting his first vote, and he is a staunch supporter of the principles and issues of that party. Mrs. Beers died in 1894, leaving ten children.

JAMES ADKINS. An enterprise worthy of the resourcefulness of Clackamas county is the saw milling business of James Adkins at Canby, than which there is none more complete of its kind anywhere in the west. This concern was inaugurated by its present owner in 1893, and has since uninterruptedly been about its noisy tasks, infusing into its neighborhood enterprise and a working spirit. The mill is fitted with up-to-date machinery, has a donkey engine used for getting out the timber, and has in all a capacity of twenty thousand feet per day. A department of the work of which Mr. Adkins is extremely proud, and which argues well for both his pride and humanity, are the horses necessary for the successful conduct of the mill and which are splendid in appearance, and strong in build. No better groomed and well cared for animals grace any enterprise in Clackamas county, and these same four footed friends of man are typical of the general air of order, progress and thoroughness observable to all visitors. The output of the mill is claimed mostly by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and with this stable and reliable market the business of the Adkins mill is destined to prosper exceedingly and indefinitely.

A native of Kentucky Mr. Adkins was born October 22, 1855, his father, Jesse, and mother, Dabney, being natives of the same state. From Kentucky the father removed with his family to Appanoose county, Iowa, where he engaged in farming, and from there removed to Oregon with ox-teams in 1866. After crossing the plains he settled on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres three miles east of Canby, where he lived for many years, or until removing to his present home of forty acres near Liberal, Ore. Of his

nine children James is the oldest, the others being William; Silas; Lee; Lorenzo; Oran; Amanda, now Mrs. George Waldron; Sarah, now Mrs. John Aikens, of Liberal; and Ola, the wife of William Fisher, who is in the employ of Mr. Adkins.

James Adkins' milling experience began when he was twenty years old, when he became a sawyer in the mill at Albina, Ore., and thereafter became associated with several different mills throughout the Willamette valley. In Coos Bay, Ore., he worked for some time as a filler, and in 1893 started up his present very successful business in Canby. Mr. Adkins was married in Clackamas county to Annie Stone, who was born in Oregon and died in Canby in 1896. Mr. Adkins is a Democrat in political affiliations, and has served for one term as road supervisor, during which the two and a half mile of plank road which runs from his mill to the main section line road was partially built. There are two hundred and fifty thousand feet of lumber in the road and every plank was sawed at the mill and given to the county free of all cost. Mr. Adkins is an up-to-date and enterprising man and is to be congratulated upon the success which he has made of his life.

SAMUEL O. GRIBBLE. Though at present retired from active life Samuel O. Gribble has contributed his share towards the development of Clackamas county, of which he became a resident in 1846. He was born in Haywood county, N. C., March 17, 1832, and is a son of John G. and Elizabeth (Ensley) Gribble, the latter of whom was born in North Carolina, and died in Clackamas county in 1881. She was the mother of eleven children, eight of whom attained maturity.

John G. Gribble, the father of Samuel O., was born on the line between North and South Carolina in 1799, the cabin in which his people lived being half in one state, and half in the other. He was a farmer and wagon maker in the south, and removed from his native states to Missouri in 1833. In Johnson county he engaged in general farming and worked at his trade until 1846, and in the meantime had worked up a great deal of enthusiasm over the west. Accordingly he made preparations to cross the plains with ox-teams, his departure from Missouri taking place in May, and he arrived in Oregon October 12 of the same year. He spent the winter on Eagle creek, east of Oregon City, and in 1847 took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres near Macksburg, where he lived until his death, June 3, 1860. He was well and very favorably known in his neighborhood, and conducted his farm in such manner as to win

a competence for himself and family. He was buried in Gribble cemetery, named for him in honor of his admirable pioneer services.

Such education as the busy youth of Samuel O. Gribble permitted was acquired at the district schools of his native part of the country, and he accompanied the rest of the family across the plains in 1846. In Oregon he took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres three miles south of his father's place, and lived thereon for five years. This property was traded for one hundred and fifty acres of the land owned by his sire, and which has been his home ever since. Ninety-five acres are under cultivation, general farming is maintained, and forty head of cattle are the average number pastured on the farm. For the past five years Mr. Gribble has left to others the management of his farm, and is enjoying the leisure so richly merited by his unceasing industry of years. He is a Democrat in politics, was road supervisor for seven years, and school director for a number of years. In 1882 he married Emma Reasoner, who died January 24, 1884.

HENRY HOLTGREIVE. In viewing the well-cultivated farm of Mr. Holtgreive one sees the result of unremitting energy and determination to succeed, notwithstanding the fact that many obstacles had to be surmounted before success was finally his. Born in Hanover, Germany, March 18, 1828, he came to this country with his parents in 1842, making the voyage in a sailing vessel. After eight weeks and three days on the briny deep they dropped anchor at New Orleans, and later went up the Mississippi river and landed at St. Louis. In Franklin county, Mo., the father purchased forty acres of land, and here the son Henry remained until 1850, when he determined to cross the plains. As he was without means he hired out to a party as driver and in this way was able to realize his great desire to see this western county. Wagons were drawn by ox-teams, and it is not surprising that they were six months in reaching their destination. After looking about the country a while Mr. Holtgreive finally located on the Columbia river bottom in Multnomah county, and was first employed by Mr. Bozarth and later was in the employ of Gideon Miller for about two years. By close economy he had saved enough of his earnings to enable him to take up a donation claim of two hundred and seventy-five acres in that vicinity, and this property is still in his possession. When he took up the land as a donation it was covered with heavy timber, but he cleared it and erected a log cabin, and here he made his home in solitude for three years. When it was necessary to go to town the trip had to be

made in a boat, as it was not possible to use a team.

Mr. Holtgreive's trip across the plains was not without its romances, as it was at that time that he first saw the future partner of his joys and sorrows. In 1855 he married Miss Elizabeth Shepherd, who was born in Henry county, Iowa, a daughter of Henry Shepherd. The latter with two daughters came to Oregon in 1852, reaching their destination after seven months' weary traveling. The ceremony uniting the destinies of the young couple was performed in Skamania county, Wash., where the town of Stevenson now is. In 1886 Mr. Holtgreive came to the farm where he now lives, which comprises one hundred and fifty acres, and here he is successfully engaged in general farming and dairying. Besides this he owns two hundred and seventy-five acres in a homestead claim, one hundred and fifty acres in Yamhill county, one hundred and twenty acres in Clackamas county, twenty-nine acres in Stevenson, one hundred and sixty acres in Clarke county, Wash., and some valuable property in the incorporation of Portland, all of which has come into his possession as a result of careful financing.

Mr. and Mrs. Holtgreive became the parents of eight children, and of them we make the following mention: Emma L. became the wife of Zachariah Fitzgerald; Ocania married Alfred Baker and they reside near Troutdale; Charles E. resides on his father's old home farm; Mary is deceased; John S. makes his home near Vancouver; Aric is deceased; Benjamin is at home; and Henrietta became the wife of A. L. Miller. Mr. Holtgreive has been school director of his district, and is a member of the Pioneers and the Historical Society of Multnomah county, and fraternally is a member of Columbia Lodge No. 42, F. & A. M. at Mount Tabor. Both Mr. and Mrs. Holtgreive are members of the Lutheran Church.

THOMAS J. BOHNA. One of the most successful dairymen of the vicinity of Damascus is Thomas J. Bohna, who owns one hundred and sixty-seven acres of the old Peter Morgan donation claim, eighty acres of which have been improved. Mr. Bohna is milking seventeen cows for the supply of his dairying business, and upon his splendidly improved property is carrying on extensive farming enterprises.

A native of Galveston, Tex., where he was born March 14, 1840, Mr. Bohna is one of the large family of children born to Christian Bohna and his first wife, who died in the east. Mr. Bohna was born in Germany in 1805, and was a blacksmith by trade. In 1833 he came to America and after a time spent in New York and



P. J. Hennemann

Ohio, located in Galveston, Tex. In 1843 he married for a second wife a Miss Green, and of this union were born seven children, the mother also dying before the journey was made into the newer lands of the west, her husband at the time being in California. April 5, 1853, Mr. Bohna started from Arkansas and with a team of four yoke of oxen crossed over the plains. He met with the usual adventures and escaped the usual dangers from Indians, inclement weather, swollen streams and shortage of provisions. Upon locating in San Diego county, Cal., he worked on a canal for about four months, after which he removed to San Francisco, where he outfitted for an extended mining experience. For three years he experienced the ups and downs of the average rather than the exceptional miner, and in 1856 returned to Arkansas, via the Isthmus of Panama. As is the case with the most who have visited the west, Mr. Bohna soon tired of his middle west life, and in 1859 returned to the coast overland with seven yoke of oxen, accompanied by his children. Mr. Bohna and his oldest son took up claims on the Kern river, Cal., where Bakersfield is now located. In 1862 the party came to eastern Oregon and mined at Canyon City for about a year, and then wintered at La Grande, and in the spring of 1863 located in Idaho for a couple of years. They then separated, Thomas J. Bohna going to Helena, Mont., where he mined several years with fair success, coming to Clackamas county, Ore., in 1866. The father came down into Clackamas county in 1865, and near Kelso took up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, but did not make that his home. In 1867 he located with a daughter in California, where he lived until his death.

The year before the removal of his father to the state of California, Thomas J. Bohna had purchased the farm upon which he has since lived, and where he has been able to realize to an unusual extent his western expectations. An important factor in the building up of his success in Oregon has been the help and sympathy of his wife, whom he married in 1868, and who was formerly Luvema Osburn. Mrs. Bohna has not only materially assisted her husband with her economy and good management but of her eleven children has reared seven to years of usefulness, as follows: Nettie Bohna, Minnie Elliott, Fannie Elliott, Irena Lovelace, Albert, Walter, and Ernest. Four are deceased, Melvin, Floyd, Elsie and Daisy. A Democrat in political preference, Mr. Bohna has variously served the interests of his neighborhood, and among other positions of trust has occupied that of school director for nine years, and road supervisor and constable for two years. Himself and wife are members

of the Christian Church and contribute to the extent of their means toward the charities and maintenance of that organization.

P. J. HENNEMANN. Should the bottom fall out of his thrifty little strawberry business, P. J. Hennemann could make a comfortable living for himself and family by manufacturing footwear, a trade learned in his native country of Germany, where he was born in Prussia, December 7, 1840. He comes of a family numerously represented among the trades, and his father, John Hennemann, was a carpenter, contractor and builder, who achieved considerable success while engaging also in farming. He lived to be seventy-eight years of age. His wife, Mary (Christman) Hennemann, was also born in Prussia, and bore him six children, of whom P. J. is the youngest. The successful strawberry grower of the vicinity of Milwaukee came to America when twenty-six years of age, and in 1866 settled in Quincy, Ill., where he plied his trade of shoemaker. In 1870 he removed to Missouri, and in Kansas City made shoes uninterruptedly for eleven years, thereafter in 1882 coming to Oregon, which has since been his home.

At Milwaukee Mr. Hennemann bought eleven acres of uncultivated land, upon which he started in to raise prunes, cherries, potatoes and apples, and also built a comfortable residence for himself and family. Of late years he has devoted his land almost exclusively to strawberry culture, he having found that this berry brings the best prices, and yields the largest interest for labor involved. The land has the natural advantage of a tireless spring, and the soil has proved particularly adapted to the development of luscious and much desired strawberries. More than he ever anticipated, Mr. Hennemann has accumulated a competence for himself by wise investment and indefatigable energy, and considering the fact that upon landing in this country he had \$26, he is certainly to be congratulated for his wise disposal of American chances.

In 1870 Mr. Hennemann returned to his native land and married Elizabeth Frederick, whose father, Philip, was a cabinet maker most of his life, and who died in Prussia at the age of sixty years. Also while among the surroundings of his youth, Mr. Hennemann looked up his relatives and friends, but a renewal of old associations did not dampen his enthusiasm for the land of his adoption, to which he gladly returned with his newly wedded wife. While rearing a family of three sons and two daughters, this same wife has been a source of great help and comfort to her husband, and by her economy and cheerfulness has materially aided him in bringing about his success. Of the children, Henry,

a painter by trade, lives in Portland; Rudolph, a traveling salesman, has his headquarters in Portland; Albert is living at home (the two last named have ten acres of land adjoining that of their father, which is devoted to berries and clover); Clara resides in Spokane, Wash.; and Catherine, a dressmaker by trade, lives at home. Mr. Hememann possesses the most desirable traits of his countrymen, is gracious and affable, sincere and enterprising, and has many friends in his adopted town.

JONATHAN MOAR. The Land of the Thistle has produced no more sturdy representative than is to be found in Mr. Moar, and a short account of his life may be perused with interest. Born in 1829, his early life was spent in his native land, and when fifteen years of age he was apprenticed to the Hudson Bay Company to learn the blacksmith's trade, remaining with the company for five years as a journeyman. In 1850, still in the employ of that company, he crossed the plains to Vancouver, Wash., but after five months' residence there he changed his location and line of employment, going to the gold fields of California and engaging in prospecting and mining for eight months. Subsequently he engaged in fitting up pack trains for the miners and found this a remunerative occupation, but was compelled to cease operations in this line on account of the Indian outbreak against the whites. Enlisting as a volunteer in the defense of the latter, he did valiant service in their behalf in the Rogue river war in 1853.

Subsequently Mr. Moar came to Multnomah county and settled on Sauvie's Island, and with its interests he has since been identified. Here he was united in marriage with Mrs. Isabelle Loggie, the widow of James Loggie, both of whom were natives of Scotland. In many respects Mrs. Moar had a busy and interesting life. In 1841 she came to this country with her first husband, settling in Multnomah county, and was the first white woman to settle in this section. In the early days she endeared herself in the hearts of the Indians by her many acts of kindness and also by ministering to them in times of sickness. At one time Indian measles broke out in their community and she gave her services gratis and unstintingly, doing all in her power for their relief. So grateful were her tawny neighbors that they relieved her of her household duties on every occasion possible. Indeed, so valuable were her services that she was engaged as assistant to Dr. Bartley, who was stationed there by the Hudson Bay Company to minister to the physical ailments of the Indians. Mr. Loggie was employed by the company as overseer of the island and here he took up a

donation claim of six hundred and forty acres, which is now incorporated in Mr. Moar's homestead.

Mr. and Mrs. Moar became the parents of six children, of whom we make the following mention: James is deceased; Thomas resides on Sauvie's Island; Ann became the wife of Charles Wilson, a lumberman of Aberdeen, Wash.; Jonathan, Jr., carries on a general stock and dairy business on the old homestead, where his birth occurred; Belle became the wife of Richard Clemens, and they also make their home on Sauvie's Island; Mary died in infancy. After a comparatively short life Mrs. Moar passed to her reward in 1871, when only forty-eight years old. Her life had been one of good deeds and her works do follow her, for among the Indians she scattered seeds of her faith which bore fruit in their lives. She was a faithful member of the Presbyterian Church and assisted materially in its maintenance. By his second marriage, which united him with Nannie Fox, Mr. Moar had three children, Jemima, Ida and one who died in infancy. Besides assisting his son in the conduct of the farm he is interested in blacksmithing to some extent, having a shop on his ranch. His community has had the benefit of his support and judgment for many years, and this has been especially true of his services in the capacities of school clerk and director.

CHARLES F. BARRETT. One and a half miles south of Middleton is the sixty acre farm of Charles F. Barrett, forty-five acres of which have been cleared of timber and brush, and made to serve the best use of an enterprising and thoroughly practical agriculturist. Mr. Barrett raises some stock, but his principal crop is hops, an article of commerce for which his land is admirably adapted.

A native of Lynn, Mass., Mr. Barrett was born May 18, 1858, and lived in his native state until his seventeenth year. His father, Frank Barrett, was a shoemaker by trade, an industrious man and capable worker, who left his little shop to participate in the war of Rebellion. He fought bravely and well in the front ranks of many a battle, and for his valor met his death from a wound received in the conflict. He married Mary E. Hawks, and to them were born five children, the mother still living and making her home in the vicinity of Portland, Me. Charles F. left his Massachusetts home when seventeen years old and went into Vermont, where he was employed on a farm by the month for about four years. He then came to Oregon, settled in his present neighborhood and married Mary Weeks, who was born on her father's donation claim in Oregon. Her parents were married in



W. A. Montgomery

Illinois and in 1852 crossed the plains and settled near Butteville, Clackamas county, where the father took up a claim of three hundred and twenty acres. This remained their home until after the death of Mrs. Weeks, when Mr. Weeks made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Barrett, until he, too, was called by his final reward. Soon after his marriage Mr. Barrett came into possession of his present farm near Middleton. This farm comprises sixty acres of land, the greater part of which was wild and timbered at the time he settled thereon, but of which forty-five acres have been placed under cultivation. Mr. Barrett's principal source of revenue consists of hops. He is an enterprising and successful manipulator of the agricultural advantages of Washington county, and enjoys an enviable reputation for neatness, thrift and business sagacity. Mr. Barrett has several outside interests, among them being his responsibility as representative of the Hop Growers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Butteville.

In politics independent, Mr. Barrett has never striven for official recognition. Fraternally he is associated with the Woodmen of the World and the Artisans. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Barrett: Frank, Jennie, Willo, Stuart, Mary, Charles and Wister.

WILLIAM A. MONTGOMERY. A creditable and profitable farming enterprise is being maintained near Mountindale, Washington county, by William A. Montgomery, who owns one hundred and fifty acres of land, all of the improvements of which are due to his own exertions. Mr. Montgomery is a native of Daviess county, Mo., was born August 22, 1840, and was reared on farms in Missouri and Indiana, to which latter state he went with his parents when four years of age. His father, Archibald, was fairly successful as a farmer and stock-raiser in the middle west, and in 1864 thought to improve the prospects of himself and family by removal to the coast. Accordingly with his wife and four children he set out with ox teams, and accomplished the overland journey in five months and twenty-one days, arriving in Clackamas county, near Foster, in October. For three months the father lived in Linn county, and February 1, 1865, came to Cornelius, Washington county, and bought two hundred and sixteen acres of land, upon a portion of which Cornelius is now built. This property he sold to Benjamin Holliday, representing the Oregon & California Railroad Company, who laid out the town site thereon in 1872. Mr. Montgomery engaged in farming and stock-raising, but eventually retired to East Portland, where his death occurred in 1892, in his seventy-fourth year.

Until his marriage in 1872, with Mary Shannon, William A. Montgomery lived with his father, and with him shared the responsibilities connected with the various farms owned by the latter. His wife died in 1881, leaving one child, and in 1886 he was united in marriage with Nettie Leisy, of which union there have been born seven children: Charles E., Eva, Archie S., Elsie, Ray W., Cynthia May, and Vida. Mr. Montgomery has by no means led a narrow or self-centered life, but has taken a keen interest in all that pertains to the general development of his adopted locality. In politics a Republican, he has held a number of minor offices, including that of school director.

JOEL S. OTIS. Among the farmers who have come from far off Maine and directed their stanch energies to the development of Multnomah county, none is held in higher esteem than is Joel S. Otis, owner of a well-improved and profitable farm near Pleasant Home.

In Somerset county, Me., where he was born January 14, 1833, Mr. Otis was reared to farming, and educated at the public schools. At the age of eighteen he supplemented his agricultural knowledge with that of the carpenter's trade, at which he worked intermittently in connection with a steamer interest, until 1854. This year marked his departure for the prolific advantages of the coast, which he reached by way of the Isthmus. After spending some time working at his trade near San Francisco, in Napa valley, he later tried his luck in mining in Placer county, Cal., eventually finding his way to Virginia City and the surrounding mines. His failures far outstripping his successes as a miner, he returned to California, which continued to be his home until his removal to Powell Valley, Ore., in 1861, subsequently removing to Gresham. There he bought a piece of land and combined farming with the application of his trade until 1869, in which year he bought the farm of one hundred and five acres upon which he has since worked and lived. General farming and stock-raising have netted him fair returns for labor and time invested, and he has come to regard the state of his adoption as worthy the metal of even the most ambitious.

An important factor in the success of Mr. Otis has been the help and encouragement of his wife, who was formerly Sarah Cornett, and whom he married in 1862. Five children were born of this union, all of whom are deceased, the order of their birth being as follows: Ella, Theresa, Mary, Etta, and Sarah. The second marriage of Mr. Otis was solemnized in 1889, and was with Elizabeth Geiger, widow of Shepleigh Geiger, and daughter of John Shull. Mr.

Otis is a Republican in political preference, and has not only rendered efficient service as a school director, but has contributed largely towards the building and improvement of the roads in his vicinity. He is treasurer of Multnomah Grange, No. 71, and is also its past master, and he is otherwise identified with social and business interests in the county. An honorable, intelligent, and public spirited citizen, he enjoys the respect of all who know him.

JAMES McCLARAN. From pioneer times down to the present James McClaran has been a witness of Oregon's development, growth and progress. He was born in Holmes county, Ohio, October 31, 1835, and represented a family of farming people. His parents removed to Indiana about 1850 and afterward became residents of Guthrie county, Iowa, where they spent their remaining days. Unto them were born eleven children, the subject of this review being the third in order of birth. At the usual age he entered the district schools and mastered the branches of English learning usually taught in such institutions. He also became familiar with the work of field and meadow, for from the time of early spring planting until crops were harvested in the late autumn he assisted in the work upon the home farm. When he had reached man's estate he wedded Matilda Reynolds, a native of Indiana, and they remained residents of Iowa until 1863, when, believing that they might better their financial condition in the newly developed but growing northwest, they came to Oregon, traveling in the usual manner of emigrants at that time. They had nine yoke of oxen, and for about six months were upon the way, but at length the long and tiresome journey was completed and the family were comfortably located upon a farm near Forest Grove. After living there for three years Mr. McClaran secured a claim of one hundred and sixty acres beside his present place of residence. Here he has one hundred and nine acres under cultivation and in addition to this he owns a quarter section of land in Tillamook county. He carries on general farming and stock-raising and to-day has a well improved place, the present fine condition being the visible evidence of his life of industry and thrift. His home is a modern and substantial residence, in the rear of which stand good barns and other outbuildings for the shelter of stock and grain, and these in turn are surrounded by fine fields of grain. The place is pleasantly and conveniently located in Gales Creek valley, about a mile southwest of the Gales Creek postoffice.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. McClaran were born the following children: John, of Washington county;

Henry, who has passed away; Samuel, who died in Iowa; Mary, wife of Lewis Peterson, who is living near The Dalles; Jane, Mrs. Hiett, of Tillamook; Ida, and Nancy, both deceased; and Maggie, wife of Carr Iler, of Washington county. The parents have a large circle of warm friends in this portion of the state where they have resided since pioneer times, their residence here covering forty years. Within this period much of the land has been reclaimed by the white man and transformed into productive farms which have become the homes of a contented and prosperous people. In all other lines of progress and improvement there has been marked advancement and the county of today bears little resemblance to the district in which Mr. McClaran located four decades ago. For a number of years he has been a member of the school board and the cause of education has found in him a faithful and helpful friend. He also served as supervisor for a number of years and he votes with the Republican party, believing firmly in its principles.

GEORGE KNIERIEM. Various parts of the United States have profited by the industry and capability of George Knieriem, at present the owner of eighty acres of land in Multnomah county, and one of the practical and successful farmers of his locality. Born in Germany in the year 1844, he was six years of age when he came to America with his father, John Knieriem, his mother, Elizabeth, having died in the Fatherland. For six years father and son were residents of Philadelphia, after which they removed to Dane county, Wis., where the father settled on a farm and reared his son to an agricultural life. The youth attended the district schools as opportunity permitted, at the same time performing his share towards the family support. While a resident of Philadelphia John Knieriem married Catherine Miller, a native of Germany.

The breaking out of the Civil war found Mr. Knieriem working in his father's Dane county fields, and in July, 1862, he enlisted as a private in the Third Wisconsin Battery for three years, and was in the Army of the Cumberland and a part of the Fourth and Fourteenth army corps under General Thomas. He participated in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, and others of equal interest, numbering in all eighteen battles and skirmishes. Eventually he joined Sherman's army, and was with the famous commander as far as Jonesboro, and was discharged from a meritorious service in July, 1865.

After the war Mr. Knieriem returned to Wisconsin for a short time, afterwards living in Webster county, Iowa, for two years, and near

Hannibal, Mo., for two years. At Burlington, Iowa, he worked in a furniture factory for about two years, afterward finding employment in an iron foundry, where he remained until 1872. The same year Mr. Knieriem removed to Fremont county, Iowa, and lived on a farm, and in 1882 took up land in South Dakota upon which he lived for eight years. In 1866 he located on the eighty acre farm which is now his home, having previously spent some time in the neighborhood at various occupations. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and has every reason to rejoice that his lines should have fallen in such profitable and promising places.

The wife of Mr. Knieriem was formerly Emily B. Trobec, and of their union there have been born ten children, all of whom are living, the order of their birth being as follows: Addie, who married W. F. Bellrod, and resides in Washington county, Ore., Frank, Benjamin L., John R., William E., Fred D., Chester L., George T., Robert, and Bessie. Mr. Knieriem is a member of the Grange, and is regarded as one of the high-minded, industrious and helpful residents of Multnomah county.

SIEGFRIED WILHELM RETHLEFSEN.

To anyone who closely applies himself to the occupation which he has chosen as his vocation in life there can come only good results, and these have not been wanting in the experience of Mr. Rethlefsen, the efficient manager of the Ira F. Powers Manufacturing Company, one of the largest furniture manufactories in Portland. Inheriting a liking for the cabinetmaker's trade from his father, Hans Juergen Rethlefsen, who was a cabinetmaker and millwright, at the early age of ten years he began taking practical lessons from his cousin in Bredstedt which proved the foundation of his future success. He was born in Langenhorn, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, October 4, 1834, but was reared in the town of Bredstedt, receiving the benefits to be derived from attendance upon the public schools in the latter place. Having thoroughly applied himself to learning his trade, he was enabled, when only twenty years of age, to begin his independent career. Going to the little island of Pellworm, in the North Sea, which now belongs to Prussia, but was then a Danish possession, he began as a contractor and a builder.

Seized with a desire to ascertain what this free country had in store for him, in 1858 he braved the dangers of an ocean voyage and in due time landed on our shores at Mobile, Ala., and at once began work at his trade. Going to Yreka, Siskiyou county, Cal., one year later he there engaged in mining and carpentering until the fall of 1861, at which time he went to Port-

land, remaining only a short time, however. His next move was to the San Juan Island, in Puget Sound, whence he went to New Whatcom, remaining there six months. Subsequently going to Victoria, British Columbia, for a time he was employed at his trade upon a United States fort which was in process of construction there. The year 1868 witnessed his second appearance in Portland, and here his interests have mainly been centered. For a time he followed the cabinet-maker's trade, but later engaged as draughtsman with the Oregon Furniture Company. From 1874 until the present time, except for two years while foreman for the Schindler factory in Wellsboro, he has been in the employ of the Ira F. Powers Manufacturing Company, and in the rapid strides which the company has made during his incumbency of the position of manager it proves beyond any doubt that a wise selection was made in installing Mr. Rethlefsen to superintend its affairs. He is a thorough mechanic, and keeps abreast of the times in all matters tending to promote the interests of his employers.

The year 1870 was made memorable to Mr. Rethlefsen and Miss Lena Catharine Harksen, as in that year their marriage was celebrated in Portland. Like her husband, Mrs. Rethlefsen was born in Langenhorn, Schleswig-Holstein. Nine children resulted from their union. Annie became the wife of Ed Clausen and makes her home in Walla Walla, Wash.; Amalia, Mrs. Schenz, resides in Portland; William follows the machinist's trade; Henry is a butcher in Seattle, Wash.; Lena, Mrs. Turner, lives in Portland; Wilhelmine resides with her parents; Alfred follows the butcher's trade in Portland; Edwin is learning the machinist's trade and Olive is at home with her parents. In fraternal affairs Mr. Rethlefsen has allied himself with the Red Men, while in religious matters he is in sympathy with and a member of the Swedenborgian Church. In the People's Christian Union, of which he is a member, he is serving as one of the trustees. Politically he gives his support to the Republican party. Besides the family residence at No. 515 Everett street, Mr. Rethlefsen has built two other residences in the vicinity of his home.

JUDSON C. BATES, one of the well-to-do farmers of Clackamas county, was born in Plymouth, Mass., near Hanover, June 29, 1831, and comes of a family long identified with the eastern part of the country. His father, Judson, a blacksmith by trade, was a native of the same part of Massachusetts, where he plied his trade for many years, and from where he removed to Vernon county, Wis., his death occurring here at the advanced age of four score and four years. Lydia P. (Curtis) Bates, the

mother of Judson C., was born in Scituate, Plymouth county, Mass., and of her six children two are living, one of these, Paul, being at present a farmer in Jackson county, Wis.

In Massachusetts Judson C. Bates was educated in the early subscription or pay schools, being obliged to walk a long distance to the little log school house whose greatest activity was displayed during the winter months. At the age of eighteen years he was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade, and at twenty-one went to Boston, from where he removed at the end of six months to New York City. During the six years in the metropolis he followed his trade with some success, and in 1857 removed to Dane county, Wis., where he bought one hundred and twenty acres of heavily timbered land, upon which he lived until 1869. In 1872 he came to Oregon, and at Redland bought one hundred and forty acres of land, comprising a part of the old William Connell donation claim, which he has improved, and which at present he owns in-partnership with his housekeeper, Sarah A. Higgins. Mrs. Higgins was born October 10, 1820, in Staffordshire, England, a daughter of James Warren, a native also of Staffordshire, and who died in England in 1837. In Wisconsin, in 1853, Miss Warren married John Higgins, of Dane county, and it was the good fortune of Mr. Bates to be accompanied across the plains by Mr. and Mrs. Higgins in 1872. With them he settled on his present place, where Mr. Higgins died in 1896, at the age of seventy-two years. The latter was a sailor in the United States navy for many years, and for three years was connected with the ship Independence. He was also a soldier in the Civil war for fifteen months, and during that time courageously defended the cause of the Union. He was a Republican in politics, and was an industrious and liberal-minded citizen.

Mr. Bates is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and while thus employed these many years, has gained the confidence of those among whom his lot is cast. Like his friend, Mr. Higgins, he is a devoted adherent of Republican principles and issues, and has served his party as road supervisor and member of the school board.

DR. JOHN WILLIAM THOMAS, one of the prominent dentists of Clackamas county, and who is also engaged in agricultural operations, was born on the place where he now lives, July 9, 1856. His family were represented in the state of Kentucky for many years, his paternal grandfather, William, having been born there near the beginning of the nineteenth century. The grandfather removed with his family to Missouri in 1838, settling among the Mormons

at Farwest, and purchasing of them the section of land upon which his death occurred at the age of forty-eight years. His wife, Nancy, lived to be eighty-six years of age, and reared a large family.

Roderick R. Thomas, the father of Dr. John William, was born in Kentucky, east of Cincinnati, and in the vicinity of Vanceburg, January 26, 1831. He accompanied the family on their trip to Missouri, and lived there until crossing the plains with ox-teams in 1850. At the expiration of this six months' trip he located on a donation claim two and a half miles southwest of Molalla, where he built in 1870 what was then the finest and most modern residence anywhere around. During the absence of the family from home this model rural dwelling was consumed by fire in 1880, entailing a loss of \$5,000, there being no insurance, and in order to rebuild, it was necessary for the sorely stricken owner to sell off half of his land. That some good comes out of all disaster is a truism emphasized in this calamity, for the beautiful residence erected by Roderick Thomas and his son, John William, is unequaled anywhere in this part of Clackamas county. On a natural elevation, Oak Point, and commanding a view of the surrounding country, this commanding home can be seen for many miles as one enters the valley. It has two stories, is built in castle style, and the lower floor has eight, and the upper floor five rooms. The brook (Thomas creek) that winds its way through the farm—where the boys used to play "mill-site" and get a spanking for flooding the garden—now is harnessed up to saw the fire-wood, sharpen the tools and grind the stock feed for home use and for the neighbors. Here is where originated the first rural telephone line of the Molalla country, the subject of this sketch being the first subscriber of this rural system. This modern dwelling has hot and cold water and is lighted with gas. Here it was that the first kerosene lamp in this locality, early in the '60s, in the log cabin of pioneer days, was used without an "explosion." In this comfortable home father and son live together with the mother, and the father is now retired from active business life, but is still hale and hearty, and possessed of the best of health. The mother, Elizabeth T. (Bell) Thomas, is a highly bred and accomplished woman, and like her husband comes from a prominent Kentucky family. Her father, Archibald H., was an educator in Kentucky, where he began the study of medicine. Coming to Oregon in 1852, he settled in Portland and there engaged in the wood business. Subsequently he became interested in an apriary, and in 1866 engaged in the drug business at Oregon City, in 1870, however, transferring his business to Albany. He also owned and operated a



JOHN G. D. LINNEMANN.

farm at Mt. Pleasant. In 1880 Mr. Bell retired from business, traveled around for awhile, and died at Molalla in 1889, at the age of seventy-six years. He was a man of leading characteristics, and was one of the founders of the First Presbyterian Church at Portland, of which he was a very active member.

As the oldest of the two sons born to his father, Dr. Thomas was educated in the public schools and at Monmouth College. His professional experience was acquired under a preceptor in dentistry for two years, at the expiration of which time he became a practical dentist and has practiced dentistry from Albany, Ore., to Spokane, Wash., in all spending ten years on the road. Although he devotes the greater part of his time to his profession, his home office being in his farm home, he is also managing several agencies and oversees the farming on the home place. For many miles around patients come to him for treatment, and no more popular or capable exponent of dental science contributes to the well-being of this county. The doctor is a member of the Oregon State Dental Association, and also of the Dental Protective Association of America. He is a member of St. Luke's Hospital Association at Niles, Mich. Fraternally the doctor is associated with Banner Grange, P. of H., No. 310, of Clackamas county, and it was largely through his persistent efforts that the present fine hall at Molalla was built. He is also a member of the Oregon Pioneer Association, and a Past Master of the Order of United Artists.

JOHN G. D. LINNEMANN. Over half a century has passed since the subject of this sketch crossed the plains. Since his arrival here a wilderness has been transformed into thriving cities and beautiful farms. While it has been eleven years since Mr. Linnemann passed away his memory is still fresh in the minds of those with whom he was acquainted. His life here was a quiet one. He never cared for publicity, preferring to give his entire attention to his own business interests, and when the leisure moments came he found his greatest happiness within the bosom of his family. A native of Germany, Mr. Linnemann was born in the northern part of that country May 22, 1827. There he continued to make his home until 1850, meantime attending the public schools for a few terms and serving an apprenticeship at the tailor's trade. On his arrival in this country he settled in St. Louis, and here he followed his trade for a time and then removed to Randolph, the same state, where he opened a shop of his own. Hearing much of the possibilities open to a young man in the far west, he determined to locate

in Oregon, and in 1852 he crossed the plains, employing the usual means of transportation in vogue at the time—ox teams. Four months were consumed in making the trip, which was accompanied with the usual amount of hardships and privations, known only to those who have made the trip in the same manner. He at once located in Portland (which at that time was a small town of about four hundred people) and opened a shop in his house on Third street. Later he became convinced that Oregon had a brilliant future and that before the work of development had gone too far, was the time to procure land. Accordingly he purchased a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres on the Powell Valley road, although at that time there was no road and between his farm and Portland was a heavy forest. His first move was to erect a house in which to live, and as soon as a space was cleared he built a one-story log cabin. Then the work of clearing began, while in addition to this he still worked at his trade in Portland, walking the entire distance morning and night. Later the work of the farm demanded his entire attention and the shop in the city was given up. Acre after acre was placed under the plow until the farm was cleared and placed under a high state of cultivation. Here Mr. Linnemann continued to live up to the time of his death, which took place in January, 1892.

In December, 1851, was celebrated the marriage of John Linnemann and Miss Catharina Elizabeth Von Falde, who was also a native of the northern part of Germany. Mrs. Linnemann was born in 1828, and continued to live in the country of her nativity until 1851, in which year she came to America, locating in Illinois. Two years after the death of her husband she removed to Gresham, where she has since made her home, although still retaining possession of one hundred and sixty-seven acres of the old farm. She also owns two valuable lots in Portland, located at the corner of Belmont and Seventh streets.

Fraternally Mr. Linnemann was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the first lodge organized in Portland bearing his name. Public spirited, Mr. Linnemann was an active supporter of all measures calculated to be of any material benefit to his county. At one time he served as supervisor and was also school director in his district. To Germany America is indebted for many of its best citizens and in Mr. Linnemann was found a worthy representative of his race. Sturdy of nature, he devoted many years to the labors of the farm, and that his efforts met with success was but the natural reward of a life of industry. Purely self-made, his reputation was one any man might envy.

His circle of acquaintance was large and among them he was known as a man who had a high regard for his word, which he always made as good as his bond and as such it was accepted. That there are not more such men is to be regretted; if there were, this world would be different. He lived an honorable life and while his sphere of usefulness was not an extended one, he did much to endear himself to those with whom he came in contact. There was much in his life worthy of emulation, and now that he is no longer with us in person, there is a memory remaining of which his wife and helpmate may well be proud. Too much cannot be said or done in honor of such men, as it is to these hardy pioneers Oregon owes everything.

HON. CHARLES B. BELLINGER. Viewing the progress and civilization of the twentieth century from the standpoint of judge of the United States district court for Oregon and regent of the University of the State of Oregon, Judge Bellinger finds much to interest him in the contrast between the present and conditions as they existed in 1847, when, a boy eight years of age, he caught his first glimpse of the far west from the "upper deck" of a prairie schooner. For more than half a century he has been closely identified with the history of this state, and during the period of its development, in its territorial days and through the entire era of its statehood, he has been intimately associated with its most important interests—in journalism and as an influential and successful member of the bench and bar.

Judge Bellinger is a member of an eastern family which traces its lineage to Holland, and was represented among the pioneers of the Mohawk Valley, in the Empire state. His paternal great-grandfather was a soldier in the Revolution and his grandfather, John H. Bellinger, fought in the war of 1812. To the latter is also given the credit for operating one of the first canal-boats on the Erie canal. In 1837 he removed with his family to Maquon, Ill., where he and his son, Edward H., followed the wagon-maker's trade. Ten years after settling in Illinois he decided to cross the plains to Oregon. In his journey he was accompanied by his wife, their son and his wife and the three children in the family of the latter.

The journey of six months was not without its grave dangers. The Columbia River Indians were particularly troublesome that year, and just a little later in the season the historic Whitman massacre occurred. The safety of the emigrants was probably due to the fact that much of the way across the plains they traveled with the

Mormon contingent of that year, Brigham Young leading a large party that was accompanied by a strong military organization. The Bellingers camped almost side by side with the Mormons until they reached the Bear River Valley, when the Mormons turned toward Salt Lake City and the other party continued on its way to Oregon. They had come via St. Joseph, Mo., where they crossed the Missouri; thence up the Platte, via Independence Rock and Fort Laramie; from there via Fort Hall (now Soda Springs), crossing the Green river about ten miles north of the present railroad crossing. Arriving in Marion county they settled in the then uninhabited region. The environment was that of the roughest frontier. Soon it became recognized among the pioneers that Edward H. Bellinger was a young man of fine qualities and excellent judgment, and they thereupon elected him a member of the territorial legislature of 1850. However, before the beginning of the session, and while he was but thirty-two years of age, he died from injuries sustained by being thrown from a horse. Meantime, in 1849, his father determined to seek the gold fields of California, and with a party traveled overland, swimming rivers and following a route practically the same as that now traversed by the railroad. For a time he was engaged in placer mining in California. Upon his return to Oregon he continued to make Marion county his home until his death in 1882, at the age of nearly ninety years. In many respects he was a remarkable man, possessing strong characteristics and a distinguished personality, and even in his old age he retained the qualities that had awakened admiration when he was in his prime. In religion he was a member of the Christian Church.

Judge Bellinger's mother was Eliza Howard, a member of an old Massachusetts family, and herself a native of that state. Her death occurred in Grant county in 1883. Of her five children, two only are now living, Charles B., and Mrs. Ellen Shrewsbury, of Los Angeles, Cal. The only brother of Judge Bellinger, Edward H., who became a well-known business man of Salem, Ore., was drowned while attempting to cross Mill creek during the freshet of 1880. The eldest child in the family was Charles B. Bellinger, who was born in Maquon, Ill., November 21, 1839. He was scarcely eight years of age when the family left his birth-place and undertook the perilous journey across the plains to seek a home in the undeveloped regions of the west. After his father's death he made his home for several years with his grandfather. One of his earliest recollections of the territory is of his attendance upon a district school near the Santiam river, where his teacher was Orange Jacobs, afterward a member of congress from Washington, also a judge of the superior court

of Washington, and now a prominent attorney at Seattle.

Ambitious to make his way in the world at as early an age as practicable, and impelled by the knowledge that his father had intended to educate him for the law, Judge Bellinger earned the means necessary to attend Willamette University, where he was a student several years. He afterwards studied law with Judge B. F. Bonham of Salem and was admitted to the bar in 1863, after which he began practice with John C. Cartwright. Subsequently he edited the *Arena*, a weekly newspaper published at Salem, and the Democratic organ of the state. His next journalistic venture was the publication of the *Salem Review*. His health becoming somewhat impaired, he removed to Monroe, Bent county, and engaged in the mercantile business with Mr. Shannon. In 1868 he represented Bent county in the legislature. The next year he removed to Albany with the intention of engaging in practice, but changed his plans and became editor of the *Albany Democrat*, to which he gave most of his time. In 1870 he came to Portland and took up his professional practice. At the same time he founded and for two years edited the *Portland News*, which eventually became the *Portland Telegram*. From 1874 to 1878 he served as clerk of the supreme court of Oregon, after which Governor Thayer appointed him to fill a vacancy on the bench of the circuit court in the fourth judicial district, which vacancy resulted from the reorganization of the judicial districts of the state. At the general election of 1880 he received the Democratic nomination for the office, but the district being overwhelmingly Republican, he was defeated, although he enjoyed the satisfaction of running eleven hundred votes ahead of his ticket. From 1880 to 1883 he practiced in partnership with John M. Gearin, after which he became a member of the firm of Dolph, Bellinger, Mallory & Simon. In April, 1893, President Cleveland appointed him judge of the United States district court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Deady. Assuming the duties of the office May 1, 1893, he has since most capably performed every obligation devolving upon him, and has become recognized as one of the strongest jurists of the northwest.

While clerk of the supreme court of Oregon Judge Bellinger participated in the Modoc Indian war and was a member of the staff of General Miller, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. January 17, 1873, he took part in the famous fight at the lava beds, on which occasion the United States troops and the Oregon and California volunteers were under command of General Wheaton. The Modocs, knowing every foot of the almost impenetrable region of the lava beds, had a decided advantage, and the result was an

ambush and defeat for General Wheaton. Soon afterward a peace commission was appointed at Washington and word was sent out to suspend military operations, whereupon the volunteers returned home. Under the promise of safety the peace commission was induced to meet the Indians in the lava beds, and all its members were there massacred. The troops next sent against them were also routed. Finally Gen. Jefferson C. Davis with his troops settled down to a siege, hemming the Indians in and ultimately reducing them to such a condition of starvation that the settlement of the trouble became an easy matter.

In Linn county, Ore., in early life, Judge Bellinger married Margery Johnson, who was born in Ohio and in 1852 came with her father, James Johnson, to Linn county, settling upon a farm. Seven children have been born of their union, viz.: Oscar, who is a civil engineer with the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company at Portland; Victor, deceased, who was a practicing attorney at Portland; Emmet and Howard, who are engaged in the cattle business in Washington; Mrs. Edith Edwards, of Springfield, Ill.; Mrs. L. H. Knapp, of Portland; and Catherine, who resides at home. In addition to his residence in Portland Judge Bellinger owns a ranch near the city, where he enjoys spending the summer months.

Judge Bellinger is a member of the Oregon Historical Society and the Oregon Pioneer Association. During the administration of Governor Geer he was appointed a commissioner of the Lewis and Clark Exposition. In the establishment of the Order of United Artisans he bore a prominent part, and has always been a director of that organization. He was a prime factor in the organization of the Oregon State Bar Association, and at one time officiated as president. He has recently completed, with W. W. Cotton, an annotated compilation of the laws of Oregon. For ten years he was professor of equity, jurisprudence and pleading in the law department of the University of Oregon, and since 1896 has been a member of the board of regents of that institution. His identification with Masonry began in Washington Lodge No. 46, A. F. & A. M., of Portland, which he served as master for two years. Later he was made a member of Washington Chapter No. 18, R. A. M. Socially he is a member of the Arlington Club.

With other leading citizens of Oregon Judge Bellinger is deeply interested in the subject of cremation, which he staunchly advocates, believing it to be a sanitary practice of great benefit to every large community. Desirous that it should come into universal use, he has done all in his power to interest people in the matter and to educate them up to an understanding of the merits of the practice. He was an organizer and

is now president of the Portland Cremation Association, which has established the most complete and modern crematory on the coast. Its builders have been influenced wholly by philanthropic motives, but it is their hope that, in time, the enterprise may be made self-sustaining.

Regarding questions of politics Judge Bellingher has thought deeply. Prior to 1896 he voted the Democratic ticket, but, not being in sympathy with the Chicago platform of that year, he found he could not follow his party in its advocacy of a silver standard, and since that time has been independent. In the important developments of the last few years, which have established the position of the American nation among the great powers of the world, he has been intensely interested, and in principle is an expansionist, favoring the retention of the Philippine Islands, but believing that they should be granted free commercial intercourse with the United States; in other words, if they are to be American in jurisdiction, they should also be American in their trade relations.

In concluding this brief memoir to one of the most forceful and interesting representatives of the legal fraternity of the northwest, it is proper to record the fact that Judge Bellingher is held in high esteem by all classes of thoughtful people for the many admirable traits in his personality, as well as for his erudition. His distinguished bearing, his great forensic ability, his breadth of mind and liberality in all his views, and his acknowledged integrity and honesty of purpose—these are the chief characteristics which enter into his striking individuality. Add to these his splendid training at the bar and his experience upon the bench, where the sound foundation of his knowledge of the law is demonstrated in his daily work, and we have an ideal American citizen, and a man who may well be regarded as deserving of the most distinguished consideration at the hands of his contemporaries, either in private or public life, and likewise a permanent and conspicuous place in the annals of the northwest.

RAWLINSO F. POTTS, who is filling the position of postmaster of Tualatin, was born October 29, 1853, in Manchester, England. In early life he served an apprenticeship to the dry-goods trade in his native city. He acquired his education in England and remained in that country until twenty-six years of age, when, attracted by the possibilities and opportunities of the new world, he crossed the Atlantic to the United States and took up his abode in Texas. There he followed several pursuits, living in the Lone Star state for three years, after which he removed to Colorado, where he followed mining

for one year. He has gone through the experience of being caught in two snow-slides, but fortunately he escaped with his life in both instances. The year 1883 witnessed his arrival in California, where he became connected with agricultural interests, there following farming for three years. In 1886 he arrived in Tualatin, where he was located for four years, following farming in this portion of the state. On the expiration of that period he returned to his native country and spent nine months in re-visiting the scenes amid which his boyhood and youth were passed, renewing the friendships of his early life. While in his native country he was united in marriage to Miss Eleanor Birchall. He then returned to Tualatin and resumed farming, which he followed continuously until April, 1900, when he embarked in merchandising, and is to-day one of the successful representatives of commercial life in the town in which he makes his home. He carries a well selected stock of goods and his reasonable prices and honorable dealing have secured him a gratifying trade. He owns town property in addition to thirty-seven acres of good farming land and he is the present postmaster of Tualatin.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Potts has been blessed with four children: Vera, Thomas, Dorothy and Reginald. The parents have many warm friends in this locality and their own home is noted for its hospitality. Mr. Potts belongs to the Grange, to the United Artisans, to the Woodmen of the World and the Ladies' Circle of that order, serving as clerk in both. He belongs to the Swedenborgian Church and his religious faith is indicated by his upright, honorable life.

FERDINAND LANGER, one of the farmers living on the Sherwood and Portland road, was born in Austria, January 25, 1845, and there received his early training and preliminary education. Like the other youth of his fatherland he served in the army of his country, and during the four years' experience in tented field and garrison learned the value of self-denial and strict obedience to his superiors. On Austrian soil he prepared for the future by learning the blacksmith's trade, an occupation which helped him materially upon emigrating to a strange land in 1871. In America he located in Kenosha county, Wis., worked at his trade for seven years, and in the meantime learned the language spoken by the neighbors of his adopted country, and adapted himself to the conditions here prevailing.

Mr. Langer became identified with Oregon in 1878, and for two years worked at his trade in Portland. In 1880 he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land to which he later added, so that at present he has two hundred and ten acres,



W. E. Deichman

seventy-five of which are under cultivation. In addition to general farming and stock-raising he derived a substantial income from a threshing machine, a business which he has increased to large proportions, and which he conducts under the firm name of Langer & Son. In this capacity Mr. Langer gets a large share of the work in Washington county, and himself and machine are in great demand when the grain is stacked high in the fields.

The family of Mr. Langer consists of his wife, who was formerly Theresa Meibus, a native of Austria, whom he married while living in Wisconsin, and the following children: Ferdinand, living at home; Justina, a resident of Portland; Anna, living with her parents; and Agnes, also living at home; Frank and Florence are deceased. Mr. Langer is a broad minded politician, and believes in voting for the man best qualified to serve the public interests. He has held a number of local offices, including that of supervisor, and he has been a member of the school board for fifteen years. He is a distinct credit to the community which holds him an honored citizen, and his relations with his neighbors and fellow townsmen are of a most cordial and friendly nature.

CHARLES EDWARD DEICHMAN. Illinois has contributed to Oregon many of her best citizens, but she has contributed none more worthy of respect than the gentleman whose name is here represented, and who is secretary and manager of the Beaverton Milling Company. Mr. Deichman was born in St. Clair county, January 18, 1863, and is a son of Leonard Deichman, whose birth occurred in Germany August 5, 1835. With his parents Leonard Deichman came to the new world when eight years of age, the family locating in southern Illinois, where the grandfather devoted his attention to farming. The son remained at home until his marriage, and then started out upon an independent business career. After his marriage, which united him with Miss Sarah J. Hemphill, a native of Ireland, he began farming in St. Clair county, Ill., and until 1865 that was the family home. The year last mentioned, however, witnessed the removal of the family to Effingham county, that state, which is still the home of the parents. Of their large family only four are now living: William H., of Dallas, Tex.; Charles Edward, of this review; Peter, of Chicago, Ill.; and Jennie, at home. Throughout his active business career Mr. Deichman carried on agricultural pursuits, and is still capably managing his affairs. His indefatigable industry brought to him the comfortable competence which now enables him to live retired.

The boyhood days of Charles E. Deichman were quietly passed unmarked by any event of special importance. When he had attained his majority he left home and came to the northwest, hoping to find good business opportunities in this great and growing section of the country. After teaching school for four years he was united in marriage, February 5, 1889, with Miss Leonie Helen Victor, a native of Washington county, Ore.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Deichman began housekeeping upon a farm near Hillsboro, there making their home for about eighteen months. In 1890 Mr. Deichman was elected county assessor, which office he capably filled for four years. During that time he removed to Hillsboro, where he embarked in general merchandising, successfully conducting his enterprise for three years. For a similar period he occupied the position of deputy sheriff in Washington county. In 1900 he embarked in the grain trade in Beaverton in connection with the Beaverton Milling Company, of which he is secretary and manager. This business has grown to extensive proportions, and includes not only the purchase and sale of grain, but also the conduct of a flouring mill, and in both of its departments it is proving a profitable venture, returning to the stockholders a good income from their investment.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Deichman has been blessed with three children: Jennie May, Mary Grace, and Charles Leonard. Dr. Deichman belongs to the Masonic Lodge of Hillsboro and both himself and wife are connected with the Eastern Star. His membership relations are also extended to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Mrs. Deichman is connected with the Rebekah degree of that fraternity and with the Degree of Honor, which is the ladies' department of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, to which Mr. Deichman also belongs. He is likewise a member of the United Artisans, and in his political affiliations he is a Republican.

LAWRENCE S. McCONNELL. The present postmaster of Sherwood is also one of the town's most enterprising citizens and merchants. Mr. McConnell was born in Clackamas county, this state, March 13, 1868, and is the son of J. E. McConnell, one of the prominent pioneers of Washington county. The latter was born in Illinois, November 9, 1838, and was reared to hard work on his father's farm, and to such education as his slight leisure permitted. In 1852 he came across the plains with his parents, on the way encountering the usual experiences which fell to emigrants who sought the coast with ox-teams and crude methods of locomotion. The

family settled for a time in Oregon City, Clackamas county, and a short time after the father took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres on the west line of Clackamas county, which was afterward purchased by his son, J. E. The latter married in 1862, Jane Gregg, a native of Iowa, and with his wife continued to live on the old farm until their respective deaths, the former at the age of sixty-two years. J. E. McConnell had the sturdy and reliable characteristics which are invariably associated with the early builders of the state, and his general ability was recognized by the bestowal of many positions of honor and responsibility. Among the many political offices maintained by him with distinct credit may be mentioned that of justice of the peace, an office held for many years. To himself and wife were born nine children, the order of their birth being as follows: Rosa, deceased; Charles, deceased; Mary, living on the old homestead; Lawrence S.; Susan, deceased; Orin, on the home place; Stella, also living on the old farm; Lillie and Dollie, deceased.

Until his twenty-second year Lawrence S. McConnell lived with his parents, and then removed into Sherwood, where he started the mercantile business which has since claimed his attention. Under the firm name of McConnell & Hall he has worked up a large and gratifying trade with the town and surrounding country, and he is pleased to note a continuous increase in the demand for his excellent commodities. In 1864 he married Mary Sears, a native of Wayne county, Ore., in which county she was reared and educated. Mr. McConnell has been postmaster of Sherwood for some years, and in this capacity has faithfully discharged the duties of his important office. His Republican friends also elected him town treasurer, than which no better proof were forthcoming of his reputation for unquestioned integrity.

CHARLES BURNHAM was born July 27, 1835, in Rutlandshire, England, and was sixteen years of age when he left his native land for the new world. It was in February, 1851, that he took up his abode in Ohio, whence he afterward removed to Illinois and later resided for a time in Colorado. From the last-named state he came to Oregon in the fall of 1860, and is now engaged in farming here. While in Colorado he followed mining, and on his removal to the northwest he took up agricultural pursuits, living on the Tualatin river for about nine years. He to-day owns forty-five acres of rich and arable land not far from Tigardville. This was all wild land when it came into his possession, but with characteristic energy he began its cultivation and develop-

ment and is now devoting his energies to the raising of vegetables of all kinds, and also follows stock-raising to some extent. Everything about his place is neat and thrifty in appearance, and his farm indicates his careful supervision.

Mr. Burnham was united in marriage in 1858 to Miss Mary E. Higley, a native of Illinois, and their union was blessed with eleven children, but Henry and Sarah are now deceased. Georgie, Eddie and Lillie have also passed away, and three others died in infancy. Those who still survive are: Albert and Lily, residents of Portland; and Mary L., who is living in Dilley. For a second wife Mr. Burnham married Sibina (Higley) Taylor. In his political views Mr. Burnham is a Democrat and has firm faith in the principles of the party, but has never been an aspirant for office. He belongs to the Church of England and his life has ever been an honorable and upright one, commending him to the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens.

SAMUEL MILLER. The Miller family is well represented in Clackamas county, for the Isaac Wheeldon donation land claim purchased by William Miller, is now occupied by his son and manager, Samuel, and his three daughters, Mollie, Lizzie and Louise. Another son, Edward, occupies an adjoining farm, and George, the fourth son, is telegraph operator for the Southern Pacific at Aurora. One daughter, Clara, is the wife of Henry Zeigler, who is the manager of a large flouring mill, resides in McCracken, Kans. Another daughter, Katie S., is the wife of David H. Wolfer, who resides on a portion of the Miller homestead.

William Miller was born in Pennsylvania, and when a young man joined what was known as the Kiles Colony, near Bethel, Shelby county, Mo. Representatives from this colony emigrated to Oregon in 1877, via San Francisco and Portland, and among them was Mr. Miller, who had in the meantime married and reared a family, and who settled with the colonists at Aurora, Ore. The organization disbanded the following year, or in 1878, and Mr. Miller thereupon disposed of his share of land for \$1,400. He then bought a section of land near Needy, Ore., upon which he lived and farmed until his death in April, 1892, at the age of seventy-seven years. His wife, who survived him until August, 1892, was formerly Katie Beckley, who was born in Pennsylvania, and whose parents died after removing with their children to Hannibal, Mo.

Samuel Miller, manager of the property left by his father, was born in Bethel, Shelby county, Mo., April 21, 1863, and is the youngest son of the four sons and six daughters in his father's family. Since the death of the latter he has

had charge of the farm of one hundred and twenty acres, and with his sisters has a pleasant home in a large, rambling and old-fashioned house, which for comfort and convenience has few equals in the county. This house has been improved by the present owner, modern barns and out houses have added to the general effect of a progressive and up-to-date property, and about seventy acres of the original land have been placed under cultivation. Mr. Miller is a bachelor, and devotes all of his time to his farm, his sisters, and to politics. In the latter capacity he is allied with the Republican party, in which he has taken great interest since long before his voting days. Mr. Miller is engaged in general farming, and has five acres under potatoes, and about nine acres under hops. He is a practical and thorough farmer, and the many evidences of thrift and neatness to be found around his place indicate a continuation of his present good standing among the representative farmers of Clackamas county.

JOHN M. DEARDORFF. There are very few residents in Oregon whose arrival in the state antedates that of Mr. Deardorff, who landed here October 20, 1850. Much of his life was passed in the midst of stirring western scenes, and he could truly say, in reviewing the history of Oregon, "All of which I saw and part of which I was." He was born in Putnam county, Ind., October 10, 1824, and was the oldest in a family of six children who attained mature years. His father, Christian, a Virginian by birth and a farmer by occupation, removed to Indiana in an early day and settled among the pioneers of Putnam county, where he engaged in the milling business. In 1840 he removed to Henry county, Iowa, where he leased a farm for six years. During 1846 he settled in Nauvoo, Ill., which was at that time in a state of excitement through Mormon disturbances. From there Joseph Smith, the Mormon leader, had been taken to Carthage, and was shot at the county jail in that town.

Four years after going to Nauvoo, Mr. Deardorff decided to cast in his fortunes with the people of the far west. Accordingly he made preparations for the long journey. Equipped with two wagons and four yoke of oxen and four yoke of cows he crossed the plains. At the Des Moines river he fell in with a train of about thirty wagons, with whom he proceeded on the journey through a hostile Indian country. The savages had torn down the bridge at Shell creek and would not permit the white men to cut timber with which to construct a passage way across the creek, but, notwithstanding their interference,

the emigrant train wound on its slow way in safety, and on the 20th of October arrived in Oregon, having during the entire journey lost only one man, the victim of cholera. Christian Deardorff settled on a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres in Clackamas county, which he proved up on and acquired as a homestead. There his death occurred December 14, 1884. His wife, who was Matilda Landers, a Virginian, was born August 31, 1802, and died April 30, 1891.

During 1849 J. M. Deardorff went to the pine regions of Wisconsin, traveling on a boat up the Mississippi river. During the voyage many passengers died of the cholera. He was told that brandy was an excellent preventive of the disease, and accordingly fortified himself with some, this being the first time he had ever patronized a saloon. In crossing the Mississippi he stepped into an air hole and almost lost his life. At other times he was in great peril. One time, during the early winter, he was anxious to cross the river and so walked over on the ice, which, being not yet hard, proved a dangerous expedition. When crossing the plains he and a comrade had charge of a team, and with this they started out hunting. They succeeded in getting some shots at buffalo, but almost perished for want of water before they got back to the train. On another occasion a wolf broke into camp and frightened the emigrants. While in the Green river country they were obliged to drive at night, in order to save their cattle from the prostrating effects of the summer sun. Near Fort Hall an Indian rode into the camp one morning on a fine horse and as he started to leave one of the men fired a shot at him; the others were frightened, fearing revenge on the part of other Indians, but nothing further came of the incident. The effects of the journey became so serious for the cattle that at Fort Boise a wagon was discarded and other effects not thought to be necessary, after which they made more satisfactory speed. Toward the last of the trip their stock of provisions became exhausted and they bought afterward from the Indians, who in those parts proved to be more or less friendly. At the start they had thirteen head of stock, but when they reached their destination the number was reduced to five. The wagons being left on account of horses giving out, the mother and two sisters were given accommodations in a pack train. In the spring of the next year father and son returned for the wagons, but the Indians had confiscated them, as well as the feather beds and other articles that had been left in them. All that was left was a Bible and a medicine chest, which the family still have in their possession. The mother and sisters were found in Milwaukee, so the family soon became united.

In search of employment Mr. Deardorff went to Salem, from there walked to Milwaukee, and thence to Oregon City, where a hotel man kindly gave him lodging until he could get a start. Almost his first work was in splitting rails, which occupation he followed at Milwaukee during the winter. In October, 1851, he took up the claim where he now lives, the same consisting of three hundred and twenty acres near Sunnyside, Clackamas county. The first house built on the place has been added to by subsequent improvements, and is a substantial and comfortable home. Here he kept "bachelor's hall" for three years, but, not finding it satisfactory to live alone, he decided to establish domestic ties. His marriage, January 5, 1854, united him with Rachel Ingram, a native of Illinois, and a daughter of James Ingram, who was born in Tennessee, spent some years in Illinois, thence removed to Iowa, and in 1852 crossed the plains to Oregon, settling on a donation claim in Clackamas county. This place he subsequently traded for a farm a short distance west of Portland, and there he spent his last years. Mrs. Deardorff died July 28, 1901, at the age of sixty-four years. Of her children, James Henry, of Santa Ana, Cal., is engaged in raising oranges, soft shell walnuts and apricots; William Albert is also living at Santa Ana; John Bennett continues on the home farm, of which he has charge; the only daughter, Anna, died at the age of eighteen months.

In early life Mr. Deardorff voted with the Democrats, but when that party wanted to make Oregon a slave state he transferred his allegiance to the Republican party, adhering to it the rest of his life. In religion he was connected with the Christian Church. To those who inquired of him concerning the early days of Oregon he was an exceedingly entertaining conversationalist and companion. His memory of pioneer events was fresh, and his narration of the same forceful and vivid. He told how, in 1856, flour was sold at such high prices that it was practically beyond the reach of the moneyless farmers, who were obliged to adopt such substitutes as were available. By working for a week it was possible for him to earn a fifty-pound sack of shorts, which the family used to take the place of flour and which would last a year. The first wagon he owned was bought second-hand for \$30 and was in a very dilapidated condition, but by careful repairing he was able to use it for a few years. For a team he used a yoke of oxen which he brought from Iowa across the plains. For his first horses he paid \$75 each, and from these he raised a team that he sold for \$500. His first horse bought lived to a great age and was the mother of many fine animals, representing in their selling price at least \$1,000, and enabling Mr. Deardorff by their sale to gain the needed money with which to im-

prove his place. In 1896 he turned the control of the land over to his son, and three years later rented it to Charles Mull. In addition to this property he owned seven and one-half acres near Portland, for which he paid \$1,000 and which he sold for \$9,000. He also had a house and lot on Ankeny street, East Portland, a lot in the Villa, two and one-half acres in the suburbs of Portland, a tract of six acres and another of five acres in Lentz, Multnomah county, forty acres of unimproved land on the hill near his home, and forty acres of unimproved property in the forks of Deep creek, the whole representing an important money value, and proving Mr. Deardorff to have been a man of wise judgment in his investments. After a lingering illness Mr. Deardorff passed away December 7, 1902.

TRUMAN C. ACKERSON. Ever since coming to his present farm in Clackamas county, in 1888, Mr. Ackerson has devoted himself to its cultivation and improvement. The one hundred and fifteen acres which he bought had been partly improved, and his has been the task of clearing and cultivating the remainder. The land is devoted to general farm products, in addition to which he has five acres in hops, and a hop drier and storage house where the hops are kept until sent to the market. The buildings on the place are substantial, but it is Mr. Ackerson's intention to replace the present small house with one more commodious and more adapted to the needs of his family.

Mr. Ackerson was born in Peoria, Ill., April 11, 1848, a son of Garret and Annie (Cody) Ackerson, natives respectively of Ohio and Michigan. The paternal grandfather, Thomas Ackerson, a native of Pennsylvania, became a farmer in Ohio, from which state he removed to Illinois, later going to Wisconsin, but finally returning to Illinois, where he died at the age of ninety-eight years in the city of Peoria. The maternal grandfather, Darius Cody, was of eastern birth, and engaged in farming successfully in Ohio, Illinois and Wisconsin, but finally went to Nebraska, and there died at seventy-five years of age. During his early life Garret Ackerson was a farmer in Illinois, but when his son, Truman C., was five years of age he removed to Wisconsin, and eleven years later established the family home in Nebraska, settling on a farm in Johnson county, ten miles west of Tecumseh. There he died in the fall of 1901 when eighty-six years of age. The farm which he cultivated comprised two hundred acres and under his oversight was brought to a high degree of cultivation.

In a family of five sons and two daughters, Truman C. Ackerson was next to the oldest, and his education was received mainly in Wis-



Dean Blanchard

consin, but was very limited, owing to the fact that he had to be self-supporting from an early age. When he was twenty-one he took up a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres, and there began independent farming. The place was proved up on and continued to be his home for fourteen years. When he disposed of the property, in 1876, he came to Oregon and settled at Oswego, where he was employed as a laborer for three years. During 1879 he removed to French Prairie in Marion county, where he rented a farm of two hundred acres. Two years later he removed to another farm, still continuing as a renter, and in addition he operated a hop yard for seven years. The savings of these years were carefully hoarded and enabled him, in 1888, to purchase the home which he now enjoys. Since coming to this locality he has acted as a school director, and in previous years had filled a similar position in another part of Oregon. In politics he votes with the Republicans. He is an active member of the Congregational Church and has officiated as a member of its board of deacons. During his residence in Nebraska he married Mary Ann Linford, who was born near Terre Haute, Ind. She is a daughter of George Linford, a native of England, who accompanied his parents to the United States and settled on a farm near Terre Haute, Ind. From there he moved to Nebraska and settled near Tecumseh, which continued to be his home up to the time of his death during the spring of 1903. In the family of Mr. Ackerson there are five sons and five daughters, namely: Hattie, who is the wife of Adolph Myers; Mrs. Alice Cone; Emma, wife of Joseph Burhart; George, who is living near Dayton, Wash.; Ralph, also in Washington; David, May and Mabel (twins), Charles and Garret, all of whom are on the home farm in Clackamas county.

JUDGE DEAN BLANCHARD. In fashioning his meritorious career Judge Dean Blanchard has builded substantially and well, and among his other western undertakings has associated his name irrevocably with the upbuilding of the town of Rainier. As a boy Judge Blanchard breathed the inspiring air of far off Maine, in which state he was born at Madison, December 20, 1832. His first impressions of life and work were gained on the paternal farm, where early hours and plenty of muscular exertion contributed to health of mind and body. At the age of ten he removed with his parents to Woodstock, N. B., where he lived for three years, going then to Houlton, Me., where the father engaged in the hotel business.

When the family fortunes were shifted to the Pacific coast in 1853, the journey being accom-

plished by boat, via the Nicaragua route to San Francisco, Judge Blanchard spent six weeks in Portland, and then accepted a clerkship with Captain Knighton of St. Helens, in a general merchandise store. 1855 found him participating in the Indian outbreak on the Snake river, during which rebellion he drove a six mule team for the government, and had plenty of opportunity to study Indian methods of warfare. In the fall of 1855 he entered into partnership with his father in putting in a hundred acres of wheat in Santa Clara Valley, Cal., this venture, however, proving disastrous owing to a devastating drought. Thereafter the son was glad to accept another clerkship in St. Helens, after which he clerked in the Indian department at Vancouver for a few months. Returning to St. Helens he again clerked for Captain Knighton, and in 1859 went to Fort Colvill, and as a carpenter assisted in the construction of the fort at that place. In an effort to get to Walla Walla, Wash., with four ordinary, two saddle, and two pack horses, he had the misfortune to lose his four footed friends one night, and was at the mercy of what is known as shank's express. However, he happened to fall in with good samaritans who saw him safely to the end of his journey, and, having nothing else to do, he returned whence he came.

At the Cascades Judge Blanchard worked at the carpenter's trade for a short time, and in '60 worked at carpentering for the government in Vancouver. The following year he worked at his trade in Portland, and in connection therewith worked at surveying, he having learned both surveying and navigation while attending school in the east. The spring of '62 found Mr. Blanchard balancing up accounts and acting as general manager for G. W. Vaughn, of Portland, a position maintained until coming to Rainier in the fall of '63. The drawing card at this place was some sawmill property which he purchased in partnership with T. S. Trevett, after which was erected the saw mill which has since hummed its way to a large and increasing lumber business, and which at present still continues to use up forest products. About the time of the milling venture Mr. Blanchard enlarged his prospects by engaging in a general merchandise business, and having done so much towards starting the town a postoffice department was naturally added, and for thirty years the founder of Rainier was also its postmaster.

In 1858 Mr. Blanchard received substantial recognition from his Republican friends through his election to the office of county auditor, and this proved the beginning of a number of political responsibilities inspired by his peculiar fitness to serve the public interests. He was afterward elected county clerk, the first of Columbia county, and in 1874 was elected county judge, serving

eight years. During his term of office he raised the county to a solid financial basis, and refused the nomination for a third term. He was instrumental in securing the incorporation of Rainier, and was elected first treasurer of the embryo town, a position maintained at the present time. In 1892 he was again elected to the county judgeship for four years. As a promoter of education he has exerted a wholesome influence in elevating the standard of education in his locality, his work while a member of the school board having been fraught with particularly far reaching results. Judge Blanchard has been a member of the Masonic order for forty years, and is now connected with St. John's chapter, R. A. M., of Astoria, and secretary of Rainier Lodge No. 24. Judge Blanchard is one of the men of brawn and brain and sterling worth who have invaded this western country with but one result, that of leaving behind them permanent reminders of their ability to turn to account for themselves and others, the great opportunities by which they have been surrounded.

PAUL WESSINGER. Now a resident of Portland, Mr. Wessinger is a native of Germany, born in the city of Esslingen on the Neckar, in Wurtemberg, February 9, 1859. His father, Prof. Wilhelm Wessinger, was born in the Black Forest and for some years was an instructor in a boys' seminary at Esslingen, but later assisted in founding and became a professor in the gymnasium or Latin high school of Stuttgart, a position that he continued to occupy until advancing years led to his retirement. In religion he was a devout Lutheran and died in that faith. The family of which he was a member had long been identified with Black Forest regions, and his father was a farmer there. His wife, Emelia (Mack) Wessinger, was the daughter of a merchant and was born in Vaiblingen. Of her six children four are living, one son and three daughters, the latter in Germany. The son, Paul, who was third in order of birth, is the only member of the family in America. From the age of six years he was reared in Stuttgart, where he attended public school and the gymnasium, graduating from the classical department in 1875.

On leaving school Mr. Wessinger was apprenticed to a leading commercial house in Stuttgart, serving for two years, and meantime attended a mercantile school of evenings. On the expiration of his time he began to receive wages, and gradually rose until he was chosen head book-keeper in 1880. Three years later he resigned to accept a position as representative for a large linen manufacturing house in the northern part of Germany, in which capacity he traveled over Germany for two and one-half years. During

the fall of 1885 he came to the United States and direct to Portland, where, December 10 of that year, he married Anna Weinhard, a native of Portland and daughter of Henry Weinhard. They are the parents of two children, Milla, and Henry William.

Immediately after settling in Portland Mr. Wessinger became associated with Weinhard's brewery, taking a position at the bottom and gradually acquiring a knowledge of the business which rendered possible his advancement to more responsible positions. For five years he was connected with the brewing department and for ten years conducted the malt house, during which time more than one million bushels of barley were made into malt. During 1891-92 he spent six months in Germany, where he visited all the principal breweries and made a special study of the malting business. His observations were productive of many new ideas and were utilized, as far as possible, on his return to Portland, where the malt house is now conducted according to the most approved modern methods. Thirty of the leading breweries of Germany were personally visited by him, and his careful study of their method of work showed to him their weaknesses and their strength, so that he returned prepared to utilize what his judgment told him would prove profitable. In addition to his visits, he studied the malting business under Professor Aubrey, the celebrated chemist and brewing expert. Since his return he has given his attention closely to the management of the brewery. During 1885 they sold twelve thousand barrels, which number was increased to fifty-five thousand in 1892, and in 1896 they began to ship in carload lots, since which time a large and important business has been built up, extending throughout the west.

The twenty-first biennial session of the Oregon legislature, in 1901, appointed thirty-three members to compile a new city charter for Portland, and Mr. Wessinger was among the number chosen. He was also one of the committee of five appointed to raise funds for the purchase of a silver service for the battleship Oregon. For several terms he served as a director of the Mechanics' fair. At this writing he is deeply interested in the Lewis and Clark exposition, of which he is a director and leading worker, being chairman of the grounds and buildings committee. As chairman of the special committee of three, he made a recommendation for the site which was the final selection of the commission as the grounds for the exposition. In addition, he is a member of the press and publicity committee, a member of the finance and executive committees, and in other ways a contributor to the progress of the work having as its object the success of the exposition. He is a member of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, the Manufacturers' asso-



L. F. True

ciation, the National Brewers' association, and the Brewers' Association of the Northwest, of which latter he is secretary. Politically he is a Democrat of the gold standard type, but is a supporter of the Roosevelt administration. When a boy in Germany he was confirmed in the Lutheran Church and still adheres to that faith. Music and art may be said to be his hobbies. While in Europe he enjoyed visiting the principal galleries of the Old World, where he saw many of the most famous productions of the masters. He is a member of the Arion Choral society, and finds in attendance upon its rehearsals and in a study of music much of his greatest pleasure, while his family, like himself, are also fond of this recreation.

CHARLES F. TRUE. The career of Charles F. True, one of the large hop raisers and general farmers of Washington county, should be an inspiration to those who are left early at the mercy of their own resources, and at an immature age confronted with the serious and responsible side of life. Mr. True gained his first impressions of this world in his seacoast home in Cumberland county, Me., where he was born January 16, 1845. From infancy it was his delight to watch the various craft in storm and calm, and the sea element naturally predominated in his general view of life. At the age of eleven he was deprived of the care and solicitude of his mother, and after her death he was practically thrown on the world, to conquer it as best he could. His father was a ship-builder, and it was but natural that when the necessity for self support interfered with his education and childish pastimes, he should take to the water. For two years he sailed before the mast, and for nine years thereafter served as officer on sailing craft, and from this hazardous but always interesting occupation, stepped into a calling of equal danger, and requiring equal courage and fortitude, that of the soldier and defender of his country.

In 1863 Mr. True enlisted in Company C, Thirty-second Maine Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered in at Augusta, Me., December 23. The regiment, which was one of the bravest and most venturesome of the war, was sent first to Alexandria, Va., and attached to the Ninth Corps, and afterward participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Bethany Church, Cold Harbor, and the assault on Petersburg. In less than a year after leaving Maine, but sixty of the nine hundred and thirty-nine soldiers in the regiment were available for service. Of this gallant body of volunteers eighteen officers and one hundred and sixty-five men were killed on the field; thirty-four died in Rebel prisons; one hundred and forty-two were in the

hospitals; and four hundred and forty-five received non-mortal wounds. It is doubtful if any regiment during the Civil war made a more disastrous showing, or could produce a more remarkable record. Mr. True was himself twice wounded in the advance on Petersburg, and in consequence was laid up in the hospital at Alexandria for four months. This terminated his martial career, and with multitudinous memories of the grim and terrible side of warfare, he returned to his home in Maine after his discharge, entertaining a keen appreciation of the desirability of peace.

Soon after the war Mr. True boarded the steamer Meldon, bound for Portland, via the Horn, and arrived at his destination September 17, 1867. For some time he engaged in the lumber business in Portland, and thereafter assumed charge of the ranch of D. Logan, which responsibility he relinquished upon his marriage with Lucetta Van Curan in 1871. Mrs. True was born in the state of Iowa, and crossed the plains with her uncle in 1863. After their marriage the young people settled in McMinnville, where Mr. True conducted a meat shop for a year, and then purchased the farm upon which he now lives. For a few years he followed the carpenter's trade, and in 1883 moved onto his farm, which was densely covered with timber, and an absolute stranger to any kind of improvement. He has erected a modern residence, barns and outhouses, and has a very pleasant and valuable home property. Mr. True is one of the large hop raisers of this section, and is one of the best known and most influential of the farmers around Middleton. He is one of those men who would be a credit to any community, and who are especially appreciated in the west, where force of character, grim determination and ability to cope with all manner of conditions are of paramount importance. Mr. True is a Republican in political affiliation, and is fraternally associated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in which organization he has held every office. He is also identified with the Grand Army of the Republic. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. True, of whom William is a farmer of Washington county; Estella is the wife of C. L. Shaddock, of Pineville, Ore.; Blake is living at home; and Albion is deceased.

JOHN H. CLEAR. One of the enterprising farmers of Washington county is John H. Clear, who was born at Fort Wayne, Ind., October 8, 1837, and was reared and educated in his native town. His father was a blacksmith by trade and had a busy little shop in Fort Wayne, where he catered to a large trade, and managed to maintain his family in comfort.

While quite young John H. Clear helped his father in the blacksmith shop, and had all a child's enthusiasm for this novel and always interesting occupation. After leaving home at the age of eighteen he found employment as a boatman on the Wabash & Erie canal, and after working thus for a couple of years, removed to a farm in the vicinity of Sturgis, Mich. Also, he lived for six months in South Bend, Ind., and was then employed in a saw-mill in Iowa. From the latter state he went to Missouri, and in that state was united in marriage with Louise Graham in 1860. With his wife Mr. Clear came to Walla Walla, Wash., in 1864, making the trip with ox teams, and being nearly six months on the road. After two years in the Washington city he removed to Roseburg, Ore., and at the expiration of a year homesteaded the claim upon which he still lives, and which was heavily timbered. He is himself responsible for the many fine improvements instituted on his property, and he is justly proud of possessing one of the best farms in Washington county.

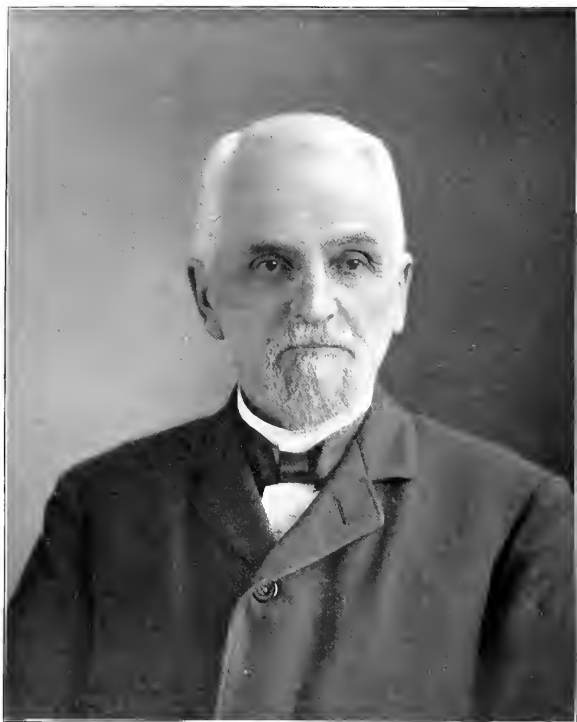
In 1862 Mr. Clear was drafted into the Missouri state militia for service in the Civil War, and was engaged in the service until being mustered out December 12, 1863. His command was engaged principally in scouting and bushwhacking, and Mr. Clear saw many occasions when he was beset by imminent danger. In politics he is a Republican, and has served on the school board as trustee and clerk. He is a welcome member of the Grange, and is outside doorkeeper of the lodge. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Clear are: Sarah J., of Oregon City; Margaret A., deceased, of Middleton, Ore.; Susan M., of Middleton; Mary A., of Oregon City; Amanda E., living at home; and William A., also at home.

S. E. WRENN. An enterprise in Portland which commands the confidence of the industrial community, and which is characteristic of the resourcefulness of its president and the largeness of opportunity of which it is an exponent, is the Multnomah Trunk & Box Company's manufactory, doing an annual business of \$150,000, and employing one hundred and twenty men. This concern is the outcome of a modest little undertaking along the same line inaugurated by S. E. Wrenn in 1885, his available assets at the time being \$400 in cash and a fund of inexhaustible determination. Located at the foot of Harrison street, at what is now Smith's Mill, the unassuming dimensions of the business were soon perceptibly broadened, and resulted in the formation of the Multnomah Box Company, supplanted in 1899 by the Multnomah Trunk & Box Company, incorporated for \$60,000, with Mr. Wrenn as president and general manager.

From the first it has been the policy of the management to manufacture their commodities from the crude logs, and after a start had been secured the company erected a saw-mill, box factory, dry kilns, trunk factory, boiler house, and a new dock and wharf. The capacity of the mill is sixty thousand feet of lumber a day, and all manner of box goods are turned out, also veneering for ships and general use, which find their way all over the west. A large assortment of trunks are manufactured according to the most approved styles, and for the disposal of this class of goods Mr. Wrenn has a retail store at No. 132 Sixth street. Four distinct departments represent the extent of the manufactory, viz.: the box, veneer, trunk, and saw-mill departments. From 1892 until 1898 Mr. Wrenn leased Smith's Mill, and ran the same until the incorporation of his new company, and the removal of his business to the present site. The original site comprised three acres, but additions have since been made of nine acres on the Willamette river.

A descendant of Christopher Wrenn, who came with Lord Fairfax to Virginia, Mr. Wrenn was born July 19, 1855, in Loudoun county, Va., a son of Philip and Susan (Vermillion) Wrenn, natives respectively of Fairfax and Prince William counties, Va. The family is of English descent, and with few exceptions the American representatives have been planters. Philip Wrenn was a millwright by trade, and afterward engaged in farming four miles from Alexander, Va., where his death eventually occurred. His wife, who is now a resident of Washington, D. C., is the mother of eleven children, ten of whom attained maturity and are still living, S. E. being the fourth oldest in the family, and the only one on the coast.

Under his father's instruction S. E. Wrenn learned the trade of millwright, and also learned to be a practical farmer. After the death of his father, when the son was twenty years of age, the latter continued to live with his mother on the home farm until his removal to Adams county, Ill., in 1879. The following year he went to Benton county and practiced his trade of millwright and carpenter, and in the spring of 1881 removed to the state of Washington, where he contracted for railroad ties for the railroad. In the fall of the same year he located on Pend d'Oreille, Idaho, on the Northern Pacific, where he contracted and erected buildings for a few months. In Benton county Mr. Wrenn contracted for the Oregon Pacific Railroad, and in Independence, Polk county, built and contracted for a year. His association with the city of Portland began in the spring of 1883, where he worked at his trade until starting his present business in 1885.



Thomas T. Struble.

In Washington county, Ore., Mr. Wrenn was united in marriage with Katie S. Johns, a native of Washington county, whose parents were very early pioneers of the state. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wrenn, of whom Ashby is in business with his father; the other children being: Moultrie; Theresa; and Grover Cleveland. Mr. Wrenn is a gold Democrat in political affiliation. He was fire commissioner under Governor Pennoyer until resigning his position, and he has been prominently before the public in various capacities. Fraternally he is associated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Wrenn is a charter member of the Northern Box Manufacturers' association, and is a member of the executive board. He is also identified with the Commercial Club. The beautiful home of the Wrenn family is located on Corbett and Abernethy streets, and is the center of extended hospitality and all-around good fellowship. Mr. Wrenn occupies a conspicuous place among the solid reliable business men of Portland, and a continuation of his past and present success is hoped for by his hosts of friends and well-wishers.

THOMAS T. STRUBLE. A resident of Portland since 1872 and meantime variously identified with important interests in this city. Mr. Struble was born at Sprout Hill, Sussex county, N. J., May 1, 1834, being a son of Isaac and Emma (Teasdale) Struble, natives respectively of Sprout Hill and Deckertown, Sussex county. His paternal grandfather, John Struble, was born in New Jersey of German descent and followed farming pursuits. The maternal grandfather, Thomas Teasdale, was born in Deckertown, of English descent, and married a Miss Coxe, a native of England. By occupation he was a tanner. Two of his sons, Thomas C. and John, became eminent Baptist ministers.

The year 1838 found Isaac Struble in Stafford county, Va., but in 1839 he removed to Spottsylvania county, where he conducted a farm for eight years. During 1847 he established his home in Chesterville, Morrow (then Knox) county, Ohio, where he followed farming. Ten years later he settled in Johnson county, Iowa, and still later made his home in Tama county, that state, where he died. A man of mechanical ability, he found this gift of use to him, in connection with and in addition to his agricultural pursuits. For years he was an elder in the Presbyterian Church. By his first marriage he had two sons and two daughters, all but one of whom still survive. Of his second marriage there were eight children, seven of whom are living, Thomas T. being the eldest of the family, while the youngest, William Edwin, is also a

resident of Portland. Another son, Isaac S., of Lemars, Iowa, was for three years a member of an Iowa regiment during the Civil war and has since represented the Eleventh Iowa district in congress three terms. James H. is also an attorney of Lemars, while George R. is an attorney in Toledo, Iowa, from which city he was elected to the Iowa legislature and served as president of the senate. Mrs. Rebecca Wheeler died in Johnson county, Iowa; Mrs. Hannah Woodward lives in Kansas; and Mrs. Emma Graham is a resident of Cedar Rapids.

When thirteen years of age Thomas T. Struble accompanied his parents to Chesterville, Ohio, where he attended public school. While residing in Virginia he began to haul wood to Fredericksburg, using horses and oxen for motive power. In Ohio he had special advantages under excellent teachers in a select school conducted by Rev. John Burns. When fifteen he began to clerk for Page & Hance in Chesterville, Ohio. After his father was elected justice of the peace, the son was employed in writing the docket and thus acquired skill in penmanship as well as a slight knowledge of law. Later he returned to the mercantile business as head salesman and bookkeeper. In 1855 he married Elizabeth R. Shipley, who was born in Knox county, Ohio, her parents, Benedict and Abigail (Randolph) Shipley, having removed there from Pennsylvania. Of their marriage are four children, namely: Walter B., an accountant with Bis-singer & Co., of Portland; Wallace R., a clergyman now in Chicago; George R., chief engineer for the Union Meat Company; and J. Holt, who is with the Southern Pacific Railroad.

During the Civil war Mr. Struble was a member of the Ohio National Guard. May 11, 1864, he was mustered into the service of the United States at Camp Chase. From there he was sent to the defense of Washington and was stationed at Fort Williams, in the defenses south of the Potomac, as a member of Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Ohio Infantry. On being mustered out, in August of 1864, he returned to his home and resumed the shoe-manufacturing business. Later he clerked for Bartlett & Goble. He dates his residence in Portland from May 16, 1872. Immediately after his arrival he became bookkeeper and clerk at the New Metropolis. A short time afterward he became bookkeeper for Stimson & Co., lumber manufacturers, whose books he opened and afterward kept satisfactorily until April 25, 1873, when he became collector for the Portland Water Company. Two months later his salary was raised from \$100 to \$125 a month, his duties embracing the supervision of the supply and distribution of the water. Two years after starting his salary was raised to \$150. In 1885 he was elected clerk of

school district No. 1, which embraced all of Portland. When the city purchased the water-works he was employed as cashier and book-keeper of the operating committee, opening the books and having charge of them for one year and seven months. In August, 1886, the present system of paying at the office instead of by collection was inaugurated by him, and about a year later he resigned. He has since engaged in the real-estate business, with office at No. 250 Main street. Politically he was at one time a Republican, but since 1896 has identified himself with the Democratic party, and still declares himself a Democrat. His connection with Masonry began in Chester Lodge No. 238, and he is now an honorary member and ex-secretary of Portland Lodge No. 55, A. F. & A. M., of Portland, Ore. In addition he is associated with Lincoln-Garfield Post No. 3, G. A. R., and Pacific Lodge No. 17, A. O. U. W., with the work of both of which he is actively connected.

CHARLES WINSTON NOBLITT. A noteworthy position among the pioneers of Oregon is held by Mr. Noblitt, of Clackamas county, who is a pioneer of 1852. He was born in Grayson county, Va., November 14, 1822, being a son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Knuckles) Noblitt, natives of Virginia, where the mother died. In 1837 the father took his family to Missouri and settled in Ray county, where he arrived in June, hopeful of the future and earnestly desiring to attain a home of his own. These ambitions were never fulfilled, for he died in September following his arrival. Before leaving Grayson county he had filled the office of sheriff, and while riding around the country on duties connected with this office he wore a pair of silver spurs, which are now in the possession of his son, Charles Winston. In the family there were three sons and four daughters, namely: Euphemia, who was born January 19, 1809; G. W., who died in Missouri; Addison S., who was born in August, 1816, and died September 16, 1893, at seventy-seven years of age; Pulaski H., who was born January 23, 1819, and died in Missouri; Dorthala H., who was born March 2, 1821, and died in Oregon; Charles Winston; and Susanna E., who was born March 23, 1824, and is now living in Texas.

Very few educational advantages brightened the boyhood years of Mr. Noblitt. At eighteen years of age he secured employment in teaming and general farming. Two years later he rented a forty-acre tract in Ray county, Mo., which he purchased a year later. After two years he moved to a tract on the Missouri river in the same county, and about the same time bought out a livery business in Camden. After operating it

for eighteen months, in 1852 he crossed the plains with ox teams, spending three months and twenty-six days in the journey from the time of leaving St. Joseph, Mo., May 4, until landing was made at Eagle Creek August 28. In 1853 he took up a donation claim of three hundred and fifteen acres at Needy, Clackamas county, where he has one hundred acres under cultivation, and improved with a neat residence and substantial barns.

In addition to managing the donation claim, upon which he still resides, Mr. Noblitt has had other interests. In 1874 he was mail contractor from Portland to Salem, via Silverton, and ran the stage every day but Sunday. In 1889 he started a livery stable in Oregon City, and this he operated successfully until July, 1899, when he disposed of the property. During the Indian wars of the early days he enlisted in a company of volunteers, October 16, 1855, and served until his honorable discharge, February 7, 1856, holding the rank of sergeant. He is identified with the Grange and in politics votes with the Democratic party. The office of road supervisor he filled a number of years ago, in addition to which he served as deputy sheriff under Sheriffs John Myers, Hedges, Shepps, and Ganong.

March 1, 1846, in Ray county, Mo., occurred the marriage of Mr. Noblitt and Katherine Sconce, who was born in Kentucky January 18, 1822, and died July 14, 1888. Her father, John Sconce, a Kentuckian by birth, migrated to Missouri in an early day and engaged in farming there until his death. During the Indian wars in Florida he served in the United States volunteer army as a captain. In the family of Mr. Noblitt there were eight children, and five of these are now living. John makes his home in Molalla, Ore.; Sarah Ann died on the plains while the family were coming west and was buried near Fort Kearney; Margaret Jane, Mrs. Moreland, has had charge of her father's home since the death of her mother; Mary Emma died in Oregon; Charles Robert is now in Oregon City; Walter remains at home; and Minnie married Hal E. Burns and lives in Portland.

FRANK SCHMITT. Although but recently organized, the Frank Schmitt & Co. mill may safely be counted upon as one of the substantial and enduring business institutions of Portland, as it is owned and managed by thoroughly capable men whose training in the milling business covers many years' practical experience. It was organized March 17, 1902, with a capital stock of \$20,000, which has since been increased to \$40,000, and in the hands of such men as Frank Schmitt, president; J. L. Hembree, secretary; and J. B. Carr, manager, it is safe to predict a

brilliant future for the company. It is finely located upon a block of ground at East Eighth and Taylor streets, is two stories in height and 75x133 feet in dimensions. It is equipped with an eighty-horse-power engine, one hundred-horse-power boiler, besides the most modern labor-saving machinery which it is possible to find in a similar plant. There is a dry kiln and steam house in connection with the mill, where the material is prepared for the manufacture of sash, doors, windows, blinds, moulding, and all house-fitting materials, and it is universally conceded that the Frank Schmitt & Co. mill has a larger output than any similar mill in the city. A force of from forty to fifty men are employed in the mill.

Frank Schmitt was born near Mendota, Ill., March 20, 1858. His father, Joseph Schmitt, was a native of Bavaria, Germany, whence he immigrated to America, settling in Illinois upon a tract of unimproved government land, which he brought to a high state of cultivation, and upon which his death occurred when his son Frank was a lad of six years. His wife, who was also a native of Bavaria, and to whom he was married in Illinois, now makes her home in East Portland. To the parents were born four children, those besides Frank being Mrs. Barbara McNamee, of Portland; and Frances and Ignatius, who also reside here. After the father's death the family continued to reside in Illinois until 1871, in which year the mother brought the children to the west by way of San Francisco, their first stop being made at Red Bluff, Cal. From there they went by stage a distance of three hundred miles to Harrisburg, Ore., later to Salem, and finally reached Portland, where the mother purchased a block of land bounded by Ninth and Tenth, and East Pine and Oak streets. After attending school a few years the son Frank began to show an interest in and inclination for business life, and at the age of sixteen years commenced to learn the planing-mill business. For two years he was with George Ainslee & Co., and then with Nicolai Brothers Company, where he remained for twenty-six years, beginning at the lowest round of the ladder and working his way up until he became superintendent of the mill. For ten years he had been a stockholder in the company. His resignation took effect in February, 1902, and the following month witnessed the organization of the company of which he is now the head, and which is without doubt the finest mill in the city of Portland.

In Portland Mr. Schmitt and Miss Mary Hembree were united in marriage, and to them two children were born, Norman, and Malvina. Mrs. Schmitt is a native of Yamhill county, and the daughter of J. T. Hembree, one of the early pioneers to the state of Oregon. Mr. Schmitt

holds membership in the Ancient Order of United Workmen and Woodmen of the World, and in religious matters is identified with the Roman Catholic Church. Politically he uses his influence in favor of the Republican party. In his character Mr. Schmitt combines those qualities of mind and heart that render him deservedly popular and secure to him the friendship of all with whom he comes in contact.

JAMES OLSON. The term self-made can in all truth be applied to Mr. Olson. When he assumed the responsibility of life on his own account he was empty-handed, but having a good stock of pluck, determination and perseverance in his make-up he put it to the best use possible in surmounting the difficulties that beset his pathway. As a result we to-day find him at the head of one of the largest business enterprises in Portland, the Portland Shipbuilding Company. Mr. Olson comes of sturdy Norwegian ancestors, and his grandfather, who was an iron miner in the Norseland, lived to the venerable age of eighty-seven years. The father of James was a contractor and builder.

Of the thirteen children comprised in the family, James Olson was the only one to immigrate to this country. In Skeen, Norway, which is only twenty miles distant from Christiania, the capital, his birth occurred March 29, 1850, he being the eldest child. From his father he learned the carpenter's trade thoroughly, and when, at the early age of seventeen, in 1867, he determined to come to America, he was not without a trade, albeit his pocketbook was sadly depleted. From Liverpool he took the sailer Levi, which, after a six-months' journey around the Horn, finally landed its weary burden of passengers at Portland. Accepting the first honorable work that came to hand, Mr. Olson hired out as a farm hand, and among other things did considerable teaming, besides cutting and hauling cordwood. Continuing this employment for several years, he finally, in 1874, engaged in work which was more in keeping with his tastes, as at that time he entered the employ of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company as a carpenter, and until 1882 served the company faithfully and well. Deciding to start in business on his own account, he at once established a boat-yard at the foot of Yamhill street, where he met with merited success, but in 1889 he moved to his present quarters, at the foot of Meade street, where he is advantageously situated on the river, his yard having a frontage of seven hundred feet and a depth of four hundred feet. It is conceded by all to be the finest shipyard in the city of Portland, and from its docks have gone boats that plied almost all the known waters, among them being

the Vulcan, Sarah Dixon, Flyer, Hustler, Ellwood, Pomona, Altoona, Nečata and the city dredge, besides scores of other boats. The plant is run by steam power, and an average of over fifty hands are employed to carry on the work. The company was incorporated under its present title in 1898.

Mr. Olson was married in Portland to Miss Anne Margaret Christianson, who was born in South Jutland, Denmark. Three children were born of their marriage: Marion, who is in the livery business; Maude; and Florence. In political affairs Mr. Olson is in sympathy with the Republican party, and grasps every opportunity to advance the cause of the party, both by voice and vote. Among the fraternal societies he is enrolled as a member of the Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and of the latter organization he is a past officer in Fidelity Lodge. In 1900 Mr. Olson took his family on an extended trip through the old country, visiting the scenes of his early childhood in Norway, besides the many places of interest in Denmark, Germany, France and England.

JOHN M. SIMPSON has lived on his present farm of one hundred and fifty acres, four miles from Hillsboro, Washington county, since 1867, and, judging from the many evidences of thrift which greet the beholder of his prosperity, he has during this time realized many of his most sanguine expectations. Previous to settling down in a permanent Western home Mr. Simpson traveled extensively through California and the northwest, engaged in various occupations, and perceptibly broadened his general knowledge of men and events. He was born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, July 23, 1828, and when two years old was taken by his parents to Wayne county, Mich., where his father bought a farm and lived for five years. For the following two years they lived in Huron county, Mich., going thence to Laporte county, Ind., and at the expiration of four years to Van Buren county, Mich. This terminated the earthly pilgrimage of the parents, for both of their deaths occurred in Van Buren county at advanced ages.

The gold excitement which swept over the country in '49 penetrated the confines of the Michigan farm, and upset the deliberate calculations of the farmer lad, John M. Simpson, who, with three companions, started out upon what proved an adventurous jaunt across the plains. The men had four yoke of oxen between them, and February 20, 1849, turned their backs upon tried conditions in the middle west and hopefully faced the land of the western sea. They chose the northern route, and when about two hundred

and forty miles out from Salt Lake City, Utah, the oxen gave out, and Mr. Simpson was obliged reluctantly to leave his teams behind him. With a pack on his back and stout determination in his heart he sallied forth on foot to Hangtown, Cal., a distance of fourteen hundred miles, during this long tramp subsisting chiefly on pinola and dried corn meal. During this entire trip he had no coat or blanket, and at night generally slept beneath the shelter of a bit of brush. The hardships of such a journey can not be appreciated by the present generation. It is worthy of note that during his journey overland he did two things that probably no other man of his day did—swam the North Platte river, and for a time worked for Brigham Young at Salt Lake City, while waiting for one of his companions. Footsore and weary he arrived within the limits of Hangtown August 7, 1849, having accomplished a really remarkable feat, and one before which the strongest man might be expected to quail.

Once in the west Mr. Simpson turned his attention to mining in Eldorado county, Cal., going thence to Sierra county, where he mined for ten years. He afterward spent a summer in Boise City, Idaho, and then tried his luck in the silver mines of Nevada. In the spring of 1865 he went to Virginia City, Mont., and Helena, returning thence to Boise City, Idaho, where he mined for a couple of years. After a winter in Washington county, Ore., he returned to Idaho, and in the fall of 1866 returned to Washington county and was united in marriage with Mary A. Stewart, who was born near Witch Hazel, Washington county, a daughter of Charles and Martha (Woods) Stewart, natives of Missonri, who came to Oregon in 1846. At this very early day the Stewarts were eight months in crossing the plains, and they located near Salem, spending the first winter in a log cabin, and living on boiled wheat. The following spring they took up land near Oregon City, but not liking that region gave up their claim and took up a claim of six hundred and forty acres about eight miles east of Hillsboro. Here they erected another log cabin, proceeded to improve and cultivate their land, and made this their home until the retirement of Mr. Stewart to Hillsboro about 1870. Here this intrepid pioneer died in 1898, on September 3, having attained to eighty-one years, eleven more than the scriptural allotment. His wife died August 26, 1902, and was more than seventy years of age. Mr. Stewart was a man of leading characteristics, and among the creditable occurrences in his career was a long service in the Seminole war in 1835. Interested in education, he helped to organize schools, and was instrumental in securing good highways in different parts of the county. His wife was a member of the Christian Church.



Geo. G. Poole

After his marriage Mr. Simpson bought one hundred and forty acres of land near Hillsboro, and after occupying the same for a couple of years sold his property and bought two hundred and thirty acres, upon which he lived for eight years. A still later purchase was the one hundred and fifty acres which is now his home, where he is carrying on a large dairying and general farming enterprise. He has been a Mason since 1857, is now a member of Hillsboro Lodge, and in political affiliation is a Republican. For several terms he served as road supervisor. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Franklin A. is a farmer in Washington county; Ada P. is deceased; Katie M. is the wife of Charles Johnson, owner of a saw-mill in Washington county; Emma is the wife of Thomas Bowly; Mattie is deceased; John M. lives in Portland, where he is engaged at his trade as harnessmaker; and Bessie A. is living at home.

THOMAS G. TODD. The days of chivalry and knighthood can present no more thrilling story than that of our own western history. In the front rank of the columns which have advanced the civilization of the northwest Thomas G. Todd has led the way to the substantial development, progress and upbuilding of Oregon, being particularly active in the growth of Forest Grove, where he still makes his home. He is numbered among the pioneers of the Sunset state, his memory going back to the time when the entire Pacific coast was but very sparsely settled, when the Indians were more numerous than the white men and the land had not been reclaimed for purposes of civilization, but remained in its primitive condition. Today Mr. Todd is the owner of what is regarded everywhere as the finest farm in Washington county.

In Livingston county, N. Y., Mr. Todd was born March 11, 1833. His father was a farmer by occupation. His mother died during the early boyhood of her son and he then went to live with relatives, with whom he remained until fifteen years of age, when he started out to earn his own living, having been prepared somewhat for the responsibilities of business life by a district school education. He was first employed on a farm at \$8 per month and followed that pursuit until 1855, when he started for California. For a few years previous the tide of emigration had been steadily flowing toward the Pacific coast. Mr. Todd came by the way of the Isthmus route and arrived at San Francisco in the fall of the year. In the Golden state he followed mining until 1858 and then went to the Fraser river, in British Columbia, but shortly afterward he came to Oregon, settling first in Portland. For about three and one-half years he was employed on a

farm near that city and then went to Lewiston, Idaho, where he was engaged in dealing in hay, being the first to embark in that business in his portion of the state. He also conducted a drayage and express business, remaining at Lewiston for two years. He afterward followed mining for two years at Warren, Idaho, but in 1866 returned to Portland, and after looking for a good business opening purchased an interest in the Trullinger mills at Oswego, where he remained for two years.

Mr. Todd then traded his interest in the plant for four hundred acres of land, the most of which was wild and covered with a native growth of timber. He now owns an extensive tract of five hundred and eighty-five acres of land all in one body, of which three hundred acres are under cultivation. He has made all of the improvements upon this place and the Groveland farm is without doubt the finest in Washington county. No equipment or accessory found upon a model farm of the twentieth century is there lacking. He has splendid buildings, fine stock, the latest improved machinery, highly cultivated fields, and his home is supplied with all of the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. He makes a specialty of raising Holstein cattle and fine sheep and is breeding some of the finest Percheron horses in the northwest.

Mr. Todd has served for twelve years as county commissioner, exercising his official prerogatives in support of every measure for the general good. He was also school director for several years and he belongs to the Masonic fraternity and to the Grange, while in his political affiliations he is a Republican. He belongs to the little group of distinctively representative business men who have been the pioneers in inaugurating and building up the chief industries of this section of the country. He early had the sagacity and prescience to discern the eminence which the future had in store for this great and growing country, and, acting in accordance with the dictates of his faith and judgment, he has garnered, in the fullness of time, the generous harvest which is the just recompense of indomitable industry, spotless integrity and marvelous enterprise.

GEORGE P. WALLING, manager and proprietor of the most extensive carpet and rug manufactory on the Pacific coast, comes of a family represented in all of the important wars of the country, and also creditably enrolled among its educators, legislators, farmers and builders. He was born on a farm near Monroe, Green county, Wis., October 1, 1846, a son of J. R., and grandson of Gabriel Walling.

Gabriel Walling was born near Versailles, France, and when a young man came to America with his father, who served in the Revolutionary war. The grandfather was an educator of some note, and became one of the pioneers of Illinois and Iowa. Not less patriotic than his father, he served with courage and distinction in the war of 1812, and while still in Iowa was a member of the legislature of that territory. After crossing the plains in 1847 he located near Oswego, on the Willamette, cleared a plantation and engaged in farming. The sterling traits of character which had already been recognized in Iowa were appreciated to an even greater extent in the unsettled conditions of Oregon, where there was urgent need of so strong and reliant a character, and where conservative eastern force tempered a tendency to rapid development. He served for one term in the territorial legislature of Oregon, and he afterward assisted in organizing the state, and in framing the first laws of Oregon. He was judge of Clackamas county for two terms, and was variously associated with fraternal and social organizations, including the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Walling died in Polk county, Ore.

J. R. Walling was born near Buffalo, N. Y., in 1813, and learned the carpenter's trade near Canton, Fulton county, Ill. True to the tradition of his family, he also became familiar with tented field and roar of cannon, for no more patriotic soldier donned the uniform in the Black Hawk war. His regiment was the same as that which was honored by the valor of Lincoln, the great emancipator. After the war Mr. Walling removed to the vicinity of Davenport, Iowa, and in 1840 removed to Green county, in time constructing the third house in the village of Monroe. He continued to live in the growing little town, and is responsible for a considerable portion of the early upbuilding thereof. Well content with his success he returned to Fulton county in the spring of 1840, and April 29, 1854, started across the plains with his wife, arriving at Amity, Yamhill county, Ore., September 1, 1854. In his adopted western town he engaged in building and contracting, and at the same time conducted a farm and nursery, the latter especially being carried on on a large scale. These combined interests yielded him a satisfactory income, and he was engaged thereat until his death in 1891, at the age of seventy-eight years. In his young manhood he married Mary Long, who was born in Virginia, and whose paternal grandfather, Ware Long, was born near Paris, France, and immigrated to Virginia. Mr. Long finally became a pioneer farmer of Indiana, from which state he removed to Illinois, his final home being Wisconsin. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was a member of the Baptist Church. Mrs.

Walling, who died in Yamhill county, Ore., July 21, 1900, was the mother of the following children: Gabriel, who was born in Fulton county, Ill., in 1836, became a lumber manufacturer in Linn and Polk counties, Ore., and is now engaged in jobbing and contracting in Portland; Nancy, who died in Wisconsin in 1849; William, who died in infancy; Phoebe, who is now Mrs. Burton, of Lewiston, Idaho; George P.; Cynthia, Mrs. McCarthy, of Lewiston, Idaho; and Otto, who is a musician in California.

The carpet manufacturer of Portland recalls very little of his life on the parental farm in Green county, Wis., for he was but seven when he became a small member of the train of emigrants bound for the western coast. At the little old Mount Hood schoolhouse near Amity he imbibed such knowledge as a very busy childhood permitted, and his youth passed by uneventfully until the breaking out of the Civil war. In 1864 he volunteered in Company B, First Oregon Infantry, and for twenty-two months served on the plains against the Indians, taking the place of the regulars who had been ordered back east. He had many thrilling adventures and many hair-breadth escapes, but escaped bodily injury, and in due time was mustered out of the service at Vancouver, Wash.

Returning to his home, Mr. Walling was apprenticed to a tinner at Salem, Ore., worked at his trade thereafter, and in 1871 started a tinware and hardware store in Amity. At the end of a year he removed to Placerville, Cal., engaged at the same business for three years, and finally removed his stock to Lodi, Cal. Upon returning to Oregon he conducted a tinware business at Newport for fourteen years, and in 1894 settled in Portland, where he became interested in the carpet business. From a comparatively small beginning, the merits of the commodities manufactured have so increased the demand, that at the present time there is no more extensive concern of the kind on the coast, or in fact this side of the Rocky mountains. The custom extends all up and down the coast, and eight looms are kept busy the year 'round. In addition to carpets and rigs, the firm manufactures silk portieres five feet and more in length, and some of their carpet is as wide as nine feet. The manufactory is located on the corner of Union avenue and Sacramento streets.

In Lafayette, Ore., Mr. Walling married Dora Clark, a native of Plano, Kendall county, Ill., and daughter of David Clark, a farmer who removed to California in 1860, and to Oregon in 1866, settling in Dayton, Yamhill county. Mr. Clark engaged first in the manufacture of agricultural implements, but later contracted and built up to the time of his death in Santa Barbara, Cal. He married Harriet Colburn, who

was born in New York and died in California, and who became the mother of four children, three of whom are living: Thornton, a resident of Santa Barbara, Cal.; Mary, now Mrs. Porter, of Eldorado county, Cal.; and Dora. Mrs. Walling was reared and partially educated in Illinois, and crossed the plains with her parents, thereafter attending the public schools of California. She came to Oregon in 1868. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Walling: Nora, who is now Mrs. Richardson, of Fort Stevens; Otto, who is a barber of Portland; Omar Clyde, who died at the age of ten months; Lena, who is the wife of Newton Anderson, of Portland; Walter, who is clerking in Portland; and Mary, who died while a baby. Mr. Walling is a Republican in political affiliation, and is associated with the George Wright Post, G. A. R.

CHARLES S. WHITE, owner of a finely improved farm two miles northeast of Glencoe, and six and one-half miles north of Hillsboro, was born among the pioneer surroundings of Illinois, May 11, 1838, a son of Richard Allen and Caroline (Rider) White.

Richard Allen White, conspicuous among the early settlers of Portland and vicinity, was born in Essex county, England, and by trade was a brewer. With his wife, who was also born in England, he left the home of his forefathers in 1840, and after a winter in Canada, located in the eastern part of Iowa. In 1843 he started to cross the plains with oxen, but upon reaching Council Bluffs, Iowa, decided to tarry there for the winter. In the spring of 1844 he again started over the plains, there being about twenty-five wagons in the train, besides a large number of cattle. At the expiration of seven or eight months of hardship the travelers arrived at The Dalles, where they left their wagons, and proceeded across the Cascade mountains to Oregon City, arriving there November 25, 1844. Mr. White took up a donation claim on what is now called Witch Hazel, comprising two hundred acres of prairie and the rest timber, and until 1865 this continued to be his home, or rather constituted the headquarters of his various achievements. The foundation of his fortune was laid, however, in California, whither he went in 1848, accompanied by his son, Charles S. Together they mined and prospered, and in 1849 returned to Oregon with about \$3,000 in gold. In May, 1849, they returned to California and again engaged in mining, returning home in July with \$2,500 in gold. This money enabled Mr. White to undertake the improvement of his farm on a fine scale, and also helped him out when he went to Portland in 1850. During this year he constructed the log boarding house with which his name was asso-

ciated for many years in the northwestern city, and to accommodate the prevailing tendency among the early settlers, also ran a liquor saloon and bowling alley. In time he amassed considerable valuable property along Front street, and he erected the St. Charles Hotel, for many years the largest and best in Portland. His first wife dying in 1850, he married for a second wife Elizabeth Hall. Mr. White went down into California in 1865, and during the remainder of his life spent his time in the state of sunshine and flowers, his death occurring at the age of seventy-nine years. Of the seven children born to him, Albert is deceased; James lives in Klickitat county, Wash.; Richard is a resident of the same place; Charles S. is a farmer in Washington county; Martha J. lives in Klickitat county; Caroline M. lives at The Dalles; and Allen is deceased.

For a few years after leaving the home farm Charles S. White was variously employed, and then returned to his father's home. He married Florence Speer, a native of Missouri, of which union there were born eight children: Charles E., deceased; Daniel R., of Walla Walla; Alfred D.; and John L., both residents of Klickitat county, Wash.; Mary B., of Wasco, Ore.; Peter T., living at home; William M., deceased; and Grover C., of Klickitat county, Wash. For forty-five years after his marriage Mr. White lived on a farm near Reedville, and while there was extensively and successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising. About 1881 he changed his field of activity to Klickitat county, Wash., where for fifteen years he was equally successful in the same occupation. Upon returning to Oregon he purchased one hundred and twenty-eight acres of land, upon which he now lives, about fifty acres now being under cultivation. He is engaged as before in general farming and stock-raising, and in addition has a large dairy enterprise.

In political affiliation Mr. White is a believer in the principles embodied in the People's party. In religion he is a member of the United Brethren Church, and president of the organization. Mr. White is a man of leading characteristics, and his position in the community is an enviable one.

ALBERT KLEIN, proprietor of the East Burnside market, is one of the substantial and far-sighted business men of Portland, and has an enviable reputation for public spiritedness and reliability. He was born July 21, 1865, in Wurttemberg, Germany, where he was reared and educated according to practical Teutonic standards. His father, John, and his mother, Rosina (Werner) Klein, were natives of the same part of the kingdom, and the former devoted his life to

farming, stock-raising and butchering. The parents died in their native land, the father at the age of seventy-five years, leaving five children, of whom Albert is second youngest. One son, John, a baker of Portland, is the only other member of the family in America.

Albert Klein naturally took to farming and butchering, for from earliest youth he used to assist his father in the large wholesale business in which he attained to considerable celebrity. He came first to America at the age of seventeen, in 1882, and was employed at his trade in New York City for two years, and was similarly employed in Rhode Island for three years. He then returned to the Fatherland and engaged with his father in the meat business, but when three years had gone by he again experienced a longing for the broader chances to be found in the land beyond the seas. Accordingly, he returned to America, and in Portland was employed for eighteen months in the Spaulding market, after which he undertook the management of the market for the Pacific Packing company in Portland, which he operated in a most satisfactory manner for two years. He then started up a business of his own at No. 432 East Burnside, and from a comparatively small beginning has worked up one of the largest and most up-to-date trades in the city. The market is finely equipped with modern devices, with electric lights, and electric power for grinding sausage, rendering lard and packing pork. Besides owning his place of business Mr. Klein has evidenced his intention to make a permanent home of Portland by building a home for himself and family, located at No. 35 East Tenth street.

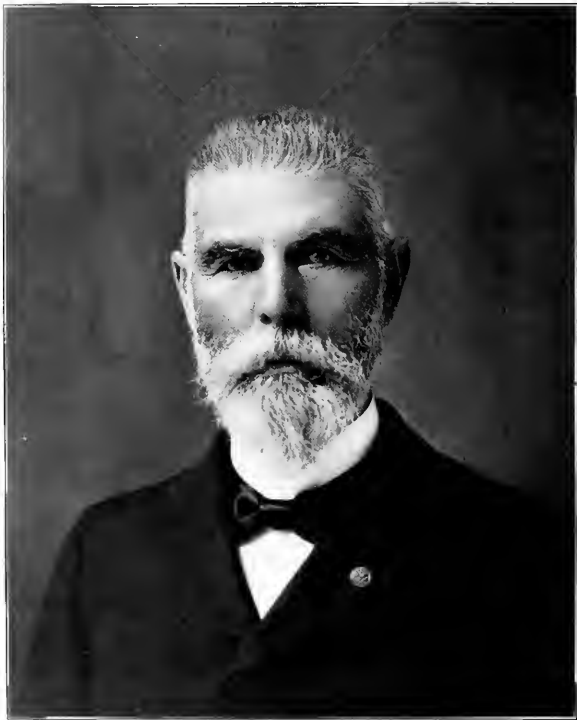
Since coming to Portland Mr. Klein has married Lizzie Folmer, who was born in Norwich, Conn., and who is the mother of three children: Louis; Carl; and Albert, Jr. Mr. Klein is variously interested in social and fraternal concerns in Portland, and is a member of the Royal Arcanum and the Sons of Herman. He is also a member of the Wurttemberg Society. In political affiliation he is a Republican, but has never desired or found time for political office.

LEVI ROBBINS. The early Robbins forefathers pursued their various occupations among the sheltering hills of Wales, from which picturesque country one more ambitious than the rest emigrated to America, settling in the colony of Virginia long before the Revolutionary war. In time those bearing the name accumulated large landed estates, and lent their superior abilities to the promotion of the industrial, commercial and political well being of the colony. The paternal grandfather, Jacob Robbins, who died of measles in his seventy-third year, had several

brothers who followed the martial fortunes of Washington during the Revolutionary war. The second Jacob Robbins, the father of Levi Robbins, one of the pioneer farmers of Clackamas county, was born in Kentucky, June 4, 1809, and died in February, 1896, at the age of eighty-seven years.

When a young man Jacob Robbins removed to Indiana, where he married Sarah Spillman, who was born in Kentucky in 1811, and died on the farm in Clackamas county, December 25, 1865. In Indiana a number of children were born of this union, and in 1852 the father outfitted and prepared to cross the plains to Oregon. The journey was replete with sorrow for the hopeful little band, for their ranks were depleted by the death of two of the children. At the mouth of the Sandy, on the Columbia river, one of the sons, Aaron, aged five years, sickened and died, and at Barlow's Station, Theodore, aged eight years, also died. Many years afterward, when the family fortunes were firmly established in the new Eldorado, the father returned to the two little graves at the mouth of the Sandy, and from then on two little additional graves were to be found in the Adams cemetery, where rested other members of the family.

Few pioneers encompassed greater hardships in the early days than did the family of Robbins. On Salem Prairie, three miles from the town of that name, a winter was passed calculated to make the stoutest heart quail, and to discourage the most hopeful searchers after better conditions. Of the twenty yoke of oxen and numerous horses brought across the plains many perished in the blinding snow storms, and because of insufficient food, and thus the watchers during the dreary winter months saw their mainstay dying before their eyes, and were powerless to help. In 1860 Mr. Robbins moved his family to Molalla Prairie, where he purchased six hundred and forty acres of land, a portion of which he improved. The death of the brave pioneer mother five years after taking up the new land cast a gloom over her husband and children, yet they nevertheless forged ahead, and in incessant work found solace for their grief. Jacob Robbins eventually removed to the eastern part of Oregon, where he engaged in the stock business on an extensive scale, but when strength began to fail, and twilight shadows creep around his memory, he returned to the farm then occupied by his son Oliver, where his death occurred. Of the sons and daughters born to himself and wife, Harvey is a resident of Spokane, Wash.; Levi lives at Molalla; Thomas is a resident of Tacoma, Wash.; Martin lives at Needy, Ore.; Oliver still occupies the original farm on the Molalla Prairie; Jane, Mrs. Gilliam, is a resident of Pilot Rock, Ore.; Minerva, Mrs. Lover-



Wm Showers

idge, lives at Weston, Ore.; Theodore and Aaron are deceased, and Ella, Mrs. Benson, is a resident of Portland.

As opportunity offered, Levi Robbins attended the district school on Salem Prairie, and he was reared to an appreciation of the dignity and usefulness of the life agricultural. At the age of twenty-three he entered into partnership with his brother Harvey and purchased four hundred and eighty acres of land, the greater part of which they had to pay for after beginning to occupy it. This was uphill work at best, but the energy and industry of the brothers was equal to the task, and in time they divided the land equally between them. In 1862 Levi traded his share for four hundred and seventy-four acres near Molalla, of which at the present time he owns three hundred and fifty-four acres. Fifty acres of this is under cultivation, and it is no exaggeration to say that the Robbins farm is one of the best in its vicinity. A change of occupation was undertaken by Mr. Robbins in 1891, when he bought a large stock of goods and engaged in a general merchandise business in Molalla. The traits of character which rendered the pioneer of paramount importance in the upbuilding of his community, were of equal value from a mercantile standpoint, and are undoubtedly the cause of his latter day success. In October, 1901, he disposed of his mercantile interests to his son, Levi W. Mr. Robbins is a Democrat in politics and has held the offices of road supervisor and school director.

In 1850 Mr. Robbins was united in marriage with Edith Barger, whose father, Gilford P. Barger, came across the plains in 1853, and settled on a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres in Linn county. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Robbins, the order of their birth being as follows: O. W., Nettie, the wife of W. P. Kayler; Ipha; Martha, the wife of P. J. Kayler; Linnie, deceased; Della, the wife of W. A. Shaver; L. W., and Evrman, all of Molalla.

WILLIAM SHOWERS. In the career of William Showers, county commissioner of Multnomah county, residing in Portland, the ambitious young man of the present generation may find a source of inspiration. Mr. Showers is one of the most striking examples of the self-made man. Inheriting from his father a mechanical genius, and educated along the lines of the trade followed by the latter, early in life he undertook the solution of the problem of self-maintenance in a country of boundless resources, where prospects were bright for success only in the case of a man qualified to render services proving his skill. That this skill was recognized, and at once, in

the case of the subject of this sketch, is proven by the abundant success which rewarded his important undertakings in the northwest.

Born near Zanesville, Muskingum county, Ohio, February 4, 1834, Mr. Showers is the youngest son of the seven children of Joseph and Ann (Davidson) Showers, natives respectively of Maine and New York states. During his entire life his father worked at his trade as a millwright, and Muskingum county, Ohio, in which he was a very early settler, has innumerable mills and furnaces which owe their construction to his mechanical skill and ingenuity. Among his most ambitious efforts was the triangular or Y bridge over the Licking and Muskingum rivers, a triumph of constructive ability which elicited extended commendation from expert engineers and contractors in various parts of the country. He also conducted operations in Pennsylvania, and was known as one of the most expert in his line in the middle west. His death occurred in Ohio November 13, 1834, and he was survived for many years by his wife, who died in Iowa November 13, 1872. Four of the sons of this couple were numbered among the defenders of the Union during the Civil war. Of these, Thomas served in an Ohio regiment, and died in that state; George was also a member of an Ohio regiment; Benjamin, of the Seventeenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was promoted to a colonelcy at the battle of Missionary Ridge, served until the close of the war, and died in Kansas several years after the termination of hostilities.

At a little school on Brush creek, in Muskingum county, William Showers acquired such education as its limited facilities and his arduous duties on the home farm permitted. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed for four years to his brothers, who were millwrights, and having completed his trade, worked in that vicinity for some years. In 1855 he removed to Osceola, Clarke county, Iowa, where he continued his calling until overcome with the gold fever the following year, 1856. With an ox-team he accomplished the perilous journey across the plains by way of the Platte river, Humboldt, Salt Lake and the Shasta route, arriving at the Klamath river four months and nineteen days from the time of starting. At Weaverville, Trinity county, Cal., he engaged in placer mining until the outbreak of the Civil war. In September, 1861, believing that his country stood in urgent need of the services of all the able-bodied men it possessed who were in a position to volunteer, he enlisted in Company E, Fourth California Volunteer Infantry. The regiment went into camp at Auburn, and was the first to be sent north, via the Columbia river, to Washington, for the relief of the regulars. Company E wintered at Ft. Steila-coom, and in the spring of 1862 was sent to

Ft. Benicia, Cal., where it remained on garrison duty until late that summer. The command was then sent to Wilmington, Cal., and from there made its way to Yuma, Ariz., and New Mexico, remaining in the southwest until the spring of 1864, when it returned to Wilmington and was mustered out of the service.

Immediately following his discharge from the army Mr. Showers came to Portland, and soon engaged in the construction of the Oswego Iron Works, at Oswego. Soon afterward he assisted in the erection of Hayden's old mill at the foot of Clay street, Portland, and afterward superintended the construction of two sawmills for the Oregon & California Railroad Company. He also had charge of all the timber work for that road between Molalla and Calapoia, and for about a year thereafter was engaged in the same class of work between Eugene and Roseburg. Soon after the completion of his contracts with this road he was identified with the Northern Pacific Railroad in the construction of bridges, warehouses and other buildings. In 1874 he became superintendent of construction for the Southern Pacific Company in southern California, remaining in that capacity about six months. Having a better position offered him he left the Southern Pacific Company and for two years, 1875-76, he traveled through British Columbia, making an estimate and preliminary survey of the region for the contractors engaged in the work upon the Canadian Pacific's telegraph lines. Returning to Portland to await orders, Mr. Showers lost his left arm in a planing mill in the city, September 18, 1876. This forced him to abandon railroad work permanently, and this also marked the end of his career as an expert millwright and builder.

After recovering from the effects of this injury Mr. Showers began to take an active interest in public affairs. His fitness for office was recognized by his appointment, in 1876, to the post of superintendent of streets, to which he was eventually duly elected. For five terms in succession he served as treasurer of Multnomah county, and for three years he represented the third ward in the Portland city council. While a member of the council he acted as chairman of the sewer committee for two years. In 1898 he was again chosen councilman, serving two years. In 1900 he was elected to the office of county commissioner, a position he still fills with distinct credit to himself, and conserving the best interests of the county. The first presidential vote of Mr. Showers was cast for Gen. John C. Fremont, and from that time to the present he has never swerved in his devotion to the principles governing the Republican party. He became identified with the Masonic fraternity in 1861 as a member of Steilacoom Lodge, and is now a

member of Portland Lodge No. 55. He is also an active member of George Wright Post No. 1, G. A. R.

In Los Angeles, Cal., in 1864, Mr. Showers married Mrs. Annie Conroy, who died in 1882. In Portland, October 11, 1884, he was united in marriage with Angenette Miles, a native of Bangor, Me. They have a daughter, Loretta. The public and private record of the subject of this brief sketch indicates a public spirit and breadth of view of affairs in general which, combined in a man of enterprise, render him one of the most valued members of the community. He is recognized as a potential factor in the spirit which makes for the promotion of the best interests of the community at large, and one of the most pronounced traits in his character is a disinterestedness altogether too rare among men so devoted to politics as he. His record is that of a clean-cut, upright citizen, and an official who regards public office as a sacred trust, rather than as a means to a selfish personal end.

CHARLES REYNOLDS. For Warren county, Iowa, Mr. Reynolds has the fondest memories, as his early boyhood life was passed in its environs, free from dull care, and in the enjoyment of all the sports which such a condition of circumstances can make possible. Near Indianola, that county, his birth occurred September 3, 1850, he being one of six children born to his parents, Mathias and Elizabeth Reynolds. In 1862, when Charles was about twelve years old, his parents with their four children undertook the voyage across the plains, using the customary motive power in vogue in that day, ox-teams. It is not necessary to comment upon the progress made further than to say that they were six months in reaching Multnomah county, and here, near Gresham, the father bought one hundred and sixty acres of donation claim land from Fletcher Royal, the same on which his son Charles now resides. None of the land had been cleared from the forest, and a small log cabin was the only evidence of civilization to be seen. Father and son, however, by their united efforts soon changed the appearance of the place and the results obtained fully rewarded them for the hard work involved in its transformation. On the old home farm, which had been the scene of so many happy hours, the father died November 18, 1886, when seventy-two years of age. His faithful wife had preceded him by several years, her death occurring in 1877.

January 8, 1879, was a date made memorable to Mr. Reynolds, as on that day was celebrated his marriage to Miss Harriet Bruggar, a daughter of Jacob Bruggar. The latter, who was a

native of picturesque Switzerland, immigrated to America in the year 1850, and for a year made his home in Ohio. After spending a like period in California, in the spring of 1852 he came to Oregon, settling in Washington county, and taking up a tract of one hundred and sixty acres from the government. On this property he spent the remainder of his life, with the exception of a few years, having lived worthily and well his seventy-three years, his death occurring December 15, 1901. His wife is still living, aged sixty years. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds has been blessed by the birth of one son, George. Although Mr. Reynolds' farm originally comprised one hundred and sixty acres, he has disposed of a portion of it, and now has fifty-eight acres in the home tract, located about one and one-half miles from Gresham, and here he carries on general farming, finding it a profitable as well as independent life.

HON. SAMUEL B. COBB. There are many men who in youth had few advantages, that have, in spite of the handicap of their earlier days, attained positions of affluence, but to none is more credit due than to the gentleman whose name forms the caption at the head of this memoir. Without the aid of money or influential friends he has steadily advanced until to-day there is no man in the city of Portland or the state of Oregon who commands more respect and confidence from both the business and social world. Born in Searsmont, Me., December 6, 1859, Mr. Cobb comes from one of the old colonial families, one member of which was present at the ever-memorable "Boston Tea Party." The paternal grandfather, James Sylvanus Cobb, was a native of the Pine Tree state, as was also James Sylvanus, Jr., the father of Samuel B. The boyhood days of the younger James Sylvanus were spent in the state of his nativity, and while still a young man he located in Pennsylvania, where he engaged in blacksmithing for a short time and then returned to Maine, locating in Searsmont. At the time of the breaking out of the Civil war he manifested his patriotism by enlisting in the Twenty-ninth regiment of Maine volunteers, in which he served until the close of the war. In 1869 he removed to Port Byron, Ill., where he followed his trade for some years. Later, however, he located in Cambridge, the same state, and still later he went to Pensacola, Fla., where he died from the rupture of a blood-vessel at the age of fifty-seven years. He was a staunch supporter of the Republican party and fraternally was a member of the Masonic Order. He married Miss Caroline Robinson, who was born at Lincolnale, Waldo county, Me. As a result of this marriage the following children

were born: John L., of Portland; Samuel B.; W. B., a contractor and builder of Portland; James, who died in Columbus, Kans., in 1901; and Horace E., of the same place, who is a lecturer of the Modern Woodmen of the World. The mother of these children died in Florida.

By the above it will be seen that the early life of Samuel B. Cobb was one that afforded him few advantages. His schooling was greatly retarded by the various removals of the family, and at the age of fourteen years he started out to make his own way in the world by becoming an apprentice to the carpenter's trade. The year 1876 found him a resident of Kansas, where he was engaged in building and contracting on the Central branch of the Union Pacific, between Concordia and Dawes. The last-named place was at that time unknown to the outer world and Mr. Cobb erected the first frame house in what is now a thriving country village. At the end of two years' time Mr. Cobb removed to Blackfoot, Idaho, where he engaged in contracting and building for a short time. We next find him in the Wood river mining country, where he remained until 1882, when he came to Portland and engaged in contracting and building for three years, or until 1885. Then, in partnership with S. E. Wrenn, he opened the Multnomah box factory, which they conducted until 1889, at the end of this period he re-engaged in contracting and building, which he followed until 1895, when he purchased an interest in the box factory in which he is at present interested. Mr. Cobb at once took steps to incorporate the business under the name of the Standard Box Factory. The old plant was enlarged and since then the business, under the able management of Mr. Cobb, has rapidly developed until at the present time it is considered to be one of the most important industries of Portland. The company own their own mills and lumber camps on Shoalwater bay, where they have large tracts of timber land. The mill, which has a daily capacity of thirty thousand feet, is constantly busy cutting the supplies for the factory, which uses from six to eight million feet a year for the manufacture of boxes.

Although Mr. Cobb has been a very busy man and by his strict attention to his own business interests has become known as one of the most substantial citizens of Portland, he has, nevertheless, found the time to devote considerable attention to public affairs. At all times a firm supporter of the men and measures of the Republican party, he has stanchly maintained his interest in doing all possible for its betterment. That his services have been fully appreciated is shown by the fact that in 1902 the voters of Portland elected him to the legislature, and in the session of which he was a member his constituents found Mr. Cobb a man who stood for all that was good

and pure. He was always found on the side of right, and withheld his support from no movement that was calculated to be of benefit to the people of Oregon.

Fraternally Mr. Cobb is an active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which organization he has passed all the chairs. That he is a man who believes in the future of Portland is evinced by his membership in the Chamber of Commerce, the Manufacturers' Association and the Commercial Club.

In Portland Mr. Cobb was united in marriage with Miss Florence E. Madden, a native of California. As a result of this union five children have been born, as follows: Leslie Orville; Samuel Earl; Edward Cecil; Everett W.; and Edna. The family reside in East Portland, where they have a pleasant home, which at all times is open to their many friends.

GEORGE W. SCRAMLIN is nothing if not progressive and enterprising, and his fertile mind and abundant resource have redounded to the all around credit of Macksburg and vicinity. As a general merchant, and the postmaster of the town, also as a large general farmer and large owner, he has been placed in touch with general affairs and necessities, and he is responsible for many of the modern and worthwhile contributions to the comfort and convenience of his fellow townsmen. Not the least of these progressive attempts is the telephone system being inaugurated by Mr. Scramlin, by which the farmers and small towns people may be placed in communication with each other, thus shortening distance, and concentrating interests which otherwise must necessarily be remote. This telephone line, which takes in Barlow, Canby, Macksburg, Aurora, Hubbard, Woodburn, Needy and Elicks Prairie, is being placed in at the expense of the promoter, and the cost per month for the use of the same is the small sum of seventy-five cents.

The early life of men who are hustlers, and who know how to take advantage of opportunity, is always interesting, and may invariably be studied with profit by those starting out in life. Mr. Scramlin was not particularly favored in his youth, nor were his early surroundings discouraging. He was born near Detroit, Mich., July 4, 1853, and is a son of Leonard and Rosetta (Arnold) Scramlin, and the grandson of John, whose father followed the martial fortunes of Washington during the Revolutionary war. John Scramlin was born near Rochester, N. Y., his farm comprising land upon which that city is now located. This land he eventually traded for Michigan farm land in 1834, to which state he removed with his family, and where the rest

of his life was spent. Leonard Scramlin was born in Genesee county, N. Y., and in his native state he was engaged principally in the hotel business. After removing to Michigan he engaged in farming up to the time of his death. His wife was born in Michigan, her father, Christopher, being a native of New York state, and a relative of Benedict Arnold. Mrs. Scramlin died in Michigan, leaving two children, of whom Marshall E. is a farmer, contractor and builder of McComb, Mich.

Beginning with his fourteenth year George W. Scramlin was practically self supporting, and he learned many useful lessons during the thirteen succeeding years which he spent in farm work. For three years also he engaged in various kinds of speculating, and in the meantime had worked up an enthusiastic interest in the west. Accordingly, in 1885, he came to Oregon, and at Macksburg bought first forty and afterward one hundred and twenty-three acres of land, and at the same time started a general merchandise store, in connection with which latter enterprise he attends to the interests of Uncle Sam. Mr. Scramlin was appointed postmaster during August of President McKinley's first administration, and has held this important responsibility ever since.

In Iowa Mr. Scramlin married his cousin, Odessa Scramlin, who died in Oregon, leaving two children, of whom the oldest, Russell C., is living at home; and Ora is deceased. The present Mrs. Scramlin was formerly Laura B. Heppler, who was born in Pennsylvania, and whose father, Henry, also a native of Pennsylvania, and subsequently a resident of Iowa, came to Macksburg in 1802. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Scramlin, Marshall, who is living with his parents. In political affiliation Mr. Scramlin is a Republican, and has voted that ticket ever since attaining his majority. He is a man of stanch integrity, sound business judgment and unquestioned public spiritedness.

THOMAS R. FIELDS. Although so long a time has elapsed since the death of Thomas R. Fields, October 25, 1892, the cheery old river captain is recalled by those who chance to pass his way as the embodiment of western energy and resourcefulness. No name was better known in Clackamas county than his; no heart responded more readily to the need of a friend, or to general benevolent demands. His optimistic, generous and humane life was worthy of emulation, and was watched through its progress by hosts of friends and well wishers.

Captain Fields was born in Mason City, Ky., and was a son of Ambrose Fields, who was also born in Kentucky, and who was a cooper by



CHARLES H. WELCH.

trade, an occupation to which he devoted his entire active life. The latter emigrated to Oregon with his family in 1852, and took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres near Oregon City, upon which he died at the age of eighty-one years. His son, Thomas, was educated in the public schools of Kentucky and Oregon, and while quite young engaged as a cabin-boy on the old Hosier, a boat on the Yamhill river. On his seasoned old river craft he worked his way up to the position of captain, and during his twelve or fifteen years on the river was captain of various other craft. As a navigator he was safe and sure, understood every curve in river and every shoal, and exerted a fine command over the many men who worked under him. After abandoning the river life he engaged in the grocery business in Oregon City, and the fact that he was so well known among all classes of people materially contributed to his success in this undertaking. He became active in politics, and was keenly alert to all municipal affairs, himself promoting the cause of education and good city government. Politically a Democrat, he was liberal and broad-minded, and thought more of the man than of the party which he represented.

At Canemah, Ore., in 1867, Captain Fields was united in marriage with Clara Strickler, who was born in Clariontown, Clarion county, Pa., July 18, 1843, a daughter of George Strickler, who was also born in Pennsylvania, and who was a contractor and builder by occupation. Mr. Strickler came across the plains to Oregon in 1852, settling with his family in Portland, where he engaged in the hotel business, and conducted a similar occupation after removing to Dayton, Yamhill county. For twenty years he was the genial proprietor of the Dayton hotel, and during that time was one of the most familiar figures in the community, as well as one of the most prominent and influential. In 1865 he transferred his interests to Canemah, Ore., where he engaged in the same business, and where he died in 1868, at the age of seventy-three years. He married Eliza N. Jacobs, who was a native of Pennsylvania, and who bore him several children, three of whom attained maturity, and two of whom are living: Maggie is now Mrs. E. S. Elliott, her husband being an engineer on the Southern Pacific railroad. Mrs. Fields was educated in Dayton, Yamhill county, Ore., and lived there up to the time of her marriage in 1867.

CHARLES H. WELCH. In the vicinity of Mount Tabor, Multnomah county, is to be seen the well-cultivated farm of Charles H. Welch, which comprises nine acres. An easterner by birth and training, he claims Otsego county, N. Y., as his birthplace, and July 14, 1839, as the

date of the event. His father, William Welch, was a well-to-do agriculturist, and trained his son to an appreciation of the manifold advantages within the grasp of those who depend for a livelihood upon the resources of the soil.

While earnestly laboring to promote the well-being of his family, Charles H. Welch attended the public schools as opportunity offered, and managed to acquire a fair business and general education. In 1849 his parents removed to Boone county, Ill., where they resided about two years, after which they took up their residence in McHenry county. There they lived until 1863, when they returned to New York. At the age of twenty-one Mr. Welch's chances for usefulness and distinction were materially augmented by the demand for his services during the Civil war. With all the enthusiasm of a hitherto circumscribed life he enlisted, in September, 1861, as a private in Company F, Forty-fifth Illinois Infantry, and during his whole service was a member of the Seventeenth Army Corps. The regiment participated in many of the important battles of the war, including Cairo, Fort Henry, Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg and Fort Hill, at which latter engagement he was wounded by a ball, which entered below his breast bone, broke two ribs, and necessitated retention in a camp hospital for some time. After recovery Mr. Welch rejoined his regiment, was with Sherman on his famous march to the sea, and took part in the grand review up Pennsylvania avenue in Washington. During his four years of service he was in the front ranks at fifty-one battles and skirmishes, and though veteranized after Vicksburg, and one of the most active of those who served the Union cause, he unfortunately never received his commission as sergeant, although he had served in that capacity during the war.

After the war Mr. Welch returned to New York state, and lived with his family in Chautauqua county, whither they had in the meantime removed from Illinois. For the following ten years he farmed on land in Tama county, Iowa, removing then to McPherson county, Kans., and at the expiration of two years in the latter state, in 1882, came to Portland, Ore., where he engaged in teaming for a time. In the last mentioned year he became the owner of his present property in Multnomah county, and his residence in his new surroundings has been productive of naught but good results. Already he has cut eleven hundred cords of wood from his nine acres, and his advance in clearing has been followed by the setting out of fruit as soon as a space large enough had been prepared. Small fruits are the preferred commodity of this little farm, and the owner has realized satisfactory returns from the cultivation of raspberries, black-

berries, strawberries and some peaches and cherries. Although devoted to his farming interests, Mr. Welch has found time to engage in various enterprises of a more or less public nature, and his public spiritedness has never been questioned. A Republican in politics, he is a staunch supporter of the best interests of his party, and he is besides a member of the Grange, and a charter member of Summer Post No. 12, G. A. R., of East Portland. He has also been commander of Montavilla Torrence Post.

May 10, 1865, Mr. Welch was united in marriage with Esther Crittenden, of Illinois, and of this union were born three children, of whom Jessie is the widow of Thomas Searles, and is living with her father, as are her three children, Chester, Etta and Gladys; while her eldest child, Raymond, is a resident of Illinois. Mr. Welch's second daughter, Julia, is the wife of Harry McGowan, of Mount Tabor; and Verna is living at home.

ROBERT H. GREER. A merchant of Hillsboro, who is maintaining the business prestige of his adopted town, is Robert H. Greer, one of the foremost Canadian-Americans of his locality, and a man of pronounced business judgment. He was born in Franklin, Huntingdon county, Canada, August 10, 1856, a son of Joseph and Jane (Burns) Greer, natives respectively of the North of Ireland and County Down, near Banbridge, Ireland. The family is of Scotch ancestry, the paternal grandfather having gone from Scotland to County Armagh, where he farmed, but eventually removed to the vicinity of Strongton, Canada, where his death occurred. Joseph Greer was young when his father settled in Canada, and he in time engaged in farming, later removing to Lanesboro, Minn., and still later to Clear Lake, Iowa, where he died. In religion he was in youth a Presbyterian, but in after-life changed to the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife was a daughter of William Burns, who was born in Scotland, and removed to County Down, Ireland, eventually taking up his residence in Canada, when his daughter was a year old. Mrs. Greer, who died in Iowa, was the mother of twelve children, ten of whom attained maturity, and of whom three sons and three daughters are now living, Robert H. being the second youngest in the family. Besides the latter, James C. is also a resident of Hillsboro.

Mr. Greer was educated in the public schools of Canada, and after removing to Minnesota started out upon a career of self-support. Near Lanesboro he learned the miller's trade, after which he applied his trade in Taranto, Iowa, until March, 1880. The same year he removed to Oregon and engaged in the milling business at

Glencoe, this county, and in 1884 went to North Yakima, Yakima county, Wash., and incorporated the North Yakima Milling Company, of which he was made president. He built the mill at that place, but at the expiration of a year sold out and came to Hillsboro, where he engaged in the grocery and queensware business. He has worked up a large and gratifying trade, and has every prospect of continued success.

The first marriage of Mr. Greer occurred in Washington county, Ore., and was with Hannah Goodin, a native of Upper Canada, who died in Glencoe, in December, 1884, leaving one child, Jennie. For his second wife Mr. Greer married Sarah M. Hiet, a native of Jackson county, Ore. Of this latter union there have been born four children: Norman, Cecelia, Damon, and Robert Hiet. Mr. Greer is a Republican in political affiliation, has served the community as councilman for a couple of years, and is now president of the school board. Fraternally he is well known and popular, and is associated with the Odd Fellows and Encampment, the Rebekahs, and the Knights of Pythias, of which latter organization he is past chancellor and past grand-master-at-arms of the Grand Lodge. Mr. Greer is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is a trustee, and towards the support of which he is a liberal contributor.

THOMAS P. BUOY. Eighty acres of the old Billips donation is owned by Thomas P. Buoy, and one hundred and twenty acres of the Samuel Welch donation. The present owner has a thorough knowledge of farming, and has cleared for general produce about eighty-five acres. While engaged in general farming and stock-raising he takes an active interest in all that pertains to the welfare of his adopted locality, and is regarded as a decided acquisition to the remarkably fertile Powell Valley. He was born in Vermilion county, Ill., August 13, 1833, and was reared on a farm, receiving his education in the public schools.

Laban Buoy, the father of Thomas P., was a physician by profession, and combined with his professional duties farming and stock-raising. In 1853 he safely piloted five hundred men across the plains, and in the Rogue river Indian war headed a band of one hundred and fifteen men against the red men. His wife was formerly a Miss Blackburn, who was born in South Carolina, and who accompanied him on his expedition to the coast. The family took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres in Lane county, Ore., twelve miles above Eugene. Thomas P. Buoy, who had learned the carpenter's trade in Illinois, was one of the party which won its way over the vast expanse of plain,



G. J. TRULLINGER.

and for some time he remained on the donation farm in Lane county. In 1869 he changed his place of residence to Umatilla county, where he engaged in the cattle business on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres on Willow creek, near Heppner, where he lived until 1871. Here the Indians were very troublesome, so much so that property and life were alike in constant danger, and Mr. Buoy was forced to take his family to Multnomah county. Afterward he returned and fought the Indians, sold his cattle, and bought his present farm in this county. He has experienced many of the deprivations and hair-breadth escapes of frontier life, and can interestingly narrate the same to friends and acquaintances. As far back as 1862 he was a member of the secret service, and may be said to still belong to this body of men, as he has never been discharged. He is a Republican in political affiliation, but has never identified himself with his party further than to cast his vote during local and presidential campaigns.

In 1858 Mr. Buoy married Fidelia Douglass, who has borne him twelve children, the order of their birth being as follows: James A.; Martha F.; Mary L., deceased; John L., deceased; Joseph J.; Charles H.; Jamie, deceased; Della B.; Stella; Samuel; Claude; and Hattie.

GABRIEL JOHNSON TRULLINGER.
The year before the great cry of gold intercepted the humdrum life of the farmers in every part of the country, and penetrated with disquieting effect the counting rooms and general business places of every town in the Union, Gabriel J. Trullinger became one of a band of hopeful travelers who bravely faced the dangers and loneliness of the overland trail, and arrived in Oregon City September 14, 1848, having set out April 6 of the same year. In the wake of the departed early days, of the struggles with pioneer conditions, and the brave grappling with latent possibilities, there is left for the honor of his fellow citizens, and for the benefit of the community at large, a miller and land owner who has unflinchingly progressed, and largely accomplished.

Of stanch German ancestry, Mr. Trullinger was born in Fountain county, Ind., February 20, 1824, and comes of a family first represented in America by his paternal grandfather, Daniel Trullinger, who settled in Pennsylvania, but afterward removed to Ross county, Ohio, where was born in 1801 another Daniel, the father of Gabriel Johnson. Remote members of the family spelled the name Drollinger, the change to Trullinger being effected probably in America. The younger Daniel was reared in Ohio and Indiana, and in Marion county of the latter state

married Elizabeth Johnson, born in Tennessee, a daughter of Archibald Johnson. From Marion county Mr. Trullinger removed in 1824 to Fountain county of the same state, and in 1830 settled on a farm in Iowa, whence, in 1848, he started for Oregon on the 6th of April. The party had three wagons, one of which was drawn by four yoke of oxen, Gabriel Johnson, then twenty-four years of age, and two of his brothers, being the drivers thereof. Arriving at their destination the father purchased a donation claim on the Waldo Hills, where he lived until disposing of his property in the spring of 1850, and settling in his own house and lot in Milwaukee. This property went the way of the Waldo Hills farm, and upon coming to Milk Creek, Clackamas county, he bought a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres, which continued to be his home until his death, January 9, 1867, at the home of his son, Gabriel Johnson. His wife, who was born in the south, survived her husband until 1888, at the time being eighty-one years of age. Mr. Trullinger was a minister in the Christian Church, and during his long and active life combined the occupations of farming and teaching. The humanitarian instincts of himself and wife prevented the accumulation of extensive worldly possessions, for it was a well known fact that all worthy causes met a ready response, and no needy person asked in vain. Of the children born to Rev. and Mrs. Trullinger the following is the order of their birth: G. J., of Union Mills; Nathan, deceased; John, deceased; Mrs. Maudie Wright, of Roseburg, Ore.; Mrs. Jane Faultner, deceased; Mrs. Ellen Morgan, of Portland; Liza Mattoon, of Lookingglass, Ore.; Mrs. Angeline Low, deceased; and Perry, of Forest Grove.

The independence of Gabriel Johnson Trullinger was inaugurated at the age of sixteen, when he found employment with different people in his neighborhood, and was thus employed until starting across the plains with the rest of the family in 1848. The first year in Oregon he worked at the cabinet-making business in Oregon City, and the next spring went to California, and engaged in mining in the northern part of the state for a year. Subsequently he went to Milwaukee, and there engaged in carpenter work for a couple of years. In 1852 he came to Union Mills, and July 22 of the same year located a claim of six hundred and forty-three acres of land, of which he cleared sixty acres, erecting thereon a sawmill, and added to it flour mills in 1892. These combined interests have since engaged his attention, and at the present he has increased his land holdings to nineteen hundred acres, making him one of the largest land owners in Clackamas county, and one of the largest in the state. Few have a more exhaustive knowl-

edge of milling than has Mr. Trullinger, nor are any better versed in the scientific and practical side of farming. His business success has been erected upon a solid foundation of grit and determination, of common-sense judgment, and fine regard for the rights of those who are associated with him in his various activities.

The wife of Mr. Trullinger, who died in 1890, was formerly Sarah E. Glover, born in Montgomery county, Mo., October 28, 1834, a daughter of John Phelps Glover, one of the pioneers of '49. To Mr. and Mrs. Trullinger were born the following children: Daniel N., of Coburg; Joseph B., who died at the age of nine years; Barton, of Polk county; Edward, at home; Del-lison, also living at home; Isaac, living on the home farm; Mrs. Sarah Payne; and Jane and Kate, deceased. Before the war a Democrat, Mr. Trullinger has since served the interests of the Republican party. He was elected commissioner of Clackamas county in 1870, and has since held various school offices, and been road supervisor.

F. S. BAKER. One of the foremost contractors and builders of Clackamas county is F. S. Baker, responsible for many of the prominent business blocks and residences in Oregon City, and one of the town's most honored and enterprising citizens. Of sturdy Pilgrim stock, Mr. Baker was born in the province of Quebec, Canada, April 27, 1848, a son of William S. and Harriett E. (Clapp) Baker, and grandson of Stephen Baker. The family was established in Canada by the paternal great-grandfather, Joseph, who was born in the state of Massachusetts, and emigrated to Quebec about 1810, of which province he was a pioneer farmer and stock-raiser. Stephen Baker was born in Peacham, Mass., and went to Quebec with his father in 1810. William S. Baker was born in Quebec, where he is still living at the age of eighty-four years, and where he has been a magistrate for many years. The mother of F. S. Baker was born in Woodstock, N. H., and her grandfather, Rev. Joel Clapp, was the first white child born in the northern part of Vermont. Her great-grandfather Clapp was born in Massachusetts, and the family claims Puritan and Revolutionary representatives. Eight children were born to William S. Baker and his wife, of whom F. S. is the oldest and only one on the coast.

In the public schools and at Dunham academy F. S. Baker received his education, having completed which he learned the carpenter's trade and began to contract when twenty-two years of age. Soon after he removed to Upper Canada, and at St. Thomas engaged in building until 1873. The same year he removed to Crete, Neb., where he

worked at his trade with considerable success, later engaging in the lumber business. At Hebron, Neb., he was interested in the real estate and lumber business, following which he improved a farm in Howard county. Mr. Baker became identified with Oregon in 1890, where for two years he engaged in the lumber business on the Washington side of the Columbia river, his objective point being Athens, a town which enjoyed a brief and inglorious career, and finally succumbed to lack of activity. With the appearance of better times Mr. Baker located in Oregon City, where he has since made his home, and where his constructive ability has been employed to the all-around credit and betterment of the town. Among the most creditable undertakings may be mentioned the Catholic parsonage and church, which he rebuilt, and numerous residences and business houses. Late in the fall of 1901 he established a planing mill in the northern part of the town, on lower Main street, where are manufactured sash, doors and moulding, and where also all kinds of jobbing work is done.

While following his vocation Mr. Baker has entered into the general affairs of Oregon City, and he is prominent socially and politically. He has a pleasant home in the town, which is presided over by his wife, formerly Margaret Hastings, whom he married in Nebraska, and who was born in Wisconsin. Four children have been born of this union: Harriett, Julia, Charlotte, and Fred. By a previous marriage with Margaret Morris, a native of New York City and daughter of Rev. William Morris, rector of Trinity school, New York City, and who died in Nebraska, one child was born to Mr. Baker, Florence, now Mrs. Watson, of Canada. Mr. Baker is a Democrat in political affiliation. Mrs. Baker is a member of the Catholic Church.

JOHN DENNIS. The family to which John Dennis belongs has been identified with Oregon in a substantial and meritorious way, and the name is suggestive of all that is worthy and of good repute. As the owner and manager of a mercantile establishment, he himself occupies an important place among the business men of Hillsboro, his upright methods and evident desire to please having stamped his comparatively short experience with the prophecy of continued success.

A native of Ossian, Winneshiek county, Iowa, Mr. Dennis was born August 13, 1869, and came with his parents to Hillsboro in 1875. His father, Phineas M., was born in Ohio, and went to Iowa with his parents, in which state he enlisted at the age of eighteen in an Iowa regiment, and served from the beginning to the close of the Civil war. While still in Iowa he married Jane



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Russell, who was born in Canada, and who died when her son John was an infant. Mrs. Dennis has one other child, Mary, the oldest, who is now Mrs. Wellman, of Bakersfield, Cal. Soon after his marriage Phineas Dennis removed to Minnesota, and in Fairmont conducted a mercantile establishment until 1875. After removing to Hillsboro he served the county as deputy sheriff for several years, and eventually became sheriff, his administration being one of the most satisfactory of any of the kind in the history of the county. So long had he held the important responsibility that he was known all over the state, and wherever his name was mentioned was suggestive of all that was honorable and manly. In many ways Mr. Dennis was a remarkable man, strong of character, and possessing profound knowledge of human nature. In less than a year after giving up his office as sheriff he died, in 1893, at the age of fifty-two years and three months. He was a staunch Republican, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and fraternally was connected with the Masons, the Odd Fellows and the United Workmen.

At the age of fifteen John Dennis embarked upon his business career as a clerk in Hillsboro, after which he removed to Tacoma, and in 1889 was employed as a clerk in the store in which he is now doing business, but which was then owned and managed by Perkins & Smith, who subsequently went out of business. In September, 1900, Mr. Dennis started an independent business of his own, and carried a full line of groceries, boots and shoes, and general notions. In Hillsboro was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Dennis and Esther Birdsell, a native of Winneshiek county, Iowa, and a member of a family long residing in the east. Mr. Dennis is a Republican, and is one of the enterprising and popular young business men of his adopted town.

DANIEL TALBOT. In the estimation of his friends and associates, Daniel Talbot, for many years an agriculturist of Multnomah county, earned the right to be numbered among the progressive and broad-minded citizens of his adopted county. A pioneer of 1852 he came to this state when it was a wilderness and in the work of improvement he was ever found ready and willing to do his part. He lived to see Oregon take its place in the Union as one of the great commonwealths, and when he was called to his final reward the citizens with whom he was acquainted were called upon to mourn the loss of one who never shrank from performing the duties of good citizenship. A native of Millersburg, Bourbon county, Ky., he was born in 1819, and when quite young was taken by his parents to Missouri, where he lived until about eighteen years of

age. Not being content with the limitations of the farm, and wishing to make more money for himself to use in the support of the family, he went to St. Louis, where he secured a position in a dry-goods establishment.

Hearing much of the possibilities of Oregon he finally decided that the newer and less settled country would give him better opportunities for advancement and in 1852, accompanied by his mother, four sisters and one brother, also the wife of another brother, who died of cholera while en route, he started across the plains, riding for almost the entire distance on horseback. To one who has never experienced the hardships of a journey across the plains in wagons and on horseback, little is known of what the pioneers endured. After months of weary traveling Oregon was finally reached and in the spring of 1853 Mr. Talbot settled on the farm of one hundred and sixty acres, which is still in the possession of the family. It is one of the few original settlements that remains to-day as it was when taken up, intact. At the time of Mr. Talbot's settlement on this tract heavy timber covered the land and no improvements had been made. A small clearing was made in which was erected a rude log cabin, and here a simple and frugal life was maintained until the expectations of the pioneer were a little further towards realization. Acre after acre was placed under the plow and as time passed, the dense wilderness was replaced by well cultivated fields. General farming and stock-raising were engaged in and through the good management and thrifty methods of Mr. Talbot he became one of the well-to-do farmers of Multnomah county. He made many friends in this new country and his family always had cause to be grateful for the intuition which directed his steps westward.

In 1883 Mr. Talbot was united in marriage with Miss Frances Cleveland, and of this union there were born two children: George C. and Daniel F., both of whom are living on the home place. Death, which is no respecter of persons, claimed as its victim Mr. Talbot five years after his marriage, as in March, 1888, he was called to his final reward. He was a man who cared nothing for publicity, preferring rather to spend all his leisure with his family. Public spirited, he was always in favor of any movement calculated to be of benefit to his county or state. His efforts were rewarded with success, the natural result of industry and perseverance. Many years have passed since his death, but he is still remembered by all with whom he was acquainted as a man who would not stoop to do a mean or dishonest act. Among his friends his word was always as good as his bond. It is to such men the present generation owes a debt that will never be paid, and too much cannot be

said or done in their honor. They are the men that braved the trackless plains and dense wilderness and it is their industry that has placed Oregon in the van of many states much older.

Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Talbot has remarried and is now Mrs. Frances Orewiler. She is still the owner of the one hundred and sixty acres which was entered by Mr. Talbot.

DAVID SINCLAIR STIMSON. Now retired from the active cares which have engrossed his attention for so many years David Sinclair Stimson is enjoying a well earned rest in the evening of his days, making his home in the city wherein much of his well directed life has been spent. When he first came to Portland, in 1852, there were only a moderate number of log cabins to mark the spot which was destined to be the site of one of the first cities of this western commonwealth which was attracting so many men of judgment and business ability, who foresaw the future in the developed resources of such a country. One of these was Mr. Stimson, and he has indeed experienced a pioneer life among the early scenes here and it must be with gratification that he looks upon the work which the years have completed and knows that he has given the best of his efforts to the upbuilding of Oregon.

Mr. Stimson has in his character the qualities of three of the first nations of the earth, American by birth, English ancestry on the paternal line and French on that of the mother, and no doubt these have balanced the talents and ambitions of this hardy pioneer and have brought him to a successful termination of his career. A trait of the family is that of longevity, for though the mother died when Mr. Stimson was twenty-one years old, the father lived to be eighty-four. The children of the family were eight in number, only five of whom are now living, namely: Charles, who resides with his children on a farm in Minnesota; David Sinclair, of this review, born in Limerick, Me., November 25, 1825; Jerry, who lived in Portland for several years, but is now located in British Columbia, where he was engaged in the construction of a railroad; Thomas J., a resident of Amity, Ore., who was a soldier in the Civil war, answering the first call for patriots; and George, who makes his home in New Jersey, unmarried.

It was in his native state that Mr. Stimson was reared and educated, attending the public schools of York county. He was trained especially in agricultural pursuits and in 1847, when twenty-two years of age, he went to Stillwater, Minn., where he engaged in saw-milling, departing from his early instruction which is very often at fault in relation to the congeniality of the task set.

He remained in Minnesota, where Minneapolis now stands, until 1851, when he returned to his childhood's home, and March 17 of the same year sailed for California, arriving in June. He at once sought the mines and engaged in working them with varied success, for about a year, coming in 1852 to Portland, where he went to work rafting logs for a small mill. The following year the company failed and he then returned to California and again began to mine. Levi Estes, his partner during his first mining experience, had also gone to Portland with him, and he continued there after the failure of this milling company, buying and rebuilding the mill, then sending for Mr. Stimson to return and take charge of the business. This he did and from heavy indebtedness the business was placed on a substantial basis and carried forward successfully for a number of years, Mr. Estes devoting his attention particularly to trafficking during this period. At a later period the two traded their first plant and bought the site of a mill which had just burned, there putting up a business on a large scale and continuing for two years in that location, in 1868 also bartering that for valuable property in the city. In the position of manager Mr. Stimson remained with Mr. Holiday for some time, finally withdrawing to become connected with Messrs. Estes, Holiday and Halsey in budding the first horse street railway in Portland, and after the completion and operation of the same for about a year he withdrew his interests from this enterprise, and once more embarked in the milling business. As saw filer he remained with the company for twelve years, two mills having been consolidated, forming what was known as the Wilder mills. In 1892 he removed to Forest Grove, where he remained but a short time before again settling in Portland, soon retiring to private life.

During his connection with Mr. Estes, Mr. Stimson had put up a great many houses in the city, thus aiding materially in the growth and upbuilding of Portland.

February 8, 1863, witnessed the marriage of Mr. Stimson and Miss Susan Elmira Watts, who was born in Missouri, February 1, 1844. She was a daughter of George J. Watts, who was a native of St. George, Me., born there July 7, 1798. The great-grandfather, William Watts, was born near Glasgow, Scotland, about 1700 and came to the United States about 1710 and settled in Massachusetts. His son, Samuel Watts, was the father of George J. He married first his cousin, Rachel Watts, who died in 1820, following this with a union with Eliza Farrington in 1833, her death occurring the next year, and the third and last marriage was with Johanna Martin, who was born in Kentucky, January 12, 1809, and died July 6, 1896, in their

home near Portland. The death of her husband had occurred March 2, 1883. Four children had blessed this last union, one dying in infancy and the other two, besides Mrs. Stimson, being John M., unmarried, now making his home on the old homestead, and Lewis Wesley, who was born on the Snake river, while his parents were en route for the west, also making his home on the old place, with his wife and family.

George J. Watts was a carpenter and followed ship building, after the death of his second wife, locating in Missouri, where he engaged in the prosecution of his trade, combining farming interests on a small scale. He crossed the plains in 1847, coming by ox-teams to Fort Hall and Umatilla, sending his wife and children on a raft over the cascades and following with the teams, after a six months' journey arriving in Portland. This was then only a small village, made up of log cabins, but it was a relief to feel the tension of the long journey relaxed by the safety here presented, for though they had met with no particular dangers, the Indians which they encountered from time to time on the plains gave rise to harrowing thoughts. Mr. Watts had one of the donation land grants and he at once took up six hundred and forty acres located seven miles northwest of the city of Portland, having before him the formidable work of clearing the acres of solid timber for the harvest. He set to work and built a cabin as shelter for the family and later put up a frame house, which was destroyed by fire. In 1849 he took his family into the city of Portland, there leaving them while he journeyed to California in search of the gold so loudly proclaimed. After a successful sojourn there he returned to Oregon and settled again upon the farm, bringing his work to a high degree of excellence, improving and cultivating until he had one of the model farms of the neighborhood, though laboring under many disadvantages, among them being the fact that he had to travel to Vancouver for the greater part of his supplies. He was a man of solid worth, earnest and faithful in his work, and one upon whom all men could depend. He gave much help to the early enterprises of the city, one notable act being the hauling of the logs from the first site of the First Congregational Church at the corner of Second and Jefferson, when members of that congregation concluded to build. Politically Mr. Watts was a Republican, following up the principles of the early Whig party. His wife was a woman of unusual memory and in the last years of her life she gave great pleasure to the younger generation by retelling the history of the country in pioneer days. The farm which became the property of the Watts family was divided among the children before the death of the father, Mrs. Stimson selling her share. These children all

received their education in the early subscription schools of the country.

After the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Stimson they made their home for eighteen years at the corner of Third and Jefferson streets, later moving to West Park and Clay, but have since removed to No. 393 Harrison street, their present home. The children born to them are as follows: William George, born in 1863, was deputy county clerk for seven years and in the employ of Whittier & Fuller Paint Company for some time. He was married and had one daughter, Bernice, who was educated in the public and high schools of this city. He died April 23, 1903. Elizabeth May married first Harry Stanley, of San Francisco, one child being born to them, Leota L., now living with her grandparents. The mother became the wife of W. H. Street, who is engaged in the insurance business in Chicago, and their children are as follows: Margaret W., Susan M. and David P. The youngest child of the family is Harriet Ann, the wife of Stephen T. Dove, who live with Mr. and Mrs. Stimson; they have no children. The oldest daughter was a graduate of the high school of this city. The family had made their home at Eleventh and Clay streets for some time, and there Mr. Stimson had built, but this property is now rented. In politics Mr. Stimson is an adherent of the principles of the Republican party, but beyond local affairs takes but little interest in political movements. He was one of the organizers and a member of the old Volunteer Fire Company No. 4, and in memory of the early days of the country he belongs to the Old Pioneer Association of Portland. His wife is a member of the Unitarian Church.

ALBY R. SHANK. The second oldest of the five sons born to George W. and Mary C. (McEwen) Shank, Alby R. Shank, one of the successful farmers of Clackamas county, was born in Wayne county, Ohio, April 28, 1864. His father was born in Holmes county, Ohio, December 4, 1838, and in 1869 removed to Barton county, Mo., where he bought forty acres of land, which he later sold, and removed to Crawford county, Kans., in 1879. In the latter state he became the possessor of eighty acres of land, which he sold in 1882 and located on fifty acres in Clackamas county, Ore. Subsequently he homesteaded near Soda Springs, Clackamas county, and died on the paternal farm near Canby at the age of sixty-three years. Mr. Shank manifested his patriotism by enlisting in 1862 in Company B, Fourteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He served under General Grant and at the battle of Vicksburg was wounded and cap-

tured by the Confederates. He was first taken to Jackson, Miss., from there to New Orleans, and thence was shipped by water to New York for transfer, but on his arrival the war was over and he received his honorable discharge. His wife, who now resides in Oregon City, was born in the east, a daughter of Franklin McEwen, who died at the age of seventy-two years.

Equipped with a common school education acquired in Missouri and Kansas, Alby R. Shank engaged in farming after coming to Oregon in 1882. For several years he rented land, but with the proceeds of his labor finally bought thirty acres upon which he has built a residence and barns, and placed under a high state of cultivation. He is engaged in raising principally potatoes, grain and general commodities, and besides has a small but productive orchard. He has married since coming to Clackamas county, Luella M. Frost, who was born in Illinois, and whose father, Elam Frost, was born in Ohio. Mr. Frost came to California via the Horn in 1860, and from there to Portland, and soon after bought five hundred acres of land upon which his death occurred in January, 1898. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Shank, Ernest and Earl, both of whom are living with their parents. Mr. Shank is an active Republican and has served as supervisor of the county for one term. He is deeply interested in promoting educational matters in his home district, and has held various positions on the school board. Fraternally he is connected with the Artisans Society, and in religion is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Shank is a broad-minded and progressive member of the community of Clackamas county, and his character is such as to win the respect and appreciation of all who know him.

EBEN W. JOHNSON. Since 1901 a successful little mercantile business has been conducted in Sherwood by E. W. Johnson, who thoroughly understands his preferred occupation, and displays much tact and consideration in supplying the needs of his constantly increasing trade. A native of the state of Nebraska, Mr. Johnson was born September 12, 1871, his father, Oromel, having been born in Vermont.

Oromel Johnson removed from Vermont to Nebraska when a young man, and there applied his trade of carpenter and builder, and at the same time operated a farm on a comparatively large scale. He married Mary A. Hays, who died in Oregon in 1887. The elder Johnson removed his family to Oregon in 1874, having previously taken a trip to the coast to investigate the prospects of settlement among the less tried opportunities of the west. After a year's residence

in Portland he came to Sherwood, which is still his home, and where he is living a retired life. Of the children born to himself and wife Olin, E. W. and Sarah J. live in Sherwood, while Amy, now Mrs. Earl Montgomery, lives in Spokane, Wash.

Until 1896 E. W. Johnson lived at home with his parents, and then spent a year in Montana, and one in eastern Oregon. Not finding any place that he liked better than Sherwood he returned here in 1901, and as before stated has since become one of the foremost merchants of the town. A Republican in politics, he has greatly interested himself in local political affairs, and has served as constable four years. Fraternally he is associated with the United Artisans, the Woodmen of the World, and the Modern Brotherhood of America, of which last named lodge he has been president. He is one of the progressive and enterprising members of the younger generation of this town, and bids fair to firmly establish himself in the business world of Washington county.

THEODORE F. BOWLBY. Three and one-half miles from Hillsboro in Washington county lies a finely-improved farm of four hundred and forty acres, which was the center of Mr. Bowlby's activities for some years before his death, November 19, 1895, and on which, since that time, his wife has taken charge of the stock-raising and dairy interest. Mr. Bowlby was born near Cincinnati, Ohio, June 29, 1845, and at an early age accompanied his parents, Wilson and Lydia Ball (Jones) Bowlby, from Ohio to Indiana, and in 1852 made the trip across the plains with ox teams, spending six months in the journey. After a short time in Portland, the year 1853 found him in Washington county, where he took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres. The land was heavily timbered and barren of any improvements whatever. His first task was to build a log cabin as a shelter from the weather, and as soon as that was done he set about the more difficult labor of clearing the land of its dense growth of brush and trees. Seasons came and went, crops were planted and harvested, and a neat little sum came to reward the efforts of the painstaking pioneer.

During 1860 Dr. Wilson Bowlby began to practice medicine in Forest Grove, and in connection therewith he also conducted a drug store in that town. Business and professional interests engaged his attention during all the subsequent years of his active life, and he did not relinquish his practice until shortly before his life came to an end. Meanwhile, he was also conspicuous in public affairs, and his talents led to his selection as the occupant of various important offices, among them being those of member of the state



James M. Traay

legislature, member of the state senate and as collector of internal revenue. Fraternally he was connected with the Masons and Odd Fellows, while in religion he held membership in the Methodist Church. After seventy-eight useful years, he passed away in 1895, leaving behind him the memory of a well-spent and upright life, and a career made memorable by many events of importance in legislative halls, in church and educational work, and in the general affairs of his county.

The marriage of Theodore F. Bowlby was solemnized February 12, 1866, and united him with Sophia A. Adams, who was born in Springfield, Ill., and in 1852 came to Oregon with her parents, Calvin and Catherine (Bartlett) Adams. The long journey was made with ox teams and consumed six months, at the expiration of which they landed at Brownsville, Ore., and took up a tract of land. Mrs. Bowlby was reared at Brownsville and Hillsboro, with one year's residence at Walla Walla, Wash., afterward accompanying her husband to their new home in Washington county. They became the parents of the following-named children: Wilson, Charles H., Emily M., wife of William Pitman, of Hillsboro, Theodore P., Randolph, Fred H., Bert, George L., Lois, and Stella.

HON. JAMES M. TRACY, SR. From Scotch-Irish and Dutch ancestors Hon. James M. Tracy, Sr., large land owner and representative citizen of Logan, Clackamas county, inherits the thrift that is begotten of industry, the positive purpose that is born of moral motive, and the vigorous mentality that is nurtured and strengthened by upright living. A native of Ellisburg, Jefferson county, N. Y., he was born February 25, 1841, his grandfather, Caleb B. Tracy, having settled in Jefferson county long before the Revolutionary war. Like the adaptive patriot that he was, his sympathies were enlisted on the side of the struggling Colonists, under whose banner he gladly shouldered a musket, and set forth to break the arbitrary power of British rule.

Another Caleb B. Tracy, the father of Hon. James M., Sr., was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., January 2, 1817, his wife, Lydia (Minor) Tracy, being a native of the same part of New York state. The tales of gold which swept in from the coast around '49 had their effect upon Mr. Tracy, and in September of that year he set out for Oregon. Outfitting at Chicago, he got as far as Iowa, where he remained until the following year, when he started across the plains. In Salt Lake City the family tarried for a time, a little daughter, Sarah M., now Mrs. Milton Applegate, being added to the family. Not until

the fall of 1852 did the family reach their donation claim, where they camped for a time in lieu of more satisfactory arrangements. A few days after the father took his family to Salem, where he found work at steamboat building for a few months, and March 16, 1853, returned to the old camping place and took up three hundred and twenty acres of land at Logan. Here he lived and prospered until his son, James M., bought him out in 1870, after which he traveled with his family for a few months, engaging then in business at Drain, Douglas county, Ore. Later he sold this store and engaged in the same business at Yoncalla. He became prominent in his adopted town, held the offices of road supervisor, justice of the peace, and school director for a number of years, and catered to an increasing and reliable general mercantile trade. Somewhat weary of the strenuous life at Yoncalla, he disposed of his interests there in 1897, returned to the donation claim which represented his pioneer efforts in the state, and died the same year. He was a staunch Republican, a conscientious and progressive business man, and one whom all delighted to honor.

As an eleven year old youth Hon. James M. Tracy, Sr., participated in the adventures which befell the family in their somewhat interrupted march across the plains, at which time he rode a pony most of the way, and also helped to drive the loose stock. As evidencing his early developed business ability it is recalled that at the age of thirteen he was entrusted with a band of cattle, and sent two hundred miles into the southern part of the state to dispose of the same. The transaction was eminently satisfactory, for, meeting a California drover on the way he drove a sharp bargain and returned in triumph with the money to the paternal home. After purchasing the home property in 1870 he managed in connection therewith a general merchandise store at Logan, and in 1877 joined his father in business in Yoncalla, Douglas county, remaining there for three years and four months. 1881 found him again near Logan, where he now owns five hundred acres of land, three hundred of which are under cultivation, and where he is conducting a general farming and dairy business. Also Mr. Tracy owns three hundred and sixty acres of land in Douglas county, near Yoncalla, besides considerable real estate in Oregon City.

The marriage of Mr. Tracy and Drucilla Warnock occurred January 20, 1861. Mrs. Tracy being a daughter of Presley Warnock, and born in Indiana, September 27, 1841. Mr. Warnock came to Oregon in 1853, and died here in 1869. The six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Tracy are as follows: Ada, wife of W. King, and living on the old homestead; George Albert, deceased in his fourteenth year; Charles N.; William M.;

James M., Jr., and Ralph M. As a staunch Republican Mr. Tracy has filled many positions of trust and responsibility in the community, including that of justice of the peace, notary public, school trustee and road supervisor. In 1891 he represented Clackamas county in the state legislature, and during his term of service ably labored for the best interests of his fellow townsmen. Mr. Tracy is one of the most prominent and substantial men in Clackamas county, and his association with Logan and vicinity has been prolific of all around stable and progressive conditions.

ROBERT VALENTINE SHORT. Living retired at No. 1220 E. Salmon street, Portland, is a man who is not only the oldest living surveyor of this part of the state, but who has participated as enthusiastically, as variously, and as practically in events leading up to the present, as any pioneer of 1847. Temperate in thought and action, abstaining at all times from tobacco and liquor, relying entirely upon his own judgment in estimating causes and effects, and observing with the eyes of one developed in the strife and necessity, rather than the peace and opulence of the world, Robert Valentine Short is without doubt one of the best authorities on Oregon advancement now residing in Portland. Were one permitted so rare a treat, a survey between the covers of a diary uninterruptedly kept by Mr. Short since 1875, would disclose information at once of paramount importance and chronological accuracy. So systematic an undertaking is valuable also in supplying an index to the character of the writer, who is essentially methodical, painstaking, accurate and wisely conservative.

Born in Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pa., March 31, 1823, Mr. Short was six months old when his parents moved to near Mansfield, Richland county, Ohio, where his mother, Eleanor (McFarland) Short, died in 1825. His father, James Short, afterward moved to a farm in Ashland county, and died there at the age of seventy-four years. He was of English-Irish extraction, while his wife was of English ancestry. Robert is the only living member of the first family. Of the children of the second marriage we make the following mention: Marshall lives in Eureka, Cal.; David R. is a miner in the Black Hills; Elizabeth is the wife of the Rev. Mr. Finney, a preacher in western Kansas; Mary Jane Woods died near Yreka, Cal., and Lillian, who married James Brown, passed away in Ohio about three years ago. Sent to live with his uncle in Pennsylvania until his sixteenth year, Robert improved the time by attending the public schools for three months during the winter, and the

same length of time during the summer, and this preparatory instruction proved the foundation of the extensive all around knowledge which he has since acquired. A chance to learn the German system of surveying was readily grasped by Mr. Short, who possessed special aptitude for the work, as proved by his subsequent continuous success. In connection with these early times he distinctly recalls seeing, July 4, 1839, the little steamer Elizabeth, to which was relegated the dignity and importance of being the pioneer water craft to navigate the Allegheny river.

In 1839 Mr. Short left his uncle's home and returned to his father in Ohio, the next spring contracting with a tailor by the name of Anderson Deen to learn his trade during a twenty-seven months' apprenticeship. Having completed the trade he found himself possessed of \$7.50, with which he started out to earn his living as a journeyman tailor. The first day out he found employment at Gallion, Ohio, remained there a week and then made his way to Delaware, the same state. There also he followed his trade, and improved the opportunity to attend the preparatory department of the Ohio Wesleyan University, then starting upon its educational career. In the fall of 1843 he taught school for three months ten miles from Delaware, on the Scioto river, and the following spring taught a school close to the town of Delaware. June 30, 1845, he started to drive a team across country to Illinois, arriving in Maquon, Knox county, July 13, 1845. September 2 of the same year he went to Knoxville and worked at his trade during the winter, and, accompanied by a man named William James, went as a delegate to the Democratic convention at Rock Island, Ill., in May, 1846. He had cast his first presidential vote in Alexandria, Ohio, in 1844, and has since evinced keen interest in the Democratic party. One of the treasured possessions of Mr. Short is a copy of the resolutions passed by the committee that investigated the Mormon riot at Nauvoo, the stronghold of the Mormons on the Mississippi river. In 1846 Mr. Short went to Dresden, Will county, Ill., and the following winter worked at his trade at Joliet. February 17, 1847, he traveled overland with teams to his old home in Ohio, visiting the folks among whom so many years of his life had been passed.

In the meantime Mr. Short had planned to come to Oregon with a party of friends, the time and place of meeting being already agreed upon. Journeying to Pittsburg, he remained a week, and April 3, 1847, took passage on the steamer Planet, for Cincinnati, Ohio, going from there to St. Louis, and from there to St. Joseph, Mo. Here he met his friends May 7, and with them

started on the momentous journey across the plains. Crossing the Missouri river, which was considered by early travelers as the real starting place towards the west, he drove a team of oxen during the entire route, which embraced crossing the South Platte, the Sweetwater, the divide at Pacific Spring, and the Green river, the party camping at the mouth of the Sandy on Green river with the first Mormon train that ever came to Salt Lake City. The Mormons proceeded their way and Mr. Short and his party went on to Soda Springs and the Bear river, thence to Ft. Hall on the Snake river, and on to Oregon City, reaching the latter place November 7, 1847. Here an interesting place of business was put in operation by Mr. Short the tailor, Heman Geer the shoemaker, and Albion Post the harness maker, an enterprise which flourished exceedingly, as each artisan represented a kind of work for which there is invariable demand, and at which each was a master workman. While thus employed, Mr. Short was united in marriage with Mary Geer, this being the culmination of a courtship which had begun on the plains. Mrs. Short was a daughter of Joseph C. Geer, and sister of Heman Geer, the shoemaker. She was born in Madison county, Ohio, May 10, 1830, and in 1840 moved to Knox county, Ill., with her parents. After coming to Oregon the Geer family located near Butteville, afterward removing to a claim four miles below the town, where they lived about forty years. Mrs. Short was one of the founders of the first pioneer association of Oregon, which society met at Butteville in 1872, and she was also a demitted member of the Tualatin Grange, No. 111, of Clackamas county. In earlier life a member of the United Brethren Church, she labored zealously in its cause, but at the time of her death, June 28, 1899, had espoused the cause of the Spiritualists, in which her husband has for many years been an active worker.

After his marriage Mr. Short continued to live in Oregon City, working at tailoring and surveying until determining to try the short cut to fortune in the mines of California. With Dr. William McKay he embarked on a bateau on the Clackamas Rapids, March 2, 1849, the ship which was to convey them to San Francisco being anchored at the mouth of the Willamette river. While enroute to the ship a party of men, one of whom was ex-Governor Lane, was met on their way to Oregon City to establish a territorial government. The Columbia river was frozen over to a depth of twelve inches, but the vessel managed to break through and finally landed at its destination, March 14, 1849. Via row boat, Mr. Short proceeded to Sacramento City, which at that time boasted but one wooden building, and March 29 he paid \$200 for an Indian pony to

convey him to the gold fields. Stopping at the Spanish bar, on the middle fork of the American river, April 14, 1849, he mined there until July 8, and then proceeded to San Francisco, reaching there July 13. Here he became identified with exceedingly pioneer undertakings, and assisted in organizing the first vigilance committee on the Pacific coast, of which a man by the name of Priest, from Oregon City, was the captain. This committee succeeded well in its object, and among other efforts to restore order and tranquillity accomplished the capture of "The Hounds," a band of Ottawas. August 17 Mr. Short reached Oregon City, having traveled in all eighty-three hundred miles since he left his home in Pennsylvania for the first time.

In July, 1850, Mr. Short surveyed the town of Portland, making the first plat that was put on record, and of which two copies were made by Brady of San Francisco, afterward celebrated for his maps. He had in the meantime removed here from Oregon City, and had purchased a lot where the Dekum building now stands, and where he erected a one-story frame building. In 1851 he removed to a donation claim in Yamhill county, and while there took an active part in affairs of the county, attaining to prominence in military, political, and surveying undertakings. Under Colonel Fulton he was appointed captain to organize a company of militia in the Chehalem valley, and in 1855 he was elected the first county surveyor of Yamhill county, about the same time serving as justice of the peace for a year. In 1857 he was elected a member of the constitutional convention of Oregon; by special act of the legislature of 1859, Clackamas county was formed from a portion of Yamhill, leaving the farm of Mr. Short in the new county. In 1862 he was elected assessor of Clackamas county for two years, and in 1888 represented the same county in the legislature. Although holding the right to live there as long as he desired, Mr. Short sold his farm in 1887, and in 1891 purchased his home at Sunnyside. He followed surveying for many years, and in 1860 contracted with the government to survey four townships east of Rooster Rock. It is as a surveyor that he will be longest remembered as far as his life work is concerned, for tailoring has long since been abandoned to the limbo of almost forgotten things. He has been a delegate to numerous county and state conventions, and has actively supported the Democratic party, notwithstanding his reluctance to accept official recognition. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons, being a member of the Hawthorne Lodge No. 46, to which he came from the Champog Lodge, which now meets at Butteville, and of which he was the first member initiated in 1860. In Clackamas county he took an active interest in the

Tualatin Grange No. 111, was master in 1876, and in all ways forwarded the best interests of the order. Through his own educational limitations he has come to a realization of the value of mental training, and has been instrumental in maintaining a high standard in the schools of his neighborhood. As long ago as 1848 he organized a subscription school in Oregon City, and until it could be placed on a paying basis conducted its affairs himself. With the exception of the oldest, all of his children were born on the home farm, were educated in the public schools, his daughter, Evangeline, having taken a course at the Portland Business College. Alvina, the oldest daughter, married for her first husband, Charles Hellenbrand, by whom she had two children, Mrs. William Graham and Charles V. Her present husband is George Merrithew, a machinist of Sisson, Cal. Capt. William P. Short, of Sellwood, Ore., has three children; Raymond L., of Portland; Edith, the wife of Robert De Merritt of Coos Bay, and who has two children, Frances E. and Raymond; and Ethel, the wife of John C. Lucas of Grant's Pass, who has one child, Ethel W. Capt. Sherman V. Short, the second oldest son in his father's family, lives in Portland, and has three children living, Robert C., Fred and Bertram C. Lillian Short married Adelbert Dykert of San Francisco, and has a daughter, Bessie F. Jolly, by a former marriage. Juliette Short married C. F. Toozie of Wilsonville, Ore., and has three children, Myrtle, Hilda and Hazel. Evangeline Short became the wife of F. H. Shaw of Portland, Ore., and her home is also the home of her father. Capt. Marshall B. Short, who lived in Portland, was accidentally killed at the age of twenty-six. Three children died in early childhood.

SAMUEL MOON. A general farming and dairy business which is a distinct credit to Washington county is that of Samuel Moon, whose farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres is located in the vicinity of Centerville. Mr. Moon is a practical and scientific farmer, and has made a success of farming and dairying. Besides, he has taken an active interest in the general development of his district, and as a Republican has assisted in keeping up the fine condition of the roads, while acting as road supervisor.

The youth of Mr. Moon was spent in Cornwall, England, where he was born July 11, 1848. Like his brothers and sisters, he received a practical home training, and such education as came his way was acquired in the public schools. In 1872 he left the home surroundings and came to America, arriving in Portland the same year, where he found employment with Ladd & Reed, with whom he remained for three years. Fol-

lowing this business experience he came to Washington county, where he bought the farm upon which he has since lived, and upon which he has instituted many fine improvements.

In 1881 Mr. Moon was united in marriage with Lillie M. Wrenn, daughter of Michael Wrenn, and the mother of two children, Elizabeth C. and Samuel M. Mr. Moon is well known in Washington county, and is honored for his enterprise, industry and many sterling characteristics.

CICERO HINES was for a number of years connected with agricultural pursuits in Washington county, but is now living a retired life in Forest Grove, resting in the enjoyment of the fruits of his former toil. He was born in Ray county, Mo., February 4, 1846, a son of T. M. and Mary E. (Buckingham) Hines, the former a native of Missouri and the latter of Pennsylvania. The father's birth occurred near Franklin county, Mo., and he represented an old Virginia family of Welsh ancestry. The great-grandfather was a soldier of the war of 1812 and was born in the Old Dominion, whence he removed to Kentucky, and later became a resident of Howard county, Mo. His last days, however, were spent in Cole county, that state, and throughout his business career he carried on farming. Wesley Hines, the grandfather, who aided in protecting the settlers of the frontier against Indian outbreaks, was born in Kentucky. He accompanied his parents to Missouri and followed farming in Howard, Ray and Caldwell counties of that state, his death occurring in the last named county at the age of sixty years. His wife, Elizabeth Davis, was a daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Halliday) Davis, and in their family were seven children, but T. M. Hines, the father of our subject, is now the only one living.

It was in the year 1848 that T. M. Hines started with his wife and children for Oregon, traveling with a wagon train numbering thirty teams. About six months were spent upon the way and at length they arrived in Yamhill county, but remained there for only a brief period, going then to Washington county, where the father secured a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres in Patton valley. He resided thereon from 1850 until 1858, when he took up his abode in Forest Grove, but later located on a farm near that town, living there for a few years. Again he became a resident of Forest Grove, where he is now living at the age of eighty-three years, while his wife passed away in December, 1901, at the age of eighty-two. They were the parents of five children, of whom Cicero Hines is the eldest, the others being George, Willis and Thomas, all of whom have passed away, and Charles, a practicing physician of Forest Grove.



Joseph Ellis

Cicero Hines was but an infant when brought by his parents to Oregon, and in his youth he became familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of an agriculturist. He continued to assist his father until after the beginning of the Civil war, when he joined the Union army, enlisting December 5, 1864, as a member of Company B, First Oregon Volunteer Infantry, being mustered in at Salem December 25. The regiment was first sent to Fort Hoskins, in Benton county, and then to The Dalles and afterward to Fort Boise, Idaho, proceeding thence up the Snake river and on to Fort Hall, where they went into winter quarters. In the succeeding spring they proceeded to Vancouver, and at that place they were discharged, having in the meantime participated in a number of minor engagements with the Indians.

Upon his return home Cicero Hines began farming and in 1871 he chose as a companion and helpmate for life's journey Miss Ada Bell, a native of Oregon, in which state her parents had settled in 1852. The young couple began their domestic life upon a farm on Gales creek, Mr. Hines purchasing one hundred and forty-six acres of land, the most of which was still in its primitive condition. He made all of the improvements on the tract, introduced modern methods of farming and as his financial resources increased he extended the boundaries of his place until he now owns about three hundred acres. He continued to reside upon his farm until 1899, when having acquired a comfortable competence he took up his abode in Forest Grove, where he is now resting from further labors.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Hines has been blessed with five children: George M., a resident of Washington county; Thomas P., who is living in Forest Grove; Tobias E., who resides at Hillside; Nellie, the wife of John Proctor, who occupies the homestead farm; and Clara, who is still with her parents. In his political views Mr. Hines is a staunch Democrat and has served as road supervisor and as school clerk. He is a member of the Grange and the Grand Army of the Republic and he is widely and favorably known in Washington county, where almost his entire life has been spent and where his friends esteem him because he has ever been reliable and upright in his business transactions.

JOSEPH ELLIS. The searcher after information as to the possibility and resourcefulness of Multnomah county need travel no further than the splendidly developed property of Joseph Ellis, generally conceded to be the most beautiful in the county, the most fertile, and the most appealing from an artistic and all-around utility standpoint.

To an original purchase of two hundred acres the fortunate owner has homesteaded an adjoining one hundred and sixty acres, and has inaugurated a system of farming and floriculture which would do credit to any of the more favored states in the Union. The finest varieties of flowers and trees in this section of the country are here found in their greatest perfection, and as an illustration of the stored fertility of the soil it is only necessary to state that Mr. Ellis has raised oats which reared their tassels seven feet high, and were exhibited at the New Orleans exposition, and also that timothy, seven feet high, is by no means an uncommon occurrence. At the Oregonian Industrial Exposition in 1898, the ambitious owner of this aggregation of beautiful and scientifically interesting commodities was awarded the first medal for fruits, grains and grasses. Within sight of Mounts Hood and Adams Mr. Ellis may well be congratulated upon his achievements upon his model property, which, for location and general effectiveness, has no rival in this well favored state. A dairy, consisting of twenty-five head of Durham cattle, contributes to a considerable extent to the income of Mr. Ellis, and this is conducted on the same broad and progressive lines which characterize the entire management. Including the young in the herd he has forty-five head of cattle.

The imputation of being a man of one idea can never be the experience of Mr. Ellis, nor does his medal, and his reputation as a farmer and floriculturist represent his most ambitious attainments. As a machinist he has few peers in the state, a trade mastered by him in his native land of England, where he was born near Gladson Castle, in 1836. Owing to the position of his father as head gardener at Brook Park Hall, the youth was reared at this interesting old place until his twelfth year, when he began the five years' apprenticeship at his trade, at which he continued to work until attaining his majority. The same year found him a voyager towards the larger chances of the United States, arriving at which he located in Titusville, Pa., where he engaged in building oil well engines, and where he was foreman of the engine shops for about five years. After this long and meritorious association he came to Oregon and worked at his trade for a year, and then came to his present farm and bought the first two hundred acres. When he took up his residence in Portland he found employment in the round houses of that city, and for four years worked in the O. & C. shops, in the mechanical department. When the Southern bought the Narrow Gauge Railroad Mr. Ellis had entire charge of the railroad shops for three years.

The wife of Mr. Ellis was formerly Frances Gilligan, a farmer's daughter of Olean, N. Y., and of this union there have been born seven

children, the order of their birth being as follows: Joseph T., an engine inspector for the Southern Pacific Railroad; Frank E., in the railroad shops at Portland; Victor; Frances; William J.; Horace C.; and Catherine. As a Republican Mr. Ellis has taken his place among the broad-minded and helpful politicians of his county, which he has represented in county and state conventions, and which he has served with credit as supervisor. For two terms he was a member of the grand jury, and has filled several minor offices. Fraternaly he is well known among the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Encampment, and he is a member of the Grange. Much credit is due Mr. Ellis for his hearty co-operation in securing the free mail route through the country, which, without the help of his enthusiasm and recognition of its necessity and convenience, had been much longer in materializing. Mr. Ellis is one of the live, virile and working forces of Multnomah county, and his efforts in behalf of good government and all around improvement cannot be overestimated.

Mr. Ellis is a poet of more than local reputation and one of his productions is given herewith:

Oregon, the golden,
 The land we love the best
 The fairest in the Union
 And in the distant west.
 Thy springtime sun is bracing,
 But night holds bahny rest
 And when the day is waning
 We dream upon thy breast.
 Uplifted sight shows hillsides
 And mountains we adore,
 While waves of lake and river
 Break brightly on the shore.
 The hidden springs send streamlets
 Adown the shadowed woods,
 Which grow in might and power
 And break in thundering floods.
 The great Willamette valley
 In beauty blooms below
 The towering peaks of mountains
 Encrowned with gleaming snow.
 The wealth of gold and silver,
 And fisheries so great
 Makes up the most beloved,
 Wave-washed Pacific state.

PHILIPP BUCKLEIN. No country has afforded greater opportunities to the ambitious young man than our own. Here an industrious, frugal man has an opportunity to accumulate wealth even though handicapped by foreign birth and lack of abundant wealth. The foregoing

may with truth be said of Mr. Bucklein, who, when a young man of nineteen, left home and friends in the Fatherland and started out to seek his fortune in America, and that he has been successful in his endeavors needs but a glance at his modern machine-shop in Oregon City to determine. There are to be found all the latest appliances and most modern machinery for the manufacture and repairing of all kinds of engines. A natural genius and thorough mechanic, Mr. Bucklein has made many improvements and labor-saving devices which are in use in his shop, all of which redound to his good workmanship and thorough adaptation to his calling.

In Bucksville, Germany, Mr. Bucklein's birth occurred in 1864. His early training and education were received in his birthplace, but when nineteen years of age, in 1883, he was among the immigrants who landed on our welcome shores. He first made settlement on Puget Sound, but later going to Seattle, Wash., there learned the machinist's trade. To become thoroughly proficient in his trade he worked for wages for a few years there and then went to Vancouver, British Columbia, where he followed his trade for four years. Coming to Oregon City in 1890, for two years he was in the employ of the Crown Paper company, but about this time decided to engage in business for himself, and forthwith established himself in his present calling. In this decision he displayed his usual wise foresight, for to-day his machine-shop is not exceeded in Oregon City, either in capacity for turning out work or quality of finished product.

The last day of the year 1895 is a day made memorable to Mr. Bucklein and his wife, formerly Miss Clara Charais, as on that day was celebrated their marriage. One child has been born to them, to whom they have given the name of Frank. Public-spirited in every sense of the word, Mr. Bucklein is interested in every measure which tends toward the uplifting and upbuilding of his community and gives liberally of his time and means for the furthering of all wholesome measures. In fraternal matters he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

JOHN P. HOFFMAN. One of the principal industries of Multnomah county is the dairying business, and this has proved for Mr. Hoffman a profitable enterprise and congenial occupation. His experience in the business began when he was only nineteen years of age and has continued to the present, so that he has had years of training and active participation in the occupation, thereby gaining the broad and thorough knowledge so necessary to success in any specialty. In 1885 he settled upon the farm near Hillsdale where he has since made his home. Until 1896

he was actively engaged in dairying and meantime kept from one hundred and forty to one hundred and sixty cows, having one of the largest dairies in the county. However, in 1896 he rented the farm and dairy, and has since had more leisure for the enjoyment of the comforts his previous labors rendered possible. Besides his home place he is the owner of seventy-four acres in Washington and one hundred and twenty-three acres near New Era, Clackamas county.

Mr. Hoffman was born in Portland, Ore., January 30, 1861, and is a son of Frank A. Hoffman, one of the pioneers of the northwest. Born on the Rhine in Germany, he came to America at twenty-four years of age and settled in St. Louis, Mo., where he followed the baker's trade. During 1852 he joined an emigrant train that made the journey across the plains with ox-teams. Arriving at Portland, he started one of the first bakeries in the town. A few years later he embarked in the dairy business near Portland and continued in the same until 1879, when he retired from business pursuits, and is now living at New Era. By his marriage to Mary B. Birch he had three sons and three daughters, of whom John P. Hoffman was third in order of birth. Educated in the schools of Portland, reared in this city, watching its progress and development, and gaining his first knowledge of business affairs in its stores, it is natural that he should feel a loyal devotion to its welfare. His home has always been in Multnomah county, and few are more familiar with the character of its soil than he, nor have many gained a more thorough knowledge of dairying. In 1889 he married Miss Henrietta Batt, by whom he has a son, Frank A., Jr. Politically he has voted with the Republicans ever since attaining his majority and on the ticket of his party he was elected to the office of road supervisor, which he now holds.

JOHN KAMNA is one of the many reliable and enterprising sons of the Fatherland who have materially profited by the opportunities afforded in Washington county, and to whom is due a vast amount of credit for his share in the development of this section. He was born in Germany December 21, 1861, and is one of the four sons and three daughters born to Henry and Rebecca Kamna, typical German parents, and practical rearers of their little family.

The Kamna family lived on a farm in their native land, and the children were taught to regard this method of livelihood as at once dignified, congenial and profitable. John was no exception, and when quite a little fellow used to help around the farm, and perform his share to-

wards the family maintenance. When less than twenty-three years old, in 1884, he came to America, and after a short residence in Portland came to Cornelius, where he worked for James Roche for four months, also worked for other farmers, J. Smith, Colonel Cornelius and Robert Amberrich. After that he was employed in a sash and door factory in Portland for about two years. About this time the old folks also desired to come to America, so the son John took up the farm upon which he now lives, renting the same for six years, and gave his parents a home in the west. When the six years had expired he was in a position to purchase the farm, which he now owns in its entirety, and which consists of three hundred and sixty-five acres. Two hundred and fifty acres of this land are under cultivation, and Mr. Kamna has spent about \$2,700 in reducing it to a condition for crops. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and in addition carries on a model dairy, milking twenty cows.

The interests of Mr. Kamna have been by no means self centered, for he takes a vital interest in the general affairs of his neighborhood, and has assisted in promoting some of the most important. The Farmington Creamery, which has proved of such aid to the farmers in this locality, has received the substantial support of Mr. Kamna, who is one of the organizers, and who was president thereof for four years. He is still a large stockholder in the creamery. The family of Mr. Kamna consists of his wife, Mattie, and three children, Rebecca, Lena and William J.

JOHN L. BANKS. A successful and increasing general farming, dairying and Angora goat raising industry is being conducted in Washington county by John L. Banks, one of the men whose self-made careers have redounded to the credit and upbuilding of the Willamette Valley. Mr. Banks comes from Westmoreland county, Pa., where he was born October 1, 1840, and where he lived until his twelfth year. For some years his family lived on different farms in Iowa, settling first in Louisa county, and in June of the same year going to within four miles east of Wapello. Here they owned sixty acres of land, and later on, in Jasper county, farmed from 1860 until 1867. After selling this farm the family fortunes were shifted to Washington county, Iowa, where also they owned a farm, and where John L. lived and worked until 1882.

From Washington county Mr. Banks came to Oregon in the latter part of 1882, and when he arrived in Portland found the city so crowded he could not rent a room to live in. This dubious condition did not dampen his ardor, however, nor slake his thirst for a share of the good things

of the northwest. He was not long in finding some kind of employment, and in the fall settled on a farm near Mount Tabor, where he worked for a time and managed to save some money. In the course of time he was enabled to take up three hundred acres of land in Yambill county, which was partially improved, and upon which he lived until 1895. That year he bought an interest in the Climax flour mill at Hillsboro, and was in the milling business until locating on the farm of eighty acres which has since been his home. This place was also partially cleared, and at present little remains that is not under cultivation. The greater part of the modern improvements have been made by the present owner, who has broad and liberal ideas of farming as well as of other things, and believes in availing himself of the best known facilities for carrying on his chosen occupation. A large dairy business is one of the chief sources of revenue on this model property, and many Angora goats browse contentedly in the pastures, and yield in return for good care and board, fine crops of fleecy wool.

Through his marriage with Nancy O. Beard five children have been born into the family of Mr. Banks, the order of their birth being as follows: Charles, in Idaho; Robert, living near the home farm in Washington county; Carl, of Saucie's island; Edward, of Astoria; and Myrtle, wife of Austin Purdin. Mr. Banks has served his district as a member of the school board, but is not what might be called an office-seeker. With his wife he is a member of the Congregational Church, and contributes generously towards the maintenance of the same. Mr. Banks is held in high esteem by his friends and associates, and his success is a matter of pride with all who appreciate honest and capable citizenship.

FELIX R. NEALE. Numbering loyalty and patriotism among its distinguishing characteristics, it is not surprising that the Neale family should be represented in the greatest wars this country has known, and that it should vigorously participate in leading affairs ever since the first emigrant broadened his horizon by coming from Ireland in 1650. Felix R. Neale, the maintainer of a broad minded and liberal citizenship in Portland since severing his long period of service in the regular army in 1869, was born in the Blue Grass region near Georgetown, Ky., January 28, 1838, a son of Daniel and Melissa Neale, natives of Fayette county, Ky., and the former born in 1804. Daniel Neale fulfilled popular expectations of those familiar with his antecedents, and caused his name to be associated with honorable and progressive undertakings in the south. The possessor of a large plantation, he was kindly disposed towards the large number of

slaves who carried out his designs, and who enabled him to obtain a considerable fortune through the sale of hemp and other southern commodities. During the Mexican war he organized a company of volunteers, drilled them, and fought bravely for the cause of American supremacy. Prominent politically, he served as sheriff of Scott county, holding also many other offices of a local nature. His wife died after the birth of Felix R., the second son in his family. He continued to manufacture hemp for a number of years, and finally, owing to impaired health, started for either California or Oregon, his death occurring on the way, near Laramie Peak. His oldest son, Lewis A., who was one of Morgan's men during the Civil war, gave up his life for the cause in Alabama in 1862.

After living with his grandparents in Kentucky for a number of years, Felix R. Neale accompanied his father to Missouri, but was afterward sent back to Kentucky to finish his education. For a short time he attended the Western Military Institution, afterward traveling around considerably through Missouri, and as far north as Portage, Wis. Having the keenest admiration for military tactics, for camp, field and barracks, he went to St. Louis in 1858, and February 8 of the same year enlisted in the regular United States army. Assigned to the Seventh Infantry, he was transferred to the First Dragoons at Santa Fe, and in 1859 came to Oregon as an escort. The breaking out of the Civil war found him on the Texas frontier, where, with two companies, he crossed overland and joined the rest of the command. At the re-organization of the regular army his regiment became known as the First Cavalry, of which he had attained the rank of first sergeant at the time of his discharge in Portland, June 13, 1869. Mr. Neale saw every phase of life represented in the army during his long service, and, having keen powers of observation and an accurate memory, fortified himself with interesting and momentous data bearing upon his association with military life. During the Civil war he participated in all of the principal battles, including that of Chancellorsville, Malvern Hill, Gettysburg, Mine River, the Wilderness, Richmond, Cold Harbor, Winchester and Cedar Creek. While guarding the railroad in Virginia he was wounded in the breast, and while at Five Forks his shoulder was broken, necessitating a retention of some weeks in the hospital.

After coming to Portland Mr. Neale found employment as a laborer and carpenter, and assisted in building the first twenty miles of the Southern Pacific Railroad. He became interested in Republican political undertakings, and was elected city marshal in 1874, serving two years. As weigher and gauger he was identified



BENEDICT BIRCHLER.

with the custom house for some years, and was inspector of customs for six years. Returning to his trade, he worked as journeyman carpenter for a number of years, and about this time served as deputy United States marshal and deputy keeper. Soon after coming here he purchased a house on the east side, and in 1867 was united in marriage with Mrs. Catherine Bratch, nee Dapp, who was born in Germany, and came to the United States in 1863, when she was fourteen years old. Mrs. Neale was reared in Pennsylvania, and there met and married her first husband, who died at Graytown in 1866. Of the seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Neale, Felix G., the oldest son, an engineer, born at Fort Lapway, July 10, 1868, was killed in a railroad accident near Salem, November 12, 1890, at the age of twenty-two years and four months; Mary L., born June 10, 1876, is the wife of Fred H. Bock of La Grande, and has one son, Frederick; Mattie F., born September 8, 1879, is single and lives at La Grande; and Sadie, born May 19, 1884, is living with her parents. By her first marriage Mrs. Neale had one son, Charles F., born August 21, 1866, in Carlisle, Pa.

For many years Mr. Neale has been a familiar figure at state and county conventions, and he is equally at home in fraternal circles, being a member and one of the organizers of the Phalanx Lodge, No. 14, K. of P., of the Uniform Rank and the Endowment rank and is also a member of Sumner Post, No. 12, G. A. R. He has always taken a keen interest in education, and was one of the foremost in securing the central schools, and in building the first school in the Holiday addition. Mrs. Neale is a member of Sumner Lodge No. 21, W. R. C., and of the Aroma Temple No. 20, Rathbone Sisters.

BENEDICT BIRCHLER. In picturesque Switzerland Benedict Birchler was born April 30, 1827, and there laid the foundation for the successful nursery business which he now conducts in Multnomah county. His parents were farmers and hotel keepers, from which environment he went when a comparatively small boy to learn the occupation of landscape gardener. In his native land he became thoroughly conversant with his delightful and ever widening art, his experience being augmented in Troy, N. Y., and Philadelphia, Pa., after his emigration to America in a sailing vessel in 1853, the journey taking sixty-three days upon the ocean.

From the Quaker city in 1863 Mr. Birchler removed to Minneapolis, where he became particularly active in beautifying various parts of the city, and where he remained for three years. After removing to Portland he found employment at his trade for S. G. Reed, and laid out the

grounds connected with the beautiful home of that prominent citizen, remaining with him for a period of seven years and eleven months. Later he superintended the landscape work of Mr. Reed's place at Mill and Market streets. Besides the beautiful grounds at Eleventh and Jefferson streets which he laid out, he also laid out the grounds at the corner of Seventeenth and Everett streets, formerly owned by R. B. Knapp. His present ten acres of land was purchased for \$375, and at the time was covered with heavy timber, which had to be cleared before aught could be accomplished. This property is located in Mount Tabor, and the improvements have been made with special reference to the production of fruits, ornamental trees, shrubs and flowers. Mr. Birchler has a most complete and comprehensive collection of the best known varieties of trees and plants, and his efforts to attain unto the best in his line have been prolific of public appreciation and gratifying financial returns.

Through the union of Fredericka Homul and Mr. Birchler two children have been born, Emma and Henry. In politics a Republican, Mr. Birchler has been identified with political affairs only so far as the formality of casting his vote, for office holding and political strife seem remote from his absorbing and successful business.

GEORGE W. STITT. One of the extensive raisers of onions and small fruits in the vicinity of Beaverton is George W. Stitt, owner of seventy acres of finely improved land, and the manager of a paying and agreeable industry. He was one of the first in this section to grow onions, and at that time the demand was so meagre that a wagon-load filled all requirements. Needless to say so small an amount would not go very far at the present time, and that the onions from this model farm are of so superior a kind that they constitute a very remarkable commodity.

Mr. Stitt was born in Ogdensburg, N. Y., March 22, 1841, and in early life became accustomed to the responsible and arduous side of life. His father, John, and his mother, Catherine (Oaks) Stitt, were born in Ireland, and the former was a millwright by trade, an occupation to which he devoted many years of his life. The father removed to Watertown, N. Y., in 1838, and after a short time moved to Ogdensburg, and from there to Ottawa, Ontario. This latter city continued to be his home for twelve years, and there he worked at his trade, and achieved a fair measure of success. His death occurred in Ottawa, and soon after this sorrowful event, the family removed to Green Bay, Wis. The family maintenance fell to a large extent upon the shoulders of the son, George W.,

and he remained at home until his marriage, September 8, 1872, with Mary Roady, of German descent. Thereafter he lived in Oconto county, Wis., until 1878, removing the same year to Portland, where he engaged in the hotel business for a couple of years. Not entirely content with that city he removed to Clarke county, Wash., and engaged in farming for a year, thereafter settling on his present farm, advantageously located near Beaverton.

Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Stitt, of whom William J. is living at home; Matilda is a resident of Portland; Katie lives in Seattle; Lillie lives in Beaverton; and Valley is at home. Mr. Stitt is a Republican, and has taken a prominent part in promoting the interests of his party. For several years he served as county committeeman, and was at one time a candidate for county representative. He is fraternally associated with the Masons, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. With his family he is identified with the Congregational Church, towards the support of which he is a liberal contributor. He is a man of sterling integrity and unquestioned devotion to the well-being of his community, and his business success reflects great credit upon the agricultural prestige of Washington county.

HENRY NACHAND. No more interesting narrator of events in the early history of this state can be found in Clackamas county than Henry Nachand. Since his fifth year his faculties have expanded under the favorable conditions of this promising part of the northwest, and his observations and experiences have been of so profound a nature as to fully justify his position as one of the most erudite members of the Historical Society.

Of staunch Teutonic ancestry, Mr. Nachand was born in Peoria, Ill., November 7, 1842, but owing to the early age at which he emigrated to the west has but faint recollection of his middle western home. His father, John Nachand, was born among the peasantry of Bavaria, Germany, and when a young man, in 1836, emigrated to America, where for several years he roved around working at his trade as mechanic. John Nachand was the only member of his father's family who came to America at that time, but later on he had a brother, Phillip, who also located in Peoria, Ill., where he engaged with John in the wagon manufacturing business. After many wanderings, and some success as a wagon manufacturer in Peoria, John Nachand started for Oregon in the spring of 1847, and upon arriving in Oregon City bought a piece of land which he operated in connection with his trade. About 1855 he

began to raise vegetables on a small scale, but finally the demand for his commodities induced him to branch out into a very large enterprise, sufficient to supply a large portion of the Portland market. He was thus engaged up to the time of his death in 1885, at the age of seventy-four years. His wife, Catherine (Shaffer) Nachand, was born in Alsace-Lorraine, France, and came to the United States with her sisters, settling on the prairie near South Bend, Ind. Mrs. Nachand, who died in 1887, at the age of eighty years, was the mother of two children, one son and one daughter, of whom the former is the oldest. The latter, Mary, now the wife of Theodore Himmeler, lives in Parkplace, Ore.

At the public and private schools of Clackamas county Henry Nachand received his preliminary education, and remained home with his parents until their death. As the assistant of his father in raising vegetables for the market he learned all there was to be known about this interesting occupation, and at the same time he worked in the wagon shop built on the homestead, and operated by his father for many years. During the winter seasons the wagon building progressed rapidly, but during the summer time the little shop was practically deserted for the more exhilarating and healthful work in the fields. He married in Parkplace, Ore., in 1871, Mrs. Lucinda Kendall, the widow of Frank Kendall, who died about 1869, and the daughter of Lorenzo Perkins. Mrs. Nachand, who was a native of Oregon, died July 4, 1880, leaving three children, two sons and one daughter. It was the fate of the daughter, the youngest in the family, to die on the same day as her mother, and within three hours of her death, at the age of fourteen months. Henry Edward, the oldest son, is married and living with his father; while Ralph W., the second son, started away to the Philippine Islands, and has never been heard of since. Mr. Nachand is independent in politics, and believes in voting for the man best qualified to hold office. He is a typical pioneer, a broad minded gentleman, and a most honored member of the community of Clackamas county.

CHARLES C. MOLSON, the popular and successful merchant of Needy, was born in Schleswig-Holstein, then a part of Denmark, December 8, 1858, and comes of a family identified with the internal wars which have more or less disintegrated plucky little Denmark. A soldier of daring was Frederick Molson, the father of Charles C., who left his cooping establishment to participate in the wars of '48, '58, '64-'66, and who, because of invaluable services, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. For many years he worked as a cooper, and his



E. L. Corner

death occurred in his native land in 1884, at the age of sixty years. He is survived by his wife, Doris F. Peterson, who was born in Glucksburg, Denniark, and is at present living in San Francisco. She became the mother of the following children: Mary; Kate, living in Alaska; Mrs. Lena Griffith, of Los Angeles; Mrs. Anna Temple, of Tacoma; Charles C., of Needy; and Fred, deceased.

In Denmark Charles C. Molson learned the cooper's trade of his father, and imbibed many useful lessons from the elder man's noble and courageous life. Armed with a trade and a fair common-school education, he embarked for America in 1873, and from New York took a steamer for Panama, and from there sailed to San Francisco. For two years he lived in the northern California city, and thereafter engaged throughout the state in the coopering business for some time. He next turned his attention to quartz mining in different parts of the west, and was one of the first men in Kootenai, British Columbia, where he was local manager for the Lilloett, Frazer River & Caribou Gold Fields Company in Kootenai, for two years, or from 1894 until 1896. After a year's residence in San Francisco he located at Needy in August, 1898, and soon bought out the mercantile business of V. E. Cook, which he has successfully conducted up to the present time. Mr. Molson has a modern little store and a stock calculated to meet all demands of the citizens of Needy, and his courtesy and affability have materially assisted in maintaining his large number of customers.

In 1897 Mr. Molson was united in marriage with Lola Price, and of this union there have been born three children, Arvil, May, and Peter, all of whom are living with their parents. Aside from his standing as a merchant, Mr. Molson is entitled due credit as an Indian fighter, having given heroic service in the lake counties as a volunteer in a large band of men. This war occurred in 1878-79, and was replete with adventures and hair breadth escapes on the part of the white men. Mr. Molson is a Republican in political affiliation, and has served for several years as a school director. He is fraternally associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of British Columbia, and with the Woodmen of the World of Needy.

EDWIN L. CORNER. In a comfortable little home overlooking the Willamette river lives in comparative retirement Edwin L. Corner, pioneer, furniture dealer, merchant, sawmill manipulator, miner, tanner and farmer. So varied an assortment of occupations as those credited to Mr. Corner necessarily indicate versatility, and that his efforts have passed the experimental

stage argues also business ability of a high order. He was born in Washington county, Ohio, December 22, 1827, and comes of an ancestry for the most part identified with the agricultural undertakings of the British Isles.

George Corner, the father of Edwin L., was born in Cheshire, or Chester county, a district of England bordering on the North sea, and noted for its grazing and dairies, December 12, 1783. About 1795 he came to the United States with his father, William, the latter of whom died while crossing the Allegheny mountains to Ohio. The youthful George apprenticed to a surveyor in Ohio, who was none other than Gen. Rufus Putnam, and afterward settled down to farming and stock-raising in the Buckeye state, where he rose to prominence in general affairs, and where he died December 29, 1844. He married Susan Burlingame, born in Rutland, Worcester county, Mass., and a grand-daughter of Rufus Putnam of Revolutionary fame. Christopher Burlingame, the father of Mrs. Corner, was born in New England, and after going to Ohio engaged in the manufacture of hats. Of the twelve children born to George Corner and his wife, five sons and seven daughters, all grew to maturity, and at the present time two daughters, a son, and Edwin L., are still living, he being the tenth oldest.

In Cornerville, named after his family, and located in Washington county, Ohio, Edwin L. Corner was educated in the public schools, eventually attending the Academy at McConnellsville, the same state. At the age of seventeen he engaged in the carpenter's trade, an occupation which he followed for several years. In 1851 he crossed the plains to Oregon, the trip taking four months, and upon his arrival in the state settled in Salem, where he engaged in carpenter work and which continued to be his home for six years. During a portion of that time, at the time of the Indian wars of 1852 and 1853 he engaged in mining and other occupations in California. In 1856 he returned to Ohio, where he conducted a sawmill for a year, and after disposing of his mill moved to Iowa and engaged in the furniture business for three years. Later he became interested in the grocery business, and still later in running a tannery, but like so many others who have once felt the possibilities of the west, he again longed to be a participator in its chances and upbuilding. He therefore drove across the plains with a team in 1864, remained over two winters in Boise City, Idaho, and May 21, 1866, again arrived in Salem, Ore. Here he engaged in a grocery business until disposing of his store in 1872, when he bought a farm of sixty-four acres in Yamhill county. A later location was at Sellwood, Multnomah county, where he became practically the father of the infant town, bought the first lot there and built

the first house. For some time he was busy at getting wood out of the timbers, but he soon started up a grocery business and continued the same until selling out in 1803. To Mr. Corner is due the credit of establishing the postoffice at Sellwood, as he circulated the petition praying for an office. He was the first postmaster of the town, and carefully looked after the affairs of Uncle Sam for ten years. An item of interest in connection with his pioneer undertakings is that he brought the first organ across the plains, and which was the first introduced in the state of Oregon. He was also a member of the first city council of Sellwood.

In Granville, Ohio, Mr. Corner was united in marriage with Mary Ann Wood, September 6, 1858, Mrs. Corner being a daughter of Charles Wood, born in England and a hatter by trade. Mr. Wood emigrated to New York July 4, 1830, settled in Utica, N. Y., and later removed to New Jersey, where he engaged at his trade. In 1838 he removed to Delaware, Ohio, and in 1839 to Granville, Ohio, where he was engaged in business until his death at the age of eighty-six years. Mrs. Corner is a member of the Episcopal Church, while her husband was reared in the Congregational Church. Mr. Corner is a Republican in politics, is a member of Sellwood Fire Company No. 1, and fraternally is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Both himself and wife are members of the Ohio Society of Oregon.

WILLIAM H. MORTON. The name of William H. Morton stands at the head of mercantile and general affairs in Beaverton, of which town he has long been regarded as an integral part of development and substantiality. A far-reaching merchandise business has been established by this honored citizen, from which busy center has radiated a practical interest in all that pertains to the well-being of the town. Such an enterprise, as is well known, places the owner in closer touch with affairs than does any other kind of occupation, besides which, from the standpoint of adaptiveness to public needs, the store is unequalled in any town in Washington county. Straightforward business methods, attentiveness to the tastes and requirements of his many customers, and a tactful knowledge of human nature, may be mentioned among the characteristics possessed by Mr. Morton in common with all successful and popular merchants all over the country. At the present time he is serving as justice of the peace, to which he was elected by his Republican constituents, and other political honors have come his way, as a result of the confidence of his fellow-townsmen.

The representative of a family long associ-

ated with Pennsylvania, Mr. Morton was born in Beaver county, Pa., December 18, 1842, his father, William, having been born in the same county in 1819. The elder Morton was a millwright by occupation, which he followed for several years in his native state, after which he engaged in running a canal boat from Pittsburg to Lake Erie. He married Rebecca Hazen, also born in the same state. He was fairly successful in life and died at the early age of twenty-nine years. After his death his son, William H., went to live with his paternal grandfather, but at the age of eleven was bound out to other parties, receiving nothing for his services but food and clothes up to his sixteenth year. He then started out to carve his own future, and at the age of eighteen left what he had to do for the more important call from his country at the breaking out of the Civil war.

As a private in Company D, One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Mr. Morton was mustered in at Doylestown, Pa., was first sent to Washington, and afterward participated in many of the important battles of the war, including Williamsburg, with General McClellan; the Peninsular Campaign; Fair Oaks; and several battles in South Carolina. He was stationed on Morris Island for eight months and a half, and on James' Island and John's Island, South Carolina, for one month. Out of the regiment that took part in the battle of Fair Oaks but seventy-five could be gathered together for muster, and thus the grim spectre of bloodshed hovered over the brave little band which so hopefully started out to defend the cause of the Union. Mr. Morton was in time promoted to corporal and sergeant, and after three years of arduous service was mustered out at Philadelphia. Personally he suffered many of the deprivations and calamities of war, for a wound in the leg necessitated retention in a regimental hospital for some time, and he also was laid low with fever.

After the war Mr. Morton engaged in the photograph business in Beaver county, Pa., in which he was fairly successful, and in which he engaged for about three years. The year after the war, in 1860, he was united in marriage with Mary Helwick, a native of Pennsylvania, and in 1860 removed to Mercer county, Ill., where he engaged in coal mining for four years. Following this experience he located in Kansas, which state continued to be his home for twelve years, and where he engaged in a merchandise business during the greater part of that time. After coming to Oregon in 1885 he lived four years in Portland, and then removed to Beaverton, where he has since been engaged in business. He also has built up an extensive seed business, and maintains the only hothouse of any note in Washington county. Seven children have been born to



Lindley Meeker

himself and wife; Emmet; Florence; Alice; Harry, living at home; Venoni, living near Beaverton; Bertha, a resident of Portland; and Edward. Mr. Morton is identified with the United Artisans, and the Lions, and with the Grand Army of the Republic, of which he is officer of the day. He is a member of the First Baptist Church of Portland.

LINDLEY MEEKER. Although Mr. Meeker has retired from the active cares of agricultural life, he is still remembered as one of the substantial upbuilders of Columbia county, his former home. In 1889 he purchased a portion of the farm taken up by his mother-in-law, Mrs. Frantz, upon which he conducted large general farming and stock-raising operations until selling his property, since which time he has made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Brazee, in Portland. Under his ownership the farm was well improved, and rendered modern by the latest agricultural devices and modern residence and buildings. A considerable portion of the land had been devoted to fruit culture, an enterprise greatly facilitated by a fruit dryer, one of the later additions to the general equipment of the farm. Mr. Meeker owns three hundred acres of land on Sauvie's Island, in the Columbia river, a portion of which is improved.

Of sturdy and industrious stock, Mr. Meeker was born near Goshen, Clermont county, Ohio, January 25, 1829. His parents were born in New Jersey, thence moving to Ohio about 1822. The father, Enoch, a blacksmith by trade, removed his enterprise from Ohio to Racine, Wis., in 1836, his family joining him in the new location the following year. About 1842 he went to Cedar county, Iowa, and in 1852, accompanied by his sons, William, Lindley and Enoch, his daughter Eliza, and his wife, he came overland with ox teams, and spent the first winter in Oregon at Scappoose. In the spring of 1853 the father took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres near Rocky Point, now in Multnomah county, where he died in 1869, at the age of seventy-five, and where his wife died at the age of seventy-eight.

Soon after coming to Oregon Lindley Meeker became interested in saw milling, and in 1861 he removed to Clarke county, Wash., where he homesteaded a claim, and afterward cleared one hundred acres of timber. He engaged in general farming and stock-raising there until 1882, and the following year bought one hundred and sixty acres of land near Ridgefield, Wash., and this continued to be his home until settling upon his farm in Columbia county. A Republican in politics, Mr. Meeker held school offices for many years, and was commissioner of Clarke county,

Wash., from 1876 to 1882. Fraternally he is a member of the Grange. Mary Frantz, whom Mr. Meeker married December 1, 1860, died in November, 1902, leaving no family.

JOHN F. KOEHLER. As a worthy representative of the intelligence, the integrity and the moral worth of the citizens of Canby Mr. Koehler occupies no ordinary position. He is widely and favorably known in this locality and the fact that he is well spoken of by high and low, rich and poor, is sufficient indication of his character. By a course of industry and good management he has become well-to-do financially, and his fine estate of eighty acres, located adjacent to Canby, bears evidence to his thrift and perseverance. He is now living retired, having turned the management of the farm over to his son George. In Canby he owns the house and lot where he resides and also owns another house and lot opposite.

Frederick Koehler, the father of John F., was born in Pomerania, Germany, where he was a sheep herder and where he died when seventy years of age. By his first marriage there were born five children, of whom John F. was the youngest, his birth occurring in Pomerania, Germany, February 1, 1838. By the father's second marriage there were five children also. The boyhood of John F. was spent in his native land, attending school and assisting in the home duties in so far as his strength would allow. When sixteen years of age he began to assist in his own support, engaging as a herder of sheep, and this occupation he continued to follow until he came to the United States about 1863. The voyage was made in a sailing vessel, and anchor was dropped at Quebec, Canada. He at once proceeded to the interior, and settled in Hollowell township, Jefferson county, Wis. Notwithstanding the fact that he had but recently arrived in this country, he was alive to her best interests, and when in 1864 a call was made for able bodied men he joined the First Wisconsin Cavalry as a member of Company B, and served as guard at division headquarters. During his service he had been under the command of Generals Sherman and Thomas, receiving his honorable discharge at Nashville, Tenn., in July, 1865. After his discharge he returned to Wisconsin, but his stay was of short duration, as the next month he went to Sumner, Bremer county, Iowa, where he bought eighty acres of prairie land and five acres of timber. This was the field of his endeavors until the year 1878, but in March of that year he came to Oregon, purchasing one hundred and sixty acres of land. He later sold eighty acres of that tract, and now has forty acres of the remainder all cleared and under

cultivation, and in addition owns another forty acre tract which he purchased five years ago. For the last three or four years he has been exempt from active duties, having resigned the management of affairs into younger hands, and in his son George he has an able successor.

While a resident of Sumner, Iowa, Mr. Koehler was united in marriage with Miss Sophia Hoag, a native of Wittenberg, Germany, born June 22, 1845. In 1867 she came to the United States alone, and at once proceeded to Wisconsin, where she had relatives. Later she removed to Iowa, where her marriage was solemnized. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Koehler, as follows: George, of whom mention has already been made; Mary, Mrs. E. M. Price, who resides in Washington; and John and William, the latter of whom lives in Portland. The record of the life of Mr. Koehler shows that he has ever been kind, generous and whole-souled in word and deed, and his neighbors feel that they can call upon him for sympathy and help in hours of need. As a member of the Evangelical Church of Canby he takes an active interest in all its undertakings and has filled the office of trustee in that organization. For over twenty years he has been actively interested in Sunday school work and is now instructor of the oldest bible class in Canby. Politically he is a Republican, taking an interested part in the affairs of the party.

CHARLES T. HOWARD. For more than half a century Charles T. Howard has given the weight of a strong character, of sound business judgment, adaptiveness and resourcefulness to the upbuilding of Clackamas county, and is today representative of all that is fine in the industrial, agricultural, moral, educational and social community of Mulino and vicinity. He was born in Shelby county, near Shelbyville, Ill., July 28, 1841, his family having been established in America by an English ancestor who settled in Maryland long before the Revolutionary war. The prominence which rewarded the efforts of this emigrant in the Colonies may be estimated when it is known that Howard county, Md., was named in his honor. In Howard county was born the paternal grandfather, William, a blacksmith, storekeeper and farmer, who left his varied interests to shoulder a musket on the great battlefields of the Revolution.

Richard R. Howard, the father of Charles T., was born in Cecil county, Md., November 18, 1797, and in his native state served an apprenticeship as miller and millwright. He removed to Ohio in 1818 and to Illinois in 1821, in the latter state settling ten miles from Shelbyville. In this comparatively wild region he built the first flour-

ing mill in 1832, and conducted the same in connection with farming until his emigration to Missouri in the fall of 1845. The following spring, in March, he started across the plains with ox-teams, being accompanied by his wife and children. Where Mulino now stands he took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres, and in 1854 built the fine old house now occupied by his son, Charles T. While improving this farm his energies reached out in various directions, and he was especially interested in surveying, to which he devoted considerable time. In the early days he surveyed many of the roads in Clackamas county, his largest effort in this direction being the big road from Oregon City to Butte Creek. The sawmill erected by this early pioneer in 1848 experienced many years of activity, but has long since subsided into silence, its water wheel and timbers and general picturesque appearance having long been destroyed for the latter-day uses of man. However, a flouring mill, erected in 1851, is still a landmark in the community, the cessation of its usefulness being indefinitely postponed. Mr. Howard died November 14, 1865, leaving innumerable reminders of his well-adjusted and really worth while life. The little creek that sings its way through the old claim owes its christening to his appreciation of its appearance, and was called by him Mill creek. Mr. Howard married Cynthia Turner, who was born in Elizabeth county, Ky., October 10, 1810, and whose father, Francis, a native of England, established the family in Kentucky. Eventually Mr. Turner removed to Illinois, where his death occurred in 1816. Ten children were born to Richard R. Howard and his wife, six sons and four daughters, of whom two daughters and one son died in October, 1854.

The fifth oldest in his father's family, Charles T. Howard moved with his parents from Illinois and Missouri, and was five years of age when the memorable trip across the plains was accomplished. He was educated partially in the public but mostly in a private school, and received a practical and thorough home training. His first departure from the parental home was in 1862, when he spent three and a half months experimenting in eastern Oregon, after which he returned to his home and has lived here since. After the death of his father he assumed entire charge of the farm and mill, and under his management the latter has undergone a complete transformation, having been re-built first in 1880, and again in 1890. In the latter year new and up-to-date machinery replaced that of long ago, and although water power is still maintained, the capacity of the mill has been increased to sixty barrels per day. Of the four hundred and seventy-seven acres of his own and sixty-three belonging to his wife in the home farm, Mr.

Howard has under cultivation about one hundred acres, and besides stock, raises principally grain and hay.

In Oregon City, Ore., Mr. Howard married Mary H. Sanders, who was born in Marion county, Ore., May 1, 1853, and whose father, Asa, was born in Connecticut, and was a farmer in his native state. Mr. Sanders came to Oregon in 1851 and took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres in Marion county. This he soon after sold, and in 1857 located on three hundred and twenty acres of land upon what is now a portion of Molalla, where his death occurred February 4, 1895. He married Abby L. Woodward, who was born in Connecticut, and who came west to Ohio with her parents where the marriage occurred. Mrs. Sanders at present lives with her daughter, Mrs. Howard, and though seventy-five years of age possesses the bright faculties which made her of so great assistance to her husband during his struggles in the early days. Two sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Howard, Claude S. and Bayne A., both of whom are living with their parents.

A Republican in political affiliation, Mr. Howard has been very active in supporting his party in the west, and has filled many offices of trust and responsibility. Since Cleveland's first term he has been postmaster of Mulino, and he has also been road supervisor for several years, and justice of the peace for one term. Diligently has he attended Republican county and state conventions, and it is a matter of pride with his fellow townsmen that his political record has been clean, and above any suspicion of personal aggrandizement. Both Mr. and Mrs. Howard are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, both have been superintendent of the Sunday school, and active promoters of the charitable and social life of the church. Both are interested in the spread of the temperance cause, and have ardently worked for the prevalence of this commendable condition. Mrs. Howard is a woman of broad mind and great refinement, and her influence upon the social and intellectual life by which she is surrounded cannot be too warmly commended. Mrs. Howard has been three times elected secretary of the State Grange, and at present is holding that position. In his personality Mr. Howard is genial and optimistic, and has the assurance and manner of the typical man of affairs, to whom all that pertains to the welfare of his neighborhood is of vital importance.

GEORGE GALBREATH, who follows general farming and stock-raising, was born May 8, 1849, in Iowa, his parents being Samuel and Sarah (Spencer) Galbreath. The father was a native of Pennsylvania and resided in that state

until the time of the Mexican war. By trade he was a carpenter and about 1846 he accompanied his parents on their removal to New Orleans, where all of the family died of cholera with the exception of Samuel Galbreath. He then enlisted in that city for service in the American army in the war against Mexico and as a private he went to the front and took part in a number of skirmishes. After the cessation of hostilities he became a resident of Iowa, where he followed farming until his marriage. It was in that state that he wedded Sarah Spencer, a native of Iowa, and there they lived until 1852, when they started for Oregon, traveling in the primitive manner of the times with an ox-team. They had six or ten yoke of oxen and also brought with them six or eight cows. It required six months to complete the trip, which was attended with many discomforts and some dangers, but eventually they reached their destination in safety. On arriving at The Dalles the father there left his cattle and other goods, as it was too late then to bring them across the mountains, and with his family he continued the journey to Portland on an old scow. Mr. Galbreath remained in Oswego through the succeeding winter and in the spring returned for his cattle and wagons, but found that they had been stolen by the man in whose charge he had left them, so that he was forced to begin life anew in the far west without a cent and with no influential friends to aid him. Bravely, however, he faced the situation and in course of time retrieved his lost possessions. In 1853 he secured a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres of land in Washington county and to the development and improvement of his farm he gave his time and labor until his death. He took an active part in politics and in educational and church work and was a prominent and influential citizen of his day. His co-operation for the general good proved an effective and helpful factor in the early development and later progress of his community and as one of the honored pioneer settlers he deserves prominent mention. In the family were eight children who lived to mature years, while two died in infancy. The father passed away at the age of sixty-four years and the mother departed this life at the age of fifty-five years.

George Galbreath remained with his parents until he had attained the age of sixteen, when he started out to earn his own living. He gave the greater part of his wages to his parents until he was twenty years of age, thus assisting in the support of the younger members of the family. At the time he left home he made his way to Idaho, where he was engaged in mining and prospecting for about twelve years, and in 1877, following his marriage, he took up his abode upon

a farm near Tualatin, where he has since resided, establishing his home in the midst of the dense forest. He had one hundred and eight acres of land, all of which was covered with timber, and at once he began to clear away the trees and plow and plant the fields. As the years have passed this farm has been transformed into one of the best equipped places of the neighborhood and Mr. Galbreath has very successfully carried on general farming and stockraising. He makes a specialty of the production of onions and this vegetable brings to him a good financial return.

In 1877 occurred the marriage of George Galbreath and Miss Emma Walker, who came to this state in 1852. This marriage has been blessed with seven children: Bertha, now the wife of Ben Carpenter; Nettie, Lottie, Effie, Martha, Olive, and Edna, all at home. For more than twenty years George Galbreath has served as a school director and has largely promoted the cause of education in this locality by advancing the standard of the schools. For four terms he served as road supervisor. He belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, to the United Artisans and to the Grange and is the insurance representative of the last named. His study of the political questions and issues of the day has led him to ally himself with the Republican party.

JOHN E. HEDGES was born October 22, 1857, on the farm which is still his home. His father, John E. Hedges, Sr., was a native of Virginia, born May 26, 1814, and with his parents he removed to Ohio when a small boy, the parents being farming people. In his early youth he learned the blacksmith's trade and at the age of fourteen years he started out upon an independent business career and from that time forward earned his own living, receiving no assistance from his parents. After reaching mature years he married Catherine Fulton, who was born in Ohio and was of English, German and Scotch lineage. In 1851 they left the Buckeye state and with ox-teams started for the Pacific coast, being upon the road for more than six months. They traveled across the hot, sandy plains and through the mountain passes, fording rivers and encountering many hardships and dangers, but ultimately reaching Oregon, and took up their abode in Oregon City, where for a short time they conducted a hotel. The father then secured a donation claim upon a part of which our subject still resides. The original tract comprised three hundred and twenty acres, but has since been divided among the heirs. It was all covered with a dense forest growth when it came into the possession of Mr. Hedges, but with characteristic energy he began its development and continued the work

of improvement assisted by his sons. He took a very active part in opening up the territory for civilization, was one of the leading promoters of educational interests here, and his labors were effective in advancing progress and improvement along other lines. He lived to be eighty-five years of age and his wife reached the age of seventy-five years.

John E. Hedges, whose name introduces this record, spent his youth under the parental roof, acquiring a common school education and early becoming familiar with all the duties that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. Throughout the greater part of his life he has carried on farming and is now largely engaged in raising onions, his large crops of that vegetable returning to him a good financial income.

Mr. Hedges was united in marriage in 1887 to Miss Mary I. Ford, who was born in Clackamas county, Ore., a daughter of Robert Ford, who came to the Sunset state in the year 1852 and settled near Oregon City. Here he wedded Rachel Bird, who had accompanied her parents on their emigration to the northwest in the year 1847, the family having also been established in Oregon City. Mr. and Mrs. Hedges took up their abode upon the old home farm at the time of their marriage and their home has been blessed with the presence of two children, Ralph and Clyde. Mr. Hedges belongs to the Woodmen of the World and he gives his political support to the Republican party, believing firmly in its principles. The neat and attractive appearance of Mr. Hedges' farm indicates his careful supervision and his progressive methods of farming. His home is pleasantly located about three miles west of Tualatin and both he and his wife, being native citizens of this portion of the state, have here a wide acquaintance.

SETH E. JOHNSON. Oregon has no stancher appreciator of its vast possibility than Seth E. Johnson, a resident of the state since 1874, and for many years a prominent builder, contractor and farmer. He was born in Oneida county, N. Y., December 14, 1831, and comes of a family long represented in the state of Connecticut, where was born the paternal great-grandfather, Jonathan, as well as the paternal grandfather, another Jonathan, the latter of whom became one of the first settlers of Herkimer county, N. Y. Simeon R. Johnson, the father of Seth E., was born in Fairfield, Herkimer county, N. Y., and by occupation was a farmer and brick-mason. He latterly removed to Oneida county, N. Y., in 1828, where he pursued his combined interests of farming and masonry, and where he died at the age of seventy-three years. Louisa (Comstock) Johnson, the mother



CHARLES MOEHNKE.

of Seth E., was born in Oncida county, N. Y., a daughter of Levi Comstock, a native of Rhode Island, and a carpenter and builder in Oneida county during the greater part of his active life.

The oldest of the two children in his father's family, Seth E. Johnson attended the public schools and worked on the home farm, at the age of twenty-one apprenticing to a carpenter and builder, who was none other than his brother-in-law. In 1868 he removed to Iowa, where he lived in Poweshiek and Linn counties until 1874, during which year he came to Portland, and engaged at his trade of contractor and builder for six years. At Sunnyside, Ore., in 1880, he purchased fifty acres of land in the bush, improved the same and built a residence, and has combined farming and building with great success. His farm is well equipped and housed, and in addition to general farming he raises fruit in a small orchard five years old.

In New York Mr. Johnson was united in marriage with Lydia Comstock, a native of New York state, and daughter of William Comstock, a farmer by occupation, who came to Oregon in 1875, being now deceased. Six of the children born of this union are living, while four are deceased: Lillian is the wife of Alexander Hunter; Susette is now Mrs. J. H. Reed, of Douglas; Elva is the wife of Alonzo Hunter; Berton is deceased; Bertha is the wife of Joseph Deardorff; George resides on a farm near Sunnyside; Le Roy lives at home; Elmira and Elvira are twins; and Nellie is deceased. Mr. Johnson is independent in politics and for three years served as postmaster at Sunnyside. Since the death of his wife he has lived in his comfortable little home in Sunnyside. He is one of the popular and substantial men of the community, and enjoys the respect of all who know him.

CHARLES MOEHNKE. The first settler of Willamette Falls was none other than Charles Moehnke, who came from the city of Portland with a sawmill, and has since operated the same with distinct advantage to the community. This busy mill, located on the banks of the Willamette, has a present capacity of twenty thousand feet of lumber per day, and is equipped with the latest machinery known in milling circles. The two acres of land occupied by the mill are also the home place of the owner, who, in addition to his own property, rents two hundred acres of land for cattle pasture.

In forging his way to the front Mr. Moehnke has had the advantage of certain ancestral traits usually connected with typical Germans. He was born in Prussia, Germany, March 31, 1840, his father, Godfred, and his mother, Dora (Mollof-

skie) Moehnke, being also natives of Prussia. The father emigrated to Canada in 1858, and with his family located at Welfi, later removing to Owen Sound, where he engaged in farming. In 1877 he removed to the United States, settling ten miles east of Oregon City, where he bought one hundred acres of land in the woods, which he improved, and upon which he died at the age of seventy-seven years. This fine property was willed to Frederick, his third youngest son, who at present owns and occupies the land. Of the ten children in the family, all attained maturity, but two are now deceased. After Charles, the eldest, came Michael, a farmer of Beaver Creek, Ore.; Godfred, also a farmer of Beaver Creek; Frederick, a farmer at Beaver Creek; Christ, in business with his brother Frederick; Louise, now Mrs. Michael Schwartz, of Portland; Christina, the wife of Fred Bingham of Beaver Creek; and Flora, now Mrs. Christ Fisher, of Beaver Creek.

Charles Moehnke received his preliminary education in the public schools of Canada, where also he learned the carpenter's trade, for which he had a natural aptitude. Upon coming to San Francisco in 1875 he followed his trade, and also contracted and engaged in building for a year, and in 1876 settled in Beaver Creek, where he improved one hundred and sixty acres of land from the brush. At a later period he disposed of eighty acres of his land, and still later sold the remainder, at the same time settling in Willamette Falls, the possibilities of which he was first to recognize and utilize. In this community Mr. Moehnke exerts an influence for industry and morality, and is esteemed one of the most progressive and high-minded citizens. Various positions of trust and responsibility have been bestowed upon him, all of which he has discharged in a manner highly creditable to himself and satisfactory to those who placed their trust in him. A staunch Republican, he filled the office of postmaster of Beaver Creek for eight years, at the same time conducting a general store in connection with his farming enterprises. He was elected commissioner of Clackamas county in 1888, serving four years, and two years previously was elected justice of the peace of Beaver Creek. In that town also he was a member and clerk of the school board. Mr. Moehnke is identified with the Christian Science Church, and is among the most faithful and enthusiastic of the members in this part of the state.

While living in Canada Mr. Moehnke was united in marriage with Justina Hettnamm, who was born in Prussia, as were also her parents. To Mr. and Mrs. Moehnke were born ten children, of whom two sons and three daughters are living: John is a farmer of Polk county, Ore.; August lives at home; Louise is the wife

of Lynn Laboo, of Seattle, Wash.; Mary lives in Willamette Falls; and Flora, the wife of Arthur Dickey, lives in Seattle.

J. N. FISHER, who is extensively and successfully engaged in the conduct of a meat market in Beaverton, was born in Ashland county, Ohio, February 6, 1839. His father, J. N. Fisher, Sr., was a native of Wettenburg, Germany, and by occupation was a farmer. When a young man he crossed the Atlantic to the new world, attracted by the better business opportunities in America, and took up his abode in Pennsylvania, where he was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Fast, a native of that state. For a short time they remained in Pennsylvania and then removed to Ashland county, Ohio, where Mr. Fisher devoted his energies to farming. They became the parents of three children: J. N., of this review; William, of whom no news has been heard since the war, and Clarissa, now deceased. When only eight years of age J. N. Fisher was left an orphan and almost from that time to the present he has been dependent entirely upon his own resources and labors for a living, so that whatever success he has achieved is the direct result of his efforts and capability. He remained in the vicinity of Ashland, Ohio, until after the inauguration of the Civil war, when his patriotic spirit prompted his enlistment and he became a member of Company C, Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under the command of Col. James A. Garfield. The regiment was mustered in at Camp Chase and was sent into Kentucky, where Mr. Fisher participated in a number of important engagements. For several days the regiment was busy with military service in the vicinity of Cumberland Gap and later was in the battle of Vicksburg, whence Mr. Fisher was sent to take charge of a post dispensary at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained until mustered out at the close of his three years' term of service. He was twice wounded in the battle of Vicksburg and spent about a month in the field hospital. After having been mustered out he returned to Ashland, Ohio, and thence went to Vineland, N. J., where he engaged in merchandising until 1873.

In that year Mr. Fisher became a resident of the west, locating first in Omaha, Neb., where he was engaged in the real estate business for about eighteen months, at the end of which time he continued to follow the star of empire, and eventually reached San Francisco. After spending three months in that city he came to Oregon, settling in Portland and was one of the founders of the *Portland Daily Bee*, in 1875. The same year he became a resident of Beaverton, Washington county, where he was engaged in general

farming and in the raising of vegetables. At the present time, however, he is conducting a meat market in Beaverton and is also agent for the Home Fire Insurance Company. He has a well equipped market, in which he carries a large stock and a liberal patronage has been accorded him in recognition of his business ability, his energy and his fair business methods, which neither seek nor require disguise.

In 1878 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Fisher and Miss Della C. Allen, a native of New York. They began their domestic life in Beaverton and seven children have come to bless their home: Mary, Earl, May, Lloyd, Effie, Dora and Esther. Of this number Earl is engaged in teaching school in Washington county. Mr. Fisher is quite prominent in civic societies and at the present time is the Worshipful Master of the Masonic Lodge in Beaverton. He has several times filled all of the offices in the organization and is the oldest Mason in this place. His entire life has been an exemplification of the beneficent spirit of the craft. He is also a devoted member of the Grand Army of the Republic, in which he has served as commander, while of the Washington County Veteran Home he has been president. In his political views a stalwart Republican, he has served as justice of the peace, and whether in office or out of it, he is ever a loyal citizen, as true to duty as he was when he followed the stars and stripes upon southern battlefields.

JOHN WISE. The name of John Wise is associated with all that is substantial in Clackamas county, whether viewed from the standpoint of personal characteristics, or from that of superiority as an agriculturist. To Mr. Wise this county has a twofold significance, for it not only represents the field of his mature activity, but is as well the place of his birth, which occurred on the farm of his father, December 31, 1863.

George Wise, the father of John, and who established the family at a very early day in Oregon, was born in the state of Pennsylvania, December 6, 1820, in which state he engaged in farming for many years. The prospects of gold on the coast enlisted his interest in '49, and he crossed the plains to California, in the mines of which state he worked with varied success until 1852. After a trip to southern Oregon he removed to Missouri, and upon returning to Oregon lived in the southern part of the state for a couple of years. 1857 witnessed his departure for Clackamas county, where he bought three hundred and twenty acres of land which he improved and managed with considerable success. In 1886, while picking pears, he fell out of the tree and was killed, his age at the time being

sixty-four years. Sarah E. Elizabeth (Tong) Wise, the mother of John, was born in the east and came with her family to Oregon about 1850, locating on the site of Mount Scott. Mrs. Wise, who was the mother of ten children, five sons and five daughters, died at the home of her son, John, at the age of seventy.

The third oldest in his father's family, John Wise worked hard on the paternal farm, and attended the public schools during the leisure of the winter months. After the death of his sire he carried out the duties as administrator to the satisfaction of all concerned, and at the present time the various members have come into their respective heritages. The share falling to John consisted of fifty-five acres of wild land, but this has since been improved. A convenient and commodious residence has been erected, as well as substantial barns and outhouses. Mr. Wise has been active in promoting the interests of the Republican party in his neighborhood, and among the offices conferred on him may be mentioned that of school director, held for six years; school clerk for two years; and justice of the peace, of which he is now serving his first term. Mr. Wise married Jennie Byers, who was born in the east, and came to Oregon when a young girl. Mr. Wise is popular and influential in the community of Clackamas county, and is regarded as one of its thoroughly reliable and public spirited citizens.

JOHN SAGER. A transported Austrian who has made the most of his chances in Oregon is John Sager, owner of a finely improved farm of thirty-six acres, which he has improved from the bushes, and devotes to the raising of potatoes, grass and grain. Mr. Sager was born in Austria, December 17, 1837, and is a son of Christian and Lizzie Sager, natives of Austria, and the former a successful miller, farmer and business man, who died in his native land in 1899, at the advanced age of ninety years. Of the three sons and three daughters born into the family, John is the third oldest, and one of the most enterprising and industrious.

After completing his education in the district schools of his neighborhood in Austria, John Sager continued to farm with his father until his twenty-third year, when he apprenticed to the tanner trade, having completed which he engaged in business for himself for ten or twelve years. At the end of that time he disposed of his tannery and bought a farm, and in 1885 immigrated to the United States, settling in Milwaukee, Wis. He here engaged in the tannery business as an employe for Mr. Galonson, and in 1887 began to work in a tannery in Portland. After four years of this occupation he bought

thirty-six acres of land at Stafford, upon which he has since lived and prospered.

While still a resident of his native land Mr. Sager was united in marriage with Julia Wagner, a native of that country, whose father, Jacob, was a farmer, and lived to be seventy years of age. Of the two children born to Mr. and Mrs. Sager, Julia is the wife of John Kekel, a farmer of Stafford; and John works with his father on the home farm. Mr. Sager is a Republican in national politics, and is in religion a Baptist. He takes great pride in his finely improved little farm, and considers a fortunate circumstance connected therewith a bubbling spring, which may be relied on the year round to furnish an abundance of pure water. A comfortable home has been erected on the premises, and the barns and outhouses are constructed with reference to convenience and modern ideas. Mr. Sager is enterprising and thrifty, and his property is among the best improved in the county.

G. H. ROGERS. Although a comparatively new comer to Willamette Falls, having arrived here the latter part of 1901, G. H. Rogers has already established a paying and thrifty general merchandise business, which promises to steadily increase as the merits of the owner and promoter become known. A native of Blue Earth county, near Mankato, Minn., Mr. Rogers is a son of Robert Rogers, born in Beaver Dam, Wis., and a farmer and stock-raiser during his entire life. On a large scale the elder Rogers engaged in stock-raising in Minnesota, to which state he removed when a young man, and where he became prominent in general affairs of his district. He removed to Oregon with his family in 1889, settling with his family at Newberg, where he bought land, speculated to some extent, and bought and sold stock on a large scale. He later removed to southern Oregon, where he also farmed, and from where he removed to Washington county, where he is now living retired at Scholls. His wife, who was formerly Myra Comstock, was born in Oshkosh, Wis., and is the mother of two sons and one daughter, of whom G. H. is the oldest.

On the paternal farms in Minnesota and Oregon, G. H. Rogers was reared to an appreciation of the dignity and usefulness of the life agricultural, and as opportunity offered he attended the public schools, especially during the leisure of the winter months. He eventually entered Pacific College, after finishing which he entered mercantile life as a clerk for the hardware firm of W. C. Kruger at Newberg, with which firm he remained for about six years. In 1898 he became identified with Metcalf & Wade, shingle manufacturers, his duty being to superintend

the packing of the shingles for shipment. In 1901, Mr. Rogers came to southern Oregon, and for the first part of the year lived at Gold Hill, and a few months later taking up his permanent residence at Willamette Falls, of which town he has since been an honored and highly successful citizen.

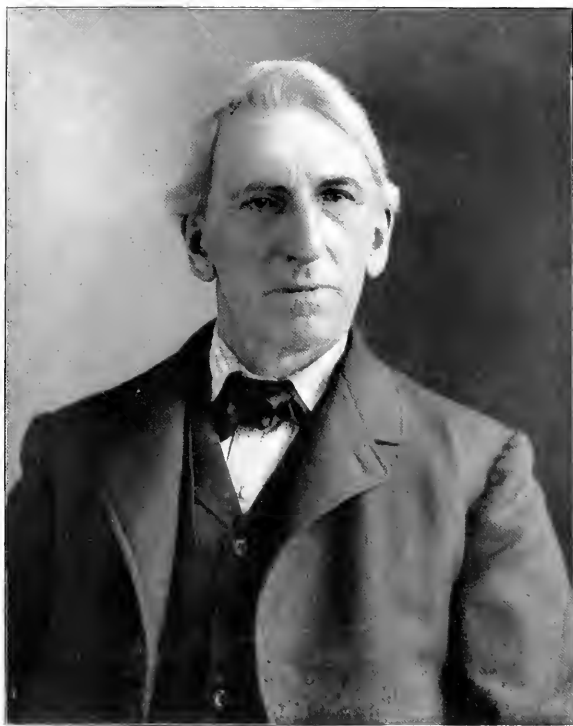
In Newberg, Ore., Mr. Rogers was united in marriage with Grace Cook, who was born in Illinois, a daughter of Henry Cook, formerly a railroad man and section foreman, but now a farmer near Walla Walla, Wash. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, Blanche and La Vergn. Mr. Rogers is public spirited and social, and is fraternally connected with the Woodmen of the World, in which he has held high official position; and with the Ancient Order United Workmen. He is a Republican in politics, and while a resident of Cowlitz county, Wash., served the community as central committeeman, and as delegate to the late state central committee convention. Recently he has purchased five acres of land near the town, upon which he intends erecting a residence, and which will probably become his home at a not far distant date. Mr. Rogers enjoys the confidence and respect of the social and business world of Willamette Falls, and that his success may be continuous is the wish of all who know and appreciate him.

RICHARD PRICE. It may be said that to adverse conditions Richard Price owes all that his years have brought him, for they have served to bring out the strong and salient points in his character and have imbued him with the energy and determination which grows from opposition. His life began in Montgomeryshire, Wales, December 24, 1835, his parents being Matthew and Mary Price, the latter of whom died when this son was only a lad, while the father lived to be over seventy years old. He grew to manhood upon the paternal farm, receiving his education in private schools in north Wales, and remaining at home until attaining his majority. Being of an adventurous spirit, he then left home and country, sailing from Liverpool on the John Bright, May 30, 1856, and arriving in New York City, July 7, of the same year, when he at once proceeded to Columbus, Ohio. He was there engaged as a valet for the period of a year, when he received an appointment as warden in an insane asylum, where he remained a like time. Eager to see more of the country which he had chosen for his own he then made a trip to Kansas, but shortly returned to Ohio and took up his old position, in which he remained for two years. In 1860 he went to New Orleans, where he began to work at painting, but in response

to the first call for volunteers in the coming struggle between the north and south he enlisted in Company G, Third Regiment Ohio Infantry, under the command of Capt. O. T. Turner. He was mustered in April 18, 1861, and discharged August 15, of the same year, his period of service having been for only three months, during which time he was employed in guarding railroads.

Returning to Columbus, Mr. Price formed a partnership with a Mr. Jones in the milling business and they continued successfully together until 1863, when he concluded to try his fortunes in California. Disposing of his interests, he came to Stockton, via Nicaragua, and was there appointed as warden in an insane asylum, in which position he remained a year. Interested in the mining prospects of the west, he then went to Idaho and for a short time engaged in that occupation, but foreseeing and appreciating the many difficulties that lay in the uncertain fortunes of a miner he desisted from that work and coming to Oregon, made this his home for some time. For a month he remained at The Dalles, then came to Portland, thence to Oregon City, where he worked in the quarry which furnished rock for the foundation of the woolen mills there. In the fall of 1864 he returned to California and was again induced to take up the life of a miner, locating in Placer county, where he mined at Dutch Flat throughout the winter. An accident deterred him from continuing in this work, and in the spring of 1865 he came to Portland and secured a position in a private asylum. Here he remained four years, having charge of the farm connected with the institution.

September 10, 1868, Mr. Price was united in marriage with Miss Eunice Jane Quimby, who was born in Illinois, May 5, 1847, the daughter of E. L. Quimby, whose sketch appears on another page of this work. After his marriage Mr. Price purchased forty-five acres of land on Hawthorne avenue, covered with valuable timber, and after clearing he sold thirty-eight acres which is now laid off in city lots. Upon the six and a half acres which he retained he raised hay and potatoes and did much teaming besides his farm work. He brought the first mowing machine to the east side, and was the first man who cut the trail from Thirty-ninth street east, which has since become Hawthorne avenue. He built his home in 1870 and later added to the residence and has also made other valuable improvements upon his property. To himself and wife have been born five children, of whom Eben D. is unmarried and makes his home with his parents. He was engaged for a time in the grocery business. James M. died at the age of twelve years; Mary, a graduate of the Portland high school, is unmarried and makes her home



JOHN F. BROETJE.

with her parents; Richard W. is married and makes his home in Hartline, Wash., where he is employed in a general store; and Margaret J., the wife of Jesse D. Bolland, has one son, Richard E., and she makes her home with her parents. All were educated in the public schools, and the youngest son was a soldier in Company E, Second Oregon, in 1868, and went to Manila with his company. In politics Mr. Price is a Republican, and religiously adheres to the faith of a Christian Scientist. Fraternally he is a member of Orient Lodge, I. O. O. F., of East Portland, having become an Odd Fellow in Wales when he was eighteen years old, and afterward joined in Columbus.

JOHN F. BROETJE. One of the first to hew a way through the wilderness, and make a place for the erection of the little town of Oak Grove, was John F. Broetje, around whom cluster many pioneer memories, and to whom is attributed much worth while endeavor. Mr. Broetje was born in Oldenburg, Germany, March 1, 1833, his father, Anton Gerhard, having been born in the same part of the empire in 1782. The father was a gardener and farmer during his entire active life, and died in his native land at the age of seventy-four years. The mother of John F. Broetje was formerly Mary Gesche Muller, also born in Germany, and who lived to the unusual age of ninety years. Of her six sons and two daughters, seven grew to maturity, John F. being the youngest in the family.

While being reared on the paternal farm John F. Broetje attended the public schools in Germany, and at the age of twenty-one, in 1854, crossed the ocean and settled in Springfield, Ill., where he worked at blacksmithing and locksmithing for a short time. Afterward he secured a position as porter in the capitol building at Springfield, and during this time saw much of the feverish activity centered there before the culmination of hostilities in the Civil war. The gaunt and tall figure of the great emancipator was a familiar one in the halls of the capitol, and from his more humble position the porter watched him with ever renewing interest. In 1860 Mr. Broetje removed to southern Illinois and engaged in farming near Belleville, and there also was inaugurated his first educational work, in which he subsequently engaged for thirteen years, his longest stay in any one locality being eight years. He was a popular and capable teacher, and recalls with great satisfaction this particular epoch in his life work.

In 1880 Mr. Broetje came to Oregon and located at Mount Tabor, where he opened up a floral establishment, and managed to work up a

large and profitable trade. This continued to be his home for ten years, and in 1890 he came to Oak Grove, invested extensively in town real-estate, and eventually lost very heavily on the same because of the general hard times. Nevertheless, it was his mind that first conceived the idea of the town, and his was one of the most fertile and resourceful in planning for its subsequent development. He must be mentioned particularly in connection with grape culture in Clackamas county, for he is the pioneer agitator of this branch of industry, and has done much to interest others in it. In fact he is the first to grow grapes in this part of the state, and his observations have been intelligently placed before the public in well written articles in the *Oregonian*, as well as submitted in written form to the state agricultural department. At present Mr. Broetje is living with his son, Julius, who is engaged in a large and successful business as florist, and in partnership with whom he is engaged in raising all kinds of ornamental trees, shrubs, and the high class flowers in demand among floriculturists. A market is found in Oregon City and Portland, and many plants and flowers are imported from the flower centers of Europe and the Orient, especially from Japan, the land par excellence of the floriculturist. Floriculture in its most advanced form has also been exploited by Mr. Broetje through the medium of his expressive and facile pen, and no one thinks or describes more charmingly upon subjects of interest to all lovers of the true and beautiful in nature.

In Springfield, Ill., Mr. Broetje married Augusta Schuchardt, born in Illinois, a daughter of Fred Schuchardt, who came from Saxony, Germany, in 1832. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Broetje, viz.: Fred G. and Anton G., gardeners and fruit raisers of Mount Tabor; John H., in the same business in Oak Grove; Julius, head of the hothouse of Oak Grove; Anna, now Mrs. Emial Bertschinger; and Sophia, the wife of Jacob Ott, of St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Broetje is a Republican in national politics, and has actively maintained the principles and issues of his party ever since the beginning of his voting days. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN H. BROETJE. One of the paying and interesting country enterprises of the vicinity of Oak Grove is the sixteen acre fruit farm of John H. Broetje, who is keenly alive to the merits of his chosen occupation, and has a wide understanding of all things horticultural and floricultural. Various fruits are brought to their best development under the care of Mr. Broetje, in-

cluding grapes, berries, and many other deciduous fruits. Also, he has a little nursery stock for sale, and, taken all in all, his means of livelihood is pleasant, constantly improving, and financially satisfactory.

In St. Clair county, Ill., Mr. Broetje gained his first impressions of life and work, he having been born there July 13, 1864. As his name implies, he is of German ancestry, and his father, John F. Broetje, was born in Oldenburg, Germany, March 1, 1833. The paternal grandfather, Anton Gerhard Broetje, was born in the Fatherland in 1782 and devoted his entire active life to farming and gardening. John F. Broetje came to the United States when twenty-one years of age, selecting Springfield, Ill., as a desirable place of residence. Here he learned the trades of locksmith and blacksmith, and finally became porter of the capitol building at Springfield, with which he was connected during the administration of Abraham Lincoln, and of several succeeding presidents. Later Mr. Broetje engaged in farming in southern Illinois, and afterward combined the occupations of farming and school teaching for thirteen years, one district alone profiting by his educational work for the long term of eight years. At Mount Tabor, Ore., Mr. Broetje conducted a very successful floral enterprise for several years, and in 1890 located in Oak Grove, where he subsequently lost heavily upon somewhat ambitious land purchasing. He was one of the first to dispel the wilderness with which he found himself surrounded, and was one of those who paved the way for the erection of this prosperous little town. A broad minded and cultured gentleman, he has materially advanced many lines of industry in the county, and has been especially industrious in promoting the grape culture here represented.

At Oak Grove, Ore., John H. Broetje was united in marriage with Elizabeth King, who was born in Switzerland, and came to America in 1890. Orlie King was a man of affairs in his country, being engaged in surveying and contracting for big ditches, tiling and work of a similar nature. He died in the old country. Mr. and Mrs. Broetje have one child, Dora, who is living at home. Mr. Broetje is a wide-awake and enterprising member of the community, is fraternally identified with the Modern Brotherhood of America, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican. The products from his little farm are known all over this locality, and are especially prized in the markets of Portland.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON MYERS.
One of the most interesting of the personalities which have risen to develop the resources of

the west, to participate in the deprivation and danger incident to the early unsettled conditions, and to leave the impress of their vigorous strength upon many activities here centered, is William Henry Harrison Myers, at present living a retired life in Forest Grove, and formerly one of the most daring and self-sacrificing Indian fighters of the northwest.

Of German ancestry, Mr. Myers, familiarly known to his friends as "Buck" Myers, was born in Howard county, Mo., March 13, 1830, his grandfather, John, having come from Germany when a young man, settling in Kentucky, but removing to Missouri in 1818. He was one of the very early pioneers of Howard county, and met a tragic death at the hands of the Indians in a battle in 1827. In this same fight was the father of Col. Benjamin Cornelius of Oregon, and the son of Mr. Myers, John W., the father of William Henry, was shot through the shoulder. John W. Myers was born in Kentucky, and when a boy removed with his parents to Missouri, where he engaged in the practice of law for many years. He improved a farm in Howard county, but the last years of his life were spent in Boone county, of the same state, where his death occurred in 1851. Through his marriage with Elizabeth Adams, of Kentucky, he became identified with that celebrated family which has enrolled among its members two presidents of the United States. John Adams, the father of Mrs. Myers, was born in Virginia, and settled in Missouri in 1818. There were five children in the family of John W. Myers, of whom James R. died in Indian Territory in October, 1900, at the age of seventy-three; William Henry Harrison; Annie, widow of Henry Guerin of Howard county, Mo.; Araminta, who died in Missouri; and Dr. John T., a practicing physician of Petersburg, Ill.

As may be well imagined, the early opportunities of W. H. H. Myers on the Missouri farm were of a very meagre description, and education necessarily played an inconsequent part. Nevertheless, he recalls the long walks to the nearest log schoolhouse, with its paper windows and crude furnishings, attendance at which he was premitted during the leisure of the winter months. With the passing of years his educational chances were materially broadened, and he attended Columbia college for a short time. His father dying in 1851, he had little to keep him in any one place, and the bright reports from the coast fired his enthusiasm in that direction. Accordingly he set out across the plains in the spring of '52, his means of locomotion being ox-teams, and he also had with him a drove of cattle. The course was by the way of Plattsville, Sweetwater, Cal., up the trail to Stockton, and by steamer to Portland, and the little party met with many ex-

periences of a trying nature. Cholera infested the camp, and Mr. Myers himself was afflicted with sore eyes to such an extent that he was glad to pay at the rate of \$1 a piece for potatoes with which to make a poultice.

On Sauvie's Island Mr. Myers engaged in raising vegetables, which were then a prized commodity, at the same time making his home with a cousin, and during the first winter he paid for his board by getting out logs from the pines. His ability to teach school stood him in good stead during the early years of his residence in Oregon, and after leaving the island he taught a little school near Reedville, Washington county. The breaking out of the Rogue River Indian war enlisted his sympathies to such an extent that he gave up the school he was teaching at Corvallis and enlisted for service in the company commanded by Capt. James W. and Lient. L. F. Grover. When the treaty of peace was signed he again turned his attention to teaching in Salem during the winter of 1853-54, and in the summer of the latter year took charge of a school at Hillsboro. In the fall he went to the mines of Colville, and while thus employed the Yakima Indian war broke out. In an effort to break the power of the Indians in that region Mr. Myers helped to organize Company D, First Regiment of Mounted Volunteers, of which he was elected second lieutenant, Thomas Cornelius being captain of the regiment. A most harrowing description might be given of the efforts of this heroic little band to put down the conflict, and overcome the power of the red men. An additional cause for trouble was the reluctance with which the volunteers accompanied the expedition, and which entailed no small amount of work for Lieutenant Myers and Colonel Cornelius in order to promote a friendly feeling and continue the work designed. The amount of supplies provided these heroic volunteers was pitiful, and in the extremity of their need they were obliged to resort to the flesh of their horses. One of the saddest memories which visits Mr. Myers from time to time is that of sacrificing his beautiful little gray mare, of which he was very fond, and with which he would have parted under no other conditions than those of saving the lives of his comrades. Reluctantly he removed the saddle from his dumb companion of many journeys, and it is doubtful if, in the intervening years, he has ever failed to recall the doleful incident when seeing other beautiful gray mares. The sacrifices of the volunteers had its compensations in the end, for the Indians were overcome, and a treaty of peace signed. An item worthy of mention during this campaign is the fact that Mr. Myers cut the first horse steak eaten by Colonel Kelly, afterward a United States senator. It was in connection

with this war that Mr. Myers distinguished himself by great bravery. With two companions he was sent through the Indian country to Lewiston to collect a number of horses, with orders to be gone not longer than ten days, and not to return with less than thirty-five Indians for guard. After collecting the horses the Indians tried in every way to prevent their passage, but the brave men made a dash for liberty and succeeded in reaching the camp on Mill creek, a distance of ninety miles, where re-inforcements were awaiting them. For this deed of daring Mr. Myers was heartily commended.

Sometime after the Yakima war Mr. Myers was ordered by the governor of the state to organize a company of rangers, and he went on a campaign east of the mountains to drive the Indians out of that part of the country. The Mounted Rangers were mustered out the same fall, and thereafter Mr. Myers returned to Hillsboro, where he engaged in mining, teaching and stock-raising. In 1857 he returned to his former home in Missouri for the first time since leaving it, and upon again reaching the west by way of the plains to Stockton, Cal., and from there by steamer to Oregon, settled on a ranch in Washington county. In 1863, in Washington county, he was united in marriage with Mary Jane Scott, daughter of Samuel Scott, and sister of Judge Scott of Portland. Of this union there have been born the following children: Mary Jane, living at home; Anna, formerly principal of the Sumpter school, and now Mrs. Sorenson of Sumpter, Ore.; Frances D., a teacher; Frank S., a commercial traveler of Portland; and Catherine, an educator. The year 1887 was a sorrowful year for the family of Mr. Myers, for the faithful wife and mother, cultured, intellectual, and companionable, died, leaving many sorrowing friends besides her immediate family.

In 1885, Mr. Myers sold the farm in Washington county upon which he had engaged in general farming, stock and fruit raising for so many years, and took up his residence in Forest Grove, the better to educate his children. Here he has taken an important part in the general affairs of the town, although from a business standpoint he is retired from active labor. He is well known in politics, and has filled many offices of trust and responsibility. Mr. Myers was deputy sheriff under William Reeves, and has been a member of the school board, a member and president of the council. He has been a candidate for the legislature and senate on several occasions, but being in the Democratic or minority party was not elected. In nearly every session of the state legislature Mr. Myers has rendered effective service as a lobbyist, and has turned his attention to maintaining a high order of legislation, repeatedly denouncing cor-

ruption in the legislative halls. He is an ex-member of the Democratic state committee, and ex-chairman of the county committee, having served in the latter capacity a number of times. Mr. Myers is a member of the Pioneer Association; the State Historical Society; the Indian War Veterans, of which he was county commander; and the Grange. Mr. Myers is one of the sterling personalities which have invaded the great northwest, and his well ordained and well executed career is viewed with pride by all appreciators of a fine and well rounded life.

DANIEL RIEMAN. For many years identified with the lumber interests of the city of Portland, Daniel Rieman has come to be known as one of the important factors in the industrial life and material advancement of the community, through business sagacity and far sightedness bringing his part of the work to a high standard of excellence. He has been a resident of Oregon since the fall of 1862, having at that date completed the passage of the continent, from his birthplace near Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa., to his present residence upon the Pacific coast.

The father of Daniel Rieman, Jonathan, was one of the early settlers of Illinois, having in 1854 located in Hancock county, where his death occurred at the age of sixty-five years. Of a numerous family only three children are now living: Daniel, of this review, born March 7, 1832; Elizabeth, the wife of Jacob Ernest, of Nebraska; and Milton, a carpenter of Portland, having settled in this city in 1882. David, another brother, was a soldier in an Illinois regiment, serving three years in the Civil war, and came to Portland in the same year in which Milton sought a home here, dying in 1895, aged fifty-six years. Jonathan died in Illinois in 1890, at the age of seventy years. Daniel Rieman was the third son and child and in his Pennsylvania home he was educated in subscription schools. He remained at home until after the removal to Illinois, when he engaged in employment for himself, becoming interested in both farming and saw milling. In 1860 he decided to make his home still farther in the west, making the journey to Colorado, where he located forty miles west of Denver, in Nevada Gulch, remaining in that place for two years. At the close of that period he outfitted for the continuance of the journey to the Pacific coast, from Denver to Deer Lodge valley traveling by ox-team, and after disposing of his outfit secured another composed of horses and wagons with which they traveled to Walla Walla, Wash. At that point the party with whom he traveled were disposed to scatter to the various places of interest and they therefore disposed of their stock and general outfit and parted company. Mr. Rieman

came to the city of Portland, which then consisted of a town of about four thousand inhabitants, remaining but a short time, however, when he proceeded to Oswego, Clackamas county, and engaged in business with John Trullinger. This partnership continued from 1865 to 1868, when he entered the lumber business in Portland, continuing alone until 1877, when a joint stock company was formed, consisting of ex-Governor Penoyer, M. S. Burrell, John F. Coyne, John Schurer and Daniel Rieman. For almost every year of his continuance in the work Mr. Rieman served as president of this company. The company purchased the mill of Knapp & Burrell and operated the same for twenty-two years. Mr. Rieman and Mr. Penoyer eventually purchasing the interests of the others and conducting the business alone. Mr. Rieman has accumulated quite a large amount of property in this city, owning besides the dwelling where he makes his home, and which he erected in 1879, and several residences which he rents. When he built his present home it was the only house in the block.

Mr. Rieman was married near Astoria, Clatsop county, Ore., in 1878, his wife being formerly Miss Harriet M. Wirt, who was born in Clatsop plains in 1852, the daughter of Augustus C. Wirt, who came to Oregon in 1844. He came originally from York county, Pa., locating first in Iowa, and later settling upon the property where he now makes his home. He is now eighty-nine years old, while his wife, Susan M. (Kimball) Wirt, is seventy-two. Mr. Wirt was a tailor by trade and followed this in Iowa, but when he came west he engaged in mining, first in California, where he met with success, investing his returns in his present property. Besides Mrs. Rieman they have the following children: Andrew, living in Washington; Philip, of Clatsop county; Anna, the wife of J. K. Stevens; John, in Astoria; Omer, in Clatsop county; and Olive, the wife of C. A. McGuire, of Clatsop. All but the first named of the children were born in Oregon and educated in subscription schools. Norris, a brother of Mrs. Rieman, taught in a district school, having taken up a donation land claim in his efforts to find a location where he would be free from the ague. Many have been the changes in the lives of these two old people, early settlers of the wilderness country, and who have traveled together fifty-five years, bearing the privations, hardships and dangers of their pioneer lot for the sake of the future which should follow. Mrs. Wirt is a survivor of the fearful Whitman massacre of 1847.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. Rieman has been blessed by the birth of twin daughters, Susan M. and Sophie H., born in 1879. They are both graduates of the high school of this city and Miss Susan has also completed a course in the com-



C. Rouse

mercial college. Both have been well instructed in music and in every way are fitted to shine in the best society of the city. In politics Mr. Rie- man is a Republican and well informed upon the principles and movements of the party, but he has never been an aspirant for political honors. He is a liberal contributor to every worthy enter- prise toward the promotion of general welfare, and also supports church work. Paternally he is a member of Good Samaritan Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F., which he joined in 1870, and has now passed all the chairs. Since 1897 he has been treasurer of the local lodge and is also a member of the Grand Lodge. His wife and daughters are identified with the auxiliary Rebekah lodge and are enthusiastic members, having passed all the chairs, the mother being in Acme Lodge and the daughters in Utopia Lodge.

CLINTON BONSER. The passing of Clin- ton Bonser from the scene of his agricultural and general activity in Multnomah county, February 27, 1902, is of so recent date, that his successes and personal characteristics are still vividly re- called by his many friends and associates. Mr. Bonser was a Kentuckian by birth, and when a mere lad was taken by his parents to a farm in Ohio, where he lived until twenty-three years of age. His youth was uneventful, the greater part being spent in hard farm work, and a small part in attendance at the district schools.

It is not surprising that the opportunity to come west appeared an enchanting possibility to the overworked farmer lad, and that he gladly im- proved the chance to drive a pair of oxen across the plains for another man. On Sauvie's Island, in the Columbia river, lived his paternal uncle, John Bonser, who had crossed the plains in '47. Thither went the young man, and for some time made his home with his relative. From 1855 until 1856 he served in the Oregon Volunteer Infantry, participating in hostilities until the close of the Yakima war. In the latter part of 1856 he was united in marriage with Mary A. McQuinn, who was born April 12, 1840, and who crossed the plains with her parents in 1844, set- tling in Washington county, Ore. After his mar- riage Mr. Bonser started up his little farming establishment on Sauvie's Island, upon land which he had taken up some time previously, and lived there until purchasing the farm upon which his wife now lives, located on the edge of Multnomah and Columbia counties, and here Mrs. Bonser and her son, John A., carry on the farm and dairy. No wilder region could be im- agined than this same timbered land, upon which no improvement had as yet been made, and where the settlers lived for a time among the crudest and most inconvenient conditions. Where now

ply all manner of water craft, busy with the im- mense business of mills and farms, was then a very silent river, down which Mr. Bonser used to go with a row boat, bringing back with him from Portland such products as were required in the housekeeping among the protecting timber- lands. In the early days he cut about two thou- sand cords of wood from his land, which he sold to the steamers plying the river. Mr. Bonser made many improvements on his land, and man- aged to save considerable property and to leave to those dependent on him a well-conditioned and valuable estate, as well as the memory of a kindly, affectionate and thoroughly humane nature.

A Democrat in political affiliation, Mr. Bonser took an active interest in the political undertak- ings in his neighborhood and county, and filled some local positions of trust and responsibility. He was above all else the friend and promoter of education, and although his own youth had been somewhat destitute of educational chances, that fact made him all the more solicitous for the welfare of others. Of the nine children born to himself and wife the following are living: Alex- ander, of Portland; Robert C., of Portland; Eva J., a teacher; Viola A., of Portland; and John A., living at home and managing the home farm. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Bonser has continued to live on the property improved by him, which consists of two hundred and fourteen acres. General farming and dairying are main- tained, and about twenty cows are milked daily.

F. P. LARSON. Arriving in this country with practically nothing, F. P. Larson has now to show for his industry one hundred acres of about the finest land in Clackamas county, all of which represents a vast amount of labor dat- ing as far back as his coming here in 1867. He was born in Sweden, eighteen miles south of Stockholm, January 6, 1839, his father, Larsh Peterson, being also a native of the same coun- try. The elder man was a ship carpenter by trade, an occupation followed during his entire active life, or up to the time of his death at the age of sixty-eight. His wife, formerly a Bred- kiser, was born in Sweden, and became the mother of three sons and four daughters, all of whom are living, F. P. being the oldest child in the family.

In Sweden F. P. Larson received a fair educa- tion, and worked hard during his youth as a farm hand. He came to the United States in 1866, and in Jersey City found employment in the brick yards, a year later, however, removing to Oregon City. For eight months he worked for a fisherman in Stafford, after which he took up a claim of one hundred acres, which he has

improved from the bush, built a residence and barns thereon, and is engaged in general farming, a little stock-raising, and a general fruit business. In his orchard he raises also berries of various kinds, including strawberries, and his chief marketable commodities are grain and potatoes. While thus improving his agricultural opportunities he has not been unmindful of the interests of those around him, but has evinced a desire to promote general prosperity and good government. Ordinarily a Democrat, he is yet sufficiently independent in his views to vote for the man rather than the organization he represents. Although not particularly favored himself from an educational standpoint, he appreciates the advantages of education, and as a trustee, and for four years a clerk of the board, he has materially advanced the chances of the youth of his neighborhood. He is a member of the Grange, and one of its chief promoters in his locality.

In Oregon City Mr. Larson was married to Sarah J. Benson, a native of Oregon, and whose father, John Benson, was born in the east, crossed the plains at an early day, and died on his farm in the southern part of Oregon. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Larson, five of whom are living: Charles, Oscar, Edna, Clarence, and Leo. Adell, the third oldest, is deceased.

JACOB R. MILLER, deceased, formerly proprietor of the Hotel Cornelius, in the village of that name, was one of the enterprising men of his locality, and enjoyed an enviable reputation as citizen and business man. Mr. Miller's progenitors lived and prospered for several centuries in Germany, in which country he himself was born in Baden, July 25, 1837. As was, and is still customary in the Fatherland, he started out to carve his own future at the age of fourteen, his choice lying with the toilers of the sea rather than with those of the land. The sailing vessel which brought him to America was forty-three days en route, and finally landed in New York harbor after the usual number of experiences with storm and calm.

In his adopted country Mr. Miller found employment on a farm, his return for services rendered being board and clothes, and at the end of his four years, \$50 in money. With this roll he betook himself to St. Louis, Mo., where he worked in a bakery shop, but soon after proceeded to the vicinity of Springfield, Ill., where he lived until the year of his marriage, which was 1859. Thereafter he removed to Jacksonville, the same state, and while living there the war broke out and there was need of the services of all able bodied men.

As a private Mr. Miller enlisted in Company I, Fiftieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and participated in many of the important battles of the strife, including Shiloh, Franklin, Nashville, Chattanooga, and others, and after his discharge he re-enlisted, in 1865, in Company I, One Hundred and Fiftieth Illinois Infantry. The company was finally divided, and he went with an independent section under General Johnson, to Dalton, Atlanta, West Point, Jackson and Griffith, the latter of which was held by the independent company until January 10, 1866. During the service Mr. Miller suffered many of the deprivations and vicissitudes of warfare, and among his other troubles had a long siege of typhoid fever. He was discharged from the service as first musician, and thereafter returned to his home in Lincoln, Ill. In the spring of 1866 he removed to Johnson county, Neb., where he homesteaded a claim of one hundred and sixty acres, upon which he lived and prospered for twenty-five years. In Walla Walla, Wash., Mr. Miller investigated the prospects for a permanent residence, but after a few months returned to this state, and in December, 1887, took up his permanent residence in Cornelius. For many years he was engaged in a livery business, and in 1893 bought the St. Joseph Hotel, now the Cornelius, which he afterward managed with gratifying results.

Twice married, Mr. Miller married first, Mary E. Brewster, who bore him eight children, seven of whom are living; Lizzie Ella, Jeannette (deceased), Emma, Stella, James, Walter and Alvin. The present Mrs. Miller was formerly Anna Agger, of Portland, and she is the mother of one child, Inez. Mr. Miller was variously interested in social and fraternal organizations in his adopted state, including the Knights of Pythias, Lodge No. 37, of Cornelius; and the Forest Grove Grand Army of the Republic. A Republican in politics, he was a school director for six years, and was the first president of the town council. His death occurred in Cornelius, February 12, 1903.

CHARLES LUCKE. A convincing example of the agricultural possibilities of Clackamas county is found in the finely developed farm of Charles Lucke, whose one hundred and eighteen acres presents as clear and thrifty an appearance as the most exacting could desire. Mr. Lucke has departed somewhat from general farming, is much interested in fruit growing, and has, among other varieties, three acres under prunes. For the preservation of his fruit he has a private drier, with a capacity of seventy-five bushels at one drying. The farm has all the improvements known to the world of scientific agriculture, and

especially is its water system adequate to all needs. By the assistance of windmills water is piped to all parts of the farm, through the commodious residence, to the yards and barns, and is of a superior quality. Progressiveness and appreciation of modern methods are the distinguishing features of this delightful home and remunerative farming enterprise, and none but might profit by the thought and resourcefulness of the fortunate owner.

Mr. Lucke is a typical German-American, and was born in Prussia, June 8, 1855. His father, Louie, a native of the same northern province, was a sheep herder by occupation. The father came to America in 1867, settled first in Illinois, and later in Iowa, where he bought land, and from there he removed to Nebraska, where he lived with his son until his death. His wife, Charlotte, also born in Germany, and who accompanied him to America, bore him seven sons and two daughters, the sons growing to maturity. Charles, the fifth oldest in the family, worked hard in his youth, and although but eleven when he came to America, had received some educational training in the common schools of Prussia. When quite young he rented land in Iowa and engaged in farming, and after living thereon for ten years sold out and came to Oregon in 1879. For two years he worked in the foundry of Smith Brothers in Portland, and was later with the Union Foundry Company. Soon after he bought eighty acres of land near Corvallis, Ore., and disposed of the same after seven years of comparatively successful management. He then came to Canby and bought his present farm, upon which his industry and foresight have wrought such marked change.

The family of Mr. Lucke consists of his wife, Ida (Druschell) Lucke, who was born in Pennsylvania, and four children: Lora, Lillie, William and Carl. The family are members of the Evangelical Church. Mr. Lucke is a Republican in politics, and is at present serving as school director. He was a candidate for road-supervisor in 1900, and for the county convention in 1902. Mr. Lucke is one of the foremost farmers of Clackamas county, and enjoys the respect and good-will of all who know him.

GEN. R. A. HABERSHAM. Some centuries ago representatives of the family of de Hamberg Hame left their ancestral home in Holland and located in Yorkshire, England. Eventually the somewhat complicated nomenclature was simplified to Habersham, and as such has been dignified by the meritorious lives of those bearing the name. The immigrating ancestor, James, arose to high prominence in the affairs of his adopted country, and was the first secre-

tary of the treasury of the United States under Washington, afterward succeeding himself in the Madison cabinet. Also he was a general under the banner of Washington during the Revolutionary war, and his son, Major John Habersham, led a strong party at the battle of Bunker Hill. The early members of the family were residents of the state of Georgia, and Richard Habersham, the grandfather of Gen. R. A., was born in Georgia, of which state he arose to be chief executive.

Barnard Elliott Habersham, the father of the general, was born in Habersham county, Ga., and was a minister in the Protestant Episcopal Church during his entire active life. When his son had been in Brazil for fourteen years he went there also, and upon his return to America filled the pulpit of the St. Mathews Church chapel until his death. On the maternal side General Habersham is of English and Scotch descent, his mother, Harriett (Mathewes) Habersham, having been born in South Carolina, a daughter of John Raven Mathewes, also born in South Carolina. Mrs. Habersham, who died in Oregon, was the mother of the following children: Robert Alexander; Eliza Ann, of Portland; Richard Wyly, who died in Rio Janeiro, Brazil, and is buried in the Cemeterio do Cajú; and Frank Elliott, who died in Portland.

General Habersham was born in Clarksville, Habersham county, Ga., September 7, 1838, and was reared in Madison, Ga. After completing his training in the public schools he entered the Georgia Military Institute at Marietta, Ga., of which Col. A. V. Brumby, a graduate of West Point, was superintendent, and Major James W. Robinson commander. However, he left the military institution six months before graduation, and spent a year in a machine shop in Atlanta, Ga. He thereafter assisted with the construction of the Girard & Mobile Railroad from Girard to Mobile, and then enlisted in the United States navy, being placed for training on the revenue cutter Harriet Lane. Subsequently he was sent by the government on the Paraguay expedition, his mission being to collect indemnity from Dictator Lopez for the firing on two survey steamers, in which combat two sailors were killed. For this Mr. Habersham proceeded to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and while there met chief engineer Charles F. M. Garnet, connected with the Don Pedro Secondo Railroad, who offered him a position with him. As luck would have it the captain of the ship gave him his discharge, as Lopez promised to pay the indemnity, and he was therefore free to accept the proposition of his engineer friend. For fourteen years he remained in Brazil, and during that time acquired a remarkable knowledge of surveying and engineering work, being principally en-

gaged on railroad and river survey, and at times was both corporation and government surveyor and superintendent of construction. While in Brazil he successfully learned the Portuguese language, which is exceedingly difficult for foreigners to acquire.

Accompanied by his father Mr. Habersham returned to the United States in 1872, and through W. Milnor Roberts secured a position as surveyor, in his capacity being sent to the coast in charge of the original survey of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Through his instrumentality the jetty at Fort Stevens was constructed, and he had charge of the building of the locks at Oregon City. For some time he was under Generals Miekler, Wilson and Gillespie, and Colonel Powell on river and harbor improvements on the Willamette and Columbia rivers, and he located the light house on Cape Foulweather. For four years he was also city engineer of Portland, and during that time located the line for water supply of Portland from Bull Run river to the city park, superintending as well the laying of the pipe in the bed of the Willamette river up to the city park. Among his other achievements as an expert in his line may be mentioned his services in the United States engineering department in Oregon and Washington, in which position he was connected with river and harbor improvements until his appointment as surveyor general of Oregon by President Cleveland, his assumption of office taking place in November. He served four years and six months during McKinley's first term, and up to July, 1901, when he retired from service. General Habersham is an exceptional penman and draughtsman, and no more capable surveyor-general has ever held that office in this state.

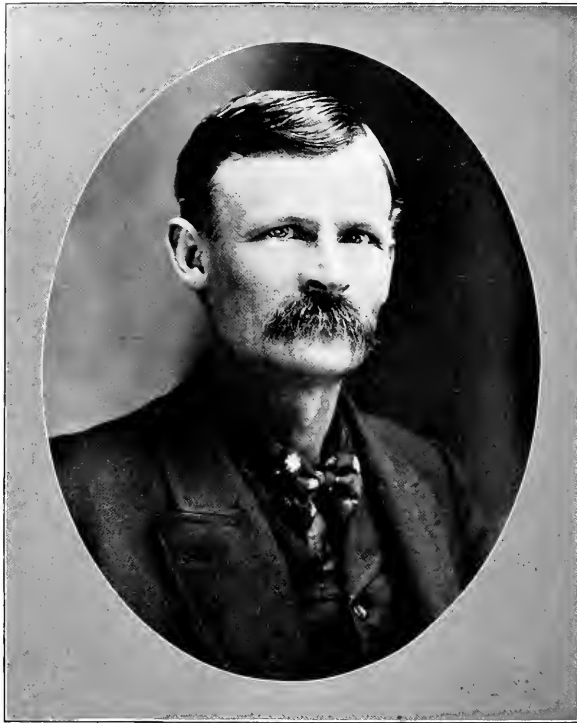
In Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, General Habersham was united in marriage, January 7, 1864, with Maria dos Reis, who was born in the Province of Rio de Janeiro, a daughter of Dr. João Gomes dos Reis, a physician who died in Brazil. The paternal grandfather, Reis, was an extensive coffee planter, and the paternal great-grandfather came from Portugal. The mother of Mrs. Habersham belonged to the Werneck family, of German descent, and which located in Brazil at an early day. Five children were born to General and Mrs. Habersham, of whom Rachel Emma lives in Portland; Francis Elliott is engaged in the fire insurance business in Portland; John Pinckney is with the Equitable Life Insurance Company and is stationed at Seattle, Wash.; Richard Edgar died at the age of sixteen, and Mariquinha is the youngest. General Habersham is a gold Democrat in political affiliation, and is fraternally associated with the Masons, having joined that organization in Rio,

as a member of the Regeneration Lodge, the Chapter and Consistory. He is now identified with the Portland Lodge No. 55, and the Portland Consistory. He is a charter member of the Northwest Society of Civil Engineers and Architects. With his family he is affiliated with St. Stephen's Episcopal Church of Portland. General Habersham is a man of broad general culture, remarkable aptitude for the work to which he has devoted his life, and he possesses a truly delightful and interesting personality.

CLAUS REHSE, one of the extensive farmers and large land owners of Washington county, also one of the organizers, the first president, and later treasurer and director of the Farmington Creamery, was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, April 5, 1853, and was reared to farming and practical hard work. In his native land he attended the public schools when the arduous home duties permitted, and at the age of seventeen, with all a growing boy's enthusiasm for things full of hope and possibility, boarded a sailing vessel bound for America. Arriving in New York City he started at once for the west, and in Solano county, Cal., worked for a year on a farm. At this stage of his career he was joined by his two brothers, the three going into partnership in the purchase of three hundred and twenty acres of government land in Calusa (now Glenn) county, Cal., where Claus lived for twenty-two years, during fourteen of which the brothers continued to be associated in business.

In 1892 Mr. Rehse sold out his large farm at Germantown, Cal., and bought the one hundred and twenty acres of land upon which he now lives, and to which he added at a later day, so that now he owns two hundred and thirty acres. He is responsible for the many fine improvements which greet the beholder on every side, and his energy, foresight and enterprise have brought about a system of farming which is unequalled in this part of the county. One hundred and fifty acres are already under cultivation, and Mr. Rehse is engaged in general farming, goat and sheep raising, and dairying.

After being in America seven years, March 16, 1877, Mr. Rehse was united in marriage with Louisa Piper, daughter of Henry Piper, a native of Schleswig-Holstein, and a resident of Washington county since 1893, prior to which he resided eleven years in California. He is still living at the age of eighty-three years. Of this union there have been born seven children: Annie, Bertha, Amanda, Herman, Amelia, Edgar, and Verna. In political affiliation Mr. Rehse is a Republican, although he entertains very liberal political ideas. He has never found time to



L. F. Carstens

accept offices within the gift of his fellow-townsmen, but he may be depended on to firmly support such of his friends as are worthy of holding important positions of trust. In religion he was reared a Lutheran, a church to which his wife and children belong. Mr. Rehse has many friends in Washington county, and he is regarded as an important element in the county's upbuilding.

LEWIS F. CARSTENS. An important factor in the development of the lumbering resources of Washington county is Lewis F. Carstens, whose well equipped sawmill on Dairy creek, four and a half miles from Greenville, is one of the most active and well known enterprises in the county. Mr. Carstens has been a resident of this state since his ninth year, and came here with his parents from Lake county, Ind., where he was born December 15, 1861. The family settled on a farm near Hillsboro for a couple of years, and then removed to this valley, where they bought a farm and where Lewis F. was reared and educated in the public schools.

When twenty-one years of age Mr. Carstens left his home and farmed independently for a year, and then pre-empted forty acres of land upon which he lived for five years. He then purchased the steam sawmill in which he has since been interested, and in 1890 moved his family to the mill, living there until removing, in 1899, to the farm which had been purchased in 1896. Mr. Carstens has a wide knowledge of lumbering, and especially as it is conducted in Oregon, and through his agency vast areas of forest have been devastated and made to serve the latter day purposes of man. His early training on a farm stands him in good stead also in his adopted state, for his present property is well improved, and everything about it suggests good management, neatness, thrift and enterprise.

March 9, 1884, Mr. Carstens was united in marriage with Martha E. Benefiel, who was born near Greenville, a daughter of John W. and Lucy A. Benefiel, natives of Harford county, Md. Mrs. Lucy A. Benefiel was first married to Andrew J. Kams, and with him started across the plains from Illinois in the spring of 1853, traveling with ox teams and wagons. The journey however, was fraught with grief for the young wife, her husband dying of cholera near Fort Laramie, and one of their two children died on the Snake river. After burying her dead Mrs. Kams proceeded with the rest of the party to Marion county, Ore., where her sister and brother-in-law lived, and made her home with them until her marriage to Mr. Benefiel in 1854. The following year she moved with her husband to a donation claim of three hundred and twenty

acres in Yamhill county, where their life for a time was fraught with crudity and inconvenience, and was spent within the narrow confines of a log cabin. In 1865 they removed to Washington county, and for ten years lived in the Purdin settlement, thereafter living for twelve years at Greenville. They came to this farm in 1875, and here Mr. Benefiel died in 1898, at the age of seventy-one years. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Benefiel: Thomas, a miner and prospector in Alaska; Wilson, a resident of Portland, and sexton of a cemetery there; Chaney L., postmaster of Manning; Mrs. Lewis F. Carstens; and Perry, who is a mail carrier of Buckston.

M. D. McDONALD. The subject of this sketch was born at San Francisco, Cal., February 19, 1869, came to Portland, Ore., in 1872, and has resided here continually since.

Was bookkeeper with Portland Cordage Company from 1888 to 1892, resigned to take position with Portland Rolling Mills, being employed in same capacity until April 4, 1902, at which time the company changed hands and in September of same year was appointed resident manager and agent.

Mr. McDonald is a Republican in political affiliation and was raised to the teaching of the Trinity Episcopal Church.

PETER TAYLOR. The interest which is attached to the Oregon pioneers is not that of curiosity, but is the visible expression of gratitude which all men feel toward those forerunners of civilization in the far west. Not only a pioneer in the state, Peter Taylor is an emigrant from the faraway land of Scotland, winning, through fidelity to the country of his adoption, a high place in the esteem of the citizens of Portland, with whom so much of his life has been spent. In the evening of his life he can look back without regret, and forward without fear, conscious that his actions have been dictated by motives of strict integrity and honor, and in his struggle with an adverse fate he has not forgotten the brotherhood of man.

The life which this sketch outlines began in Perth, Scotland, January 30, 1823. A very limited education was all that Mr. Taylor received. As a mere lad he had been bound out to learn the cabinet maker's trade, but his master having failed, he served but three years of his time. Later he went to London, in 1845 engaging in his trade. After two years spent in the metropolis of the world, Mr. Taylor decided to cross the ocean in the hope of improving his condition, sailing in 1847 and arriving at New York City in November of the same year. For some time

he found lucrative returns by working at his trade, but not yet satisfied with the outlook he proceeded still farther west, locating in Harrison, Hamilton county, Ohio, where he remained seventeen months. He then removed to Muscatine, Iowa, where he followed house carpentering, but he soon discovered that he was in the midst of a strong current setting toward the territory of the Pacific Coast. Nothing loath he decided to cast in his lot with the emigrants. With a party of four, May 4, 1852, he started for Oregon. His only possessions were two yoke of oxen and a wagon. As all were short of funds it was a mutual affair. Meeting with the adversity of having his wagon break down, Mr. Taylor transferred his provisions to another wagon, then shouldering his gun (that necessary article of those very stormy times) he walked the entire distance from Muscatine to The Dalles.

When crossing the Blue mountains he became exhausted from the effects of fever—was so ill he feared he would die, but God in mercy sent assistance. He was roused from the stupor into which he had fallen, to see five savages standing over him. When questioned he informed them he was a King George man. Instantly they were his friends. Tenderly they carried him into their settlement on the Umatilla river and nursed him back to life and health. When able to travel one of the Indians showed him a trail to The Dalles. From there he came by boat to Portland, landing October 2, 1852, since which time he has been numbered among the city's enterprising and helpful citizens.

In 1853 he went to work in the Portland Foundry, organized by Captain Turnbull, D. Monnastes and W. H. Davis. This was the first foundry in Portland. He went to work as a pattern maker and remained with them for nine years, in 1862 leaving to take charge of the pattern department of the Oregon Iron Works. Three years later a corporation was formed, the company composed of the following men: A. B. Hallock, John Nation, John Thomas and P. Taylor, the first two named being the promoters of this company, which was known as the Willamette Iron Works. This business was one of the substantial interests of Portland for thirty-five years, when it passed into the hands of H. W. Corbett, being then re-incorporated as the Willamette Iron and Steel Works. Mr. Taylor had disposed of his interests in 1880, after a connection of fifteen years, during which time he had served for two years as president, and he was thus saved the loss which came with the failure of the company in 1900.

In numerous ways Mr. Taylor has been identified with the movements which have characterized the growth of Portland. The first house

which he built in the city, in 1853, is still standing at the southeast corner of Fifth and Alder streets, where it has been moved from its original location, the northwest corner of Salmon and Fifth streets. In public affairs Mr. Taylor has always been found ready to lend his aid, in local politics supporting the men best qualified for the positions regardless of party lines. He has not shirked his duty in public service, serving at one time for three years as a member of the board of police commissioners, and was one of the organizers of the first Volunteer Fire Company of Portland, known as the Hook and Ladder Company, formed in July, 1853, in the Canton House, northeast corner of Washington and Front streets. In 1873 he was one of the organizers of the Mechanics' Fair Association, which built the pavilion at a cost of \$16,500. Mr. Taylor was vice-president of this association from 1879 to 1881. A period of faithfulness unsurpassed is his as president of the Exempt Firemen's Association, a post which has been held for the past twenty years. He is happy in the possession of the second certificate issued by the association, which shows he joined the fire department July 29, 1853.

One little incident in the life of Mr. Taylor is illustrative of the hardships and dangers which the pioneers experienced in the daily struggle to acquire the financial means which were absolutely essential in the growth of the new country, which was to become one of the powerful states of the Union. In November, 1861, in company with a party of men, he started for the John Day mines. At The Dalles they first encountered snow, which meant to them dangers and hardships innumerable. As they progressed east the winter came upon them more severely and dangers thickened; in the midst of it all the party became separated and two hundred miles east of The Dalles, in the mountains, they experienced all the horrors of anticipated death at the hands of the Indians. But fourteen out of the original number of thirty-four lived to recount their efforts, the others falling victims to the savages. The enterprise was a failure, but it was an example of the courage which animated the pioneers of those early days.

In June, 1848, Mr. Taylor married Sarah S. Heppell, who was born in Sunderland, England, July 29, 1824, and came to America in 1847. When Mr. Taylor decided to try his fortune in Oregon he left his family in the middle west, sending for them in 1853, their trip being made via Nicaragua. They reached Portland January 8, 1854. Seven children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, one child being born in Ohio, two in Iowa and four in Oregon, namely: Sophia C., the wife of Professor Pratt; Douglas W., the manager of the Trinidad Asphalt Pav-

ing Company, of Portland; Nannie E., who makes her home with her parents; Stella E., the widow of M. K. Shippley, of Clackamas county; Charles H., Horace H., and Agnes G., who died in early childhood.

When Mr. Taylor disposed of his interests in the Willamette Iron Works in 1880 he and his wife made a trip back to their old homes in Scotland and England, and also visited Ireland to see an uncle who had been mayor of Belfast four terms. They returned to the scene of their pioneer labors in Portland via New York City, and since that time Mr. Taylor has devoted himself entirely to his private affairs.

JAMES M. MOORE formerly secretary of the board of trade of Portland and a man of large affairs in Portland, was born in Fond du Lac, Wis., November 21, 1859, and comes of a family first represented in America by one Abraham Moore, who emigrated from Andover, England, settling where Lowell, Mass., is now located, in 1680. His son, the paternal great-grandfather, Joseph, was born in Massachusetts and settled in Maine, in which state was born Herbert Moore, the paternal grandfather of James M. Herbert Moore was for many years a merchant in Waterville, in which town his death occurred at the age of eighty-five, he having served in both the Revolution and the war of 1812.

Benjamin Franklin Moore, the father of James M., was born in Waterville, Me., in 1819, and in early life was apprenticed as a printer in the city of Philadelphia, Pa. At the age of twenty-five he removed to Wisconsin via the Erie canal in 1843, and engaged in a general merchandise business at the head of Lake Winnebago. He became very prominent in the affairs of the surrounding country, and after the completion of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad was one of the first to recognize the immense importance of this enterprise. He was one of the founders of Fond du Lac, and Berlin, Oshkosh and several other towns sprang into being because of his assistance in promoting their organization and his faith in their future prosperity. He became interested in real estate and banking in Fond du Lac, and at a later period, or up to the time of his retirement in 1887, manufactured the La Belle wagons. He is now eighty-three years of age, and his noble and disinterested efforts in behalf of the upbuilding of Wisconsin are fortunately appreciated by his fellow-townsmen. He has served the community as a member of the state legislature, and has been foremost in promoting enterprises of a general or humanitarian nature. His wife, formerly Eliza M. Conklin, was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., a daughter of Henry Conk-

lin, for many years engaged in the steamboat business on the Hudson river. Mr. Conklin owned a line of boats on the Hudson river, which he disposed of in 1842, and entered land near Fond du Lac, Wis. There he became well known in his neighborhood as a man of enterprise and thrift, and among his other undertakings was the erection of the first stone flour mill in that vicinity. The family was originally from England, the first emigrant settling on Long Island in 1648. Mrs. Moore, who is still living, and who is seventy-seven years of age, became the mother of ten children, nine of whom are living, James M. being the seventh oldest. One of the sons, Edwin, now a resident of Massachusetts, served in the Civil war in a Wisconsin regiment; Charles Herbert is living in Spokane, Wash., and is engaged in mining; George, also a miner, resides in Salt Lake City and is the inventor of the Moore cyanide process; Alfred L. is superintendent of the Moline Wagon Works, at Moline, Ill.; and Henry C. is a capitalist at Fond du Lac, Wis.

At the age of fourteen James M. Moore began working in his father's wagon factory, and during the fourteen years thus employed mastered every phase of the business. Not content with the prospects of the Wisconsin town, he came west in 1888, and after a six months' residence in Seattle, located in Anaortes, Skagit county, Wash., where he engaged in a general merchandise business, at the same time being assistant postmaster of the town and manager of the wharf. After the town was laid out he demonstrated his faith in its future by purchasing considerable real estate, and had an addition of his own, upon which he erected a number of residences and public buildings. After disposing of his Washington interests in 1894 he became interested in the sale of agricultural implements and wagons, with headquarters at Portland, his territory embracing Oregon, Washington, Montana and Idaho. In 1897 he moved his family to Portland and continued in the implement and wagon business until 1899, when he established himself in the real estate and insurance business, continuing in this line until January, 1902, at which time he was elected secretary of the Portland Board of Trade, which under his administration was re-organized on a new plan and became an important factor in the development of trade in this section of the state. Other interests which have engaged the attention of Mr. Moore are the *Columbia River Basin Journal*, of which he was the organizer; the St. Helena and Bohemia mines, in which he was an extensive stockholder; and the Gold Mining and Investment Company, operating at St. Helena and Bohemia, of which he served as secretary and treasurer. His interests in these mines were disposed of in 1903, and he is now the manager of the Moore

Cyanide Process for the Pacific Northwest. He is also interested in the real estate business.

Mr. Moore was appointed a delegate by the governor and also represented the Portland Board of Trade at the Tenth National Irrigation Congress which was held at Colorado Springs, Colo., October 6-9, 1902. At the meeting he was placed as committeeman from Oregon on the Committee of Permanent Organization and was the author of the minority report against the merging of the National Irrigation Convention with the Transmississippi Commercial Congress, which report received but one signature besides his own and after prolonged debate the minority report carried by a vote of one hundred and thirteen to ninety-one. At the election of officers Mr. Moore was appointed as executive committeeman and at the close of the meeting was chosen as temporary secretary for the executive committee. The defeat of this proposed merger was a grand victory for Oregon and too much credit cannot be given to Mr. Moore for the important part he took in the movement.

The wife of Mr. Moore was formerly May E. Gary, a native of Oshkosh, Wis., whose parents were born in Pennsylvania. Judge Gary of Chicago is an uncle of Mrs. Moore. To Mr. and Mrs. Moore have been born the following children: Dorothy, Helen and Constance.

BRUCE F. PURDY, president of the Co-operative Milling Company, ex-merchant, large land owner, and enterprising man of affairs, was born on his father's donation claim in the mission bottom, six miles north of Salem, October 16, 1854. His parents, Aaron and Belinda (Bucklew) Purdy, were natives respectively of Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and his paternal grandfather, also a native of Pennsylvania, became one of the very early settlers of Ohio, in which state he located in 1820. The grandfather made this journey on horseback, taking with him his wife and son, Aaron.

In the state of Ohio Aaron Purdy learned the miller's and shoemaker's trades, and thereafter followed the miller's trade in Ohio, where he lived until 1844. A later place of residence was near Prairie Round, Mich., where he ran a saw and grist mill until 1847, the same year making preparations to cross the plains and avail himself of the less tried chances on the coast. With three ox teams he came overland in a little more than six months, and when he arrived at the Columbia river he was the possessor of the inspiring sum of fifty cents in change and a vast hoard of common sense and determination. From that point he came to The Dalles by ox team, and from there went down the Columbia and up the Willamette by skiff to Salem, locating for a year

on the John Savage place. In the fall of 1849 he removed to a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres, where his son, Bruce F., was born, and this land he traded for another claim owned by a man who had occupied it for some time, and who had built a small log house to keep out the storm and unruly elements. In this cabin Aaron Purdy lived with his little family for a few years, and then bought a place near Salem, and there ran the mills of John B. McClain for many years. He became a familiar figure in the neighborhood of the busy mills, and continued to direct their affairs until about 1863. That same year he removed to Waitsburg, near Walla Walla, Wash., where he engaged in the milling business on a larger scale, and where his death occurred in 1864. A staunch Republican, he held the office of justice of the peace for many years, and he was a member of the Masonic fraternity. After his death, his wife returned to Salem, thence to Goldendale, Wash., and in 1891 to Forest Grove, Washington county, Ore., where her death occurred in 1894.

At the old institute and the public schools of Salem Bruce F. Purdy studied when opportunity offered, and besides received a practical home training on the paternal farm. From earliest youth he became interested in his father's milling business, and in 1875 went to Klickitat county, Wash., where he took up government land and engaged in farming and stock-raising, the latter on a very large scale. He became prominent politically and otherwise, and in the fall of 1890 was elected to the first Washington state legislature, serving through the regular and special sessions. In 1891 Mr. Purdy located near Forest Grove upon a farm of three hundred and fifty acres, and there engaged in stock-raising and farming on a similarly large scale. During 1894-95 he combined farming and stock-raising interests with the management of a little general merchandise store in Dilley, which town continued to be his home until 1898. Mr. Purdy was one of the organizers of a stock company to erect the flour mills at Gaston, known as the Co-operative Milling Company, of which he is president and manager. He is still the possessor of his large farm, and his time is well filled with the various enterprises in which he is interested. In this county he has repeated his political success experienced in the state of Washington, and in June, 1902, was elected to the legislature of Oregon on the Republican ticket. He is fraternally associated with the Masons and the Knights of Pythias and the Artisans.

In 1870, at Goldendale, Wash., Mr. Purdy was united in marriage with Cora A. McCune, a native of Sedalia, Mo., of which union there were born eight children of whom seven survive: Gertrude, deceased, Nellie, Clifton, Emma,



John Thomas

Louis, Alta, Bruce, and Sidney. Mr. Purdy is one of the substantial men of this county, and his life has been based upon broad and liberal citizenship, and filled with worthwhile activities.

JOHN THOMAS. In referring to the early history of Mr. Thomas we find that he is a native of England, his birth occurring in Herefordshire, November 9, 1839. His boyhood and youth were spent on a farm in his native land and there he gained valuable instruction and learned many lessons which were to be put to good use in after life. In the year 1877, having heard glowing accounts of the boundless resources of this country, he decided to come and see what good fortune was in store for him. His first location was in Ridgefield, Wash., where he followed agriculture for the ensuing four years, meeting with good results in this undertaking. At the expiration of this period he came to Oregon and for two years conducted a hotel in Portland.

Not satisfied to locate permanently as yet, Mr. Thomas went to eastern Oregon in search of a better location, and while at The Dalles had charge of a ranch of six hundred acres. This calling was more congenial to his tastes than any previous undertaking, and he decided to engage in it permanently. The possibilities for successfully conducting dairy interests are greater, perhaps, in no part of the Union than in the district along the Columbia river. Near Cleone, in Multnomah county, Mr. Thomas leased a ranch of thirteen hundred acres, on which he herds one hundred and seventy-five head of cattle, ninety milch cows furnishing milk for his dairy. For a number of years he conducted a cheese factory, but this industry has been discontinued. Since coming to this locality in 1891 Mr. Thomas has met with good success in his calling, as is the case with all who come intending to succeed. Aside from his farming interests he finds time to devote to fraternal affairs and is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows by his membership in Columbia Lodge.

The first marriage of Mr. Thomas was celebrated in 1875, and united him with Hannah Baxter, whose death occurred while the family were residing in The Dalles. Three children were born of this marriage, namely: William, Arthur E. and Charles C. Mr. Thomas' second marriage occurred in 1880, uniting him with Anna Poulsen, a native of Denmark.

ELLERY CAPEN represents the third generation of his family who have been engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes. Many

years ago, in Stoughton, Mass., his grandfather pegged shoes for the residents of that town, and his father, George Capen, who was born in Stoughton in 1819, devoted his entire active life to supplying the footwear needs of the men, women and children of the famous old Massachusetts town. This shoemaker of the second generation lived to a good old age, for his death occurred in 1901, amid the surroundings of his youth, middle and old age. His wife also, who was formerly Lucy Talbot, passed her entire life in Stoughton, where she reared her four sons and five daughters, of whom two sons and one daughter are deceased.

When fifteen years of age, in 1857, Ellery Capen followed his father and grandfather's example, and set about learning the shoe-making business. He obtained employment in a factory where large numbers of shoes were turned out every year, and in this way had every opportunity of acquiring a comprehensive knowledge of the occupation. Out of the nineteen years spent in the factory thirteen were employed as foreman of the fitting department, and it will thus be seen that he was not content to stay in a rut, but rather strove to get to the top round of the ladder. After coming to Portland in 1876, Mr. Capen started up a business of his own on the corner of Salmon and First streets, and in 1878 moved his growing business to the corner of Oak and Front streets, in 1883 locating in the Honeyman block. He removed his business to Willamette Falls in 1892, and erected the present factory of one hundred by thirty-six feet in ground dimensions. His present capacity is fifty pairs of shoes a day, and he employs ten workmen. A specialty is made of men's and boys' footwear, and the union stamp is to be found on every pair of shoes that leaves the manufactory. The most modern machinery has been introduced in the factory, and the fine welt shoe turned out has a market all through Oregon and into East Washington. Like most men who have been obliged to start with a small beginning and have had to depend solely upon their own ability, Mr. Capen has built slowly and surely, and is now firmly launched among the substantial and reliable business world of Willamette.

The wife of Mr. Capen was formerly Henrietta Leighton, a native of Massachusetts, a daughter of George Leighton, a native of Portsmouth, N. H. Mr. Leighton was for many years engaged in the manufacture of shovels in Portsmouth, in which city his death occurred at the age of fifty-one. Three daughters and three sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Capen, of whom Edith is now Mrs. Herman Schade, of Portland; Frank is foreman in his father's factory; Minnie is the wife of F. G. Smith, of

Portland; George is a traveling salesman for his father; Bessie is living at home, and Edward is cashier for the Blake, McFall Paper Company, of Portland. Mr. Capen is a Republican in national and local politics, a preference which is shared by his whole family. He is a popular, enterprising and very successful man, and has the confidence of the business and social community in which he lives.

GEORGE W. BIBEE. The popular receiver for the United States Land Office at Oregon City is also one of the county's most enterprising citizens, as well as one of the sincerest appreciators of the manifold advantages of this great state. The Bibee family, of which he is a representative, has been known for many years in Virginia and Tennessee, in which former state the paternal grandfather, William Bibee, was born. From there he enlisted in the war of 1812, and later removed to Cocke county, Tenn. Tipton C. Bibee, the father of George W., was born in Cocke county, Tenn., where he engaged in farming, and took an active part in the general affairs of his district. Among his other undertakings in the interest of Cocke county was the laying out of the town of Bybee, named for himself, and with the early development of which he had much to do. During the Civil war he served in a Tennessee regiment, after which he continued to farm in Tennessee, but eventually died while on a visit to his son in Oregon in 1899. He married Patience Gillett, who was born in Cocke county, Tenn., a daughter of John Gillett, a farmer by occupation, and member of a well known southern family. Nine children were born to Tipton Bibee and his wife, of whom three are living, George W. being the second oldest, and the only one on the coast.

On the paternal farm in Cocke county, Tenn., George W. Bibee was born December 2, 1862, and was educated primarily in the district schools near his home. His first business venture in Tennessee was as a merchant, a line of occupation continued until his removal to Oregon in 1886. In this state he located at Sheridan, Yamhill county, in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, with whom he remained for three years, and after which he engaged in the mercantile business for ten years. While in Sheridan he took an active part in the affairs of the town, was postmaster for four years under President McKinley, and was accounted one of the broad-minded and liberal promoters of the public welfare. October 8, 1901, Mr. Bibee was appointed to his present position as receiver for the United States Land Office at Oregon City, an appointment which was officially confirmed by the senate June 8,

1902, his active assumption of office taking place July 16, 1902. Thereupon Mr. Bibee sold out his mercantile business, resigned the postmastership, and took up his residence in Oregon City, which has since been his home.

In Sheridan, Yamhill county, Mr. Bibee was united in marriage with Nettie Chapman, a native of Sheridan, and daughter of William Chapman, who was born in the state of New York, and came to Oregon in 1852. Mr. Chapman married Lorinda Bewley, who was in the Whitman massacre, and was captured and made a prisoner by the Indians. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bibee, Jessie, Lulu, William and Charles. Politically Mr. Bibee has taken his place beside the staunchest supporters of the Republican party, and the interests of which he served as a member of the Yamhill county committee for eight years, and also as a member of the congressional committee. Fraternally he is associated with Sheridan Lodge No. 64, A. F. & A. M.; the Independent Order of Old Fellows, for sixteen years in Sheridan; the Woodmen of the World, and the Ancient Order United Workmen. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been a trustee for ten years. Mr. Bibee is a man of marked ability, sterling personal characteristics and unquestioned public spirit.

F. A. SLEIGHT. In Mr. Sleight Clackamas county his a worthy official in the capacity of county clerk, whose election to office was not of his own seeking, and proves that a man can hold public office without being termed a politician, as that word is usually interpreted. From early boyhood he had an earnest desire to be a fruitgrower, and that his highest hopes in that respect have been realized will be assured when we say that he is now one of the leading horticulturists of Clackamas county, and, indeed, we might say of the state. His ranch of forty-five acres is planted to prunes, apples and strawberries almost exclusively, and is admirably situated for easy shipping facilities, being adjacent to Canby. Besides his fruit farm he is interested in the Willamette Fruit Company. Born in Rockford, Ill., September 27, 1850, his early days were spent in glean- ing an education in its public schools, and subsequently he began his business education by taking a position as clerk in a commercial establishment, later taking up the study of bookkeeping. He made his home in Rockford until 1880, in which year he removed to Portland, there engaging in the canning business. In the spring of 1890 he removed to Oregon City, where he has since resided. For two seasons he was assistant superintendent of the Oregon City Packing Company, of which he was one of the incorporators, and for

five years thereafter was interested in a grocery store. In the meantime, in 1802, he purchased his present place, and in 1896 became actively engaged in his favorite business, fruit raising.

The father, Peter Sleight, a native of Orleans county, N. Y., settled in Illinois in the early days and was long identified with the interests of Rockford. By trade he was a mechanic. His wife, Lucinda Rockwell, was also born in New York. Her father, William Rockwell, a shoemaker by trade, was of French descent. In pioneer days he settled in Winnebago county, Ill. Two of his sons participated in the Civil war, Lucius D. serving in the Seventy-fourth Illinois Infantry, and Joseph in the Fifteenth Illinois Infantry. Mrs. Lucinda Sleight died here in 1891.

In Rockford, Ill., occurred the marriage of Mr. Sleight and Miss Belle A. Scougall, the latter also a native of that city. Three children were born of this marriage, namely: Roy, Bessie, and Anna. While business affairs consume the most of his time, yet Mr. Sleight takes a deep interest in fraternal matters. He was made an Odd Fellow in Canby Lodge, of which he is vice noble grand, and is a member of the Encampment, besides being connected with the Artisans, Woodmen of America and Warner Grange. June 2, 1902, he was nominated on the Republican ticket for the office of county clerk and was elected by a good plurality, taking the oath of office July 7, 1902. He is also ex-officio clerk of the county court, commissioners court and circuit court.

THOMAS E. HULME. The chief inspector of plumbing and drainage of the city of Portland is first of all a practical plumber, and latterly a profound student of sanitation and general municipal conditions. To the discharge of his important responsibility he brings the worthy traits of his English ancestry, augmented by a thorough education, and years of business experience. He was born in London, England, April 3, 1809, and during the latter part of his residence in his native land attended a school in Southport, England. His father, Thomas Hulme, was also a native of England, and was a successful merchant in the city of London. About 1878 he brought his family to America, settling in Little Rock, Ark., where he conducted a large mercantile business up to the time of his removal to Portland in 1887. At the present time he is engaged in mining in Rossland, British Columbia. The paternal grandfather made several trips to America, but eventually died in his native land, England. Of the children born to Thomas Hulme and his wife, Thomas E. is the oldest; Edward is a graduate of Leland Stanford, Harvard and Cornell, and is now professor in the University of Idaho; Henry is a plumber of Seattle; Elizabeth

is now Mrs. Joseph Lee of Seattle; Robert is a resident of Portland; and Charles is also living in Portland.

When nine years of age Thomas E. Hulme left the school at Southport and came to America with the other members of his family. He located with them in Little Rock, Ark., and when fourteen years of age was apprenticed to a plumber in St. Louis, thereafter completing his trade under the Doyle Plumbing Company of Little Rock. In 1887 he removed to Portland and found employment with the firm of Gardner & Company, plumbers, and afterward plied his trade in Anaconda, Mont., and Los Angeles and San Francisco, Cal. Returning to Portland he was identified with the firm of Chambers & Company for about two years, and in 1898 was appointed hydrant inspector in the fire department by Chief Campbell, and under Mayor Mason. In 1900 he was appointed inspector of plumbing and drainage by Mayor Rowe, and held the position throughout the term of that executive. In 1902 Mr. Hulme was appointed to the same position by Mayor George H. Williams, his responsibility at the present time being a serious one because in all its history Portland has never moved forward with such rapid pace, or planned for the erection of so many large buildings and spacious residences.

The marriage of Mr. Hulme and Catherine Moloney occurred in Portland in October, 1899. Mrs. Hulme is a native of San Francisco, and daughter of P. Moloney, one of the pioneers of Oregon and California, now a resident of Portland, and a veteran of the Indian wars. One child, Elizabeth, has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hulme. Mr. Hulme is a member of the Woodmen of the World, and in political preference is a Republican. He is an unquestioned master of his chosen occupation, and in the estimation of the authorities has no superior in the northwest.

JOHN HOLLAND DALY. Unquestionably the most vivid and terrifying experience in the life of John Holland Daly, one of the large farmers of Clackamas county, is centered around his trip across the plains in 1858. It is doubtful if many have reached the western slope under greater difficulties. Mr. Daly was born in Sullivan county, Mo., November 19, 1848, and in his youth traveled around considerable, his father's ambition leading him into various countries in the middle west.

John L. Daly, the father of John Holland, was born in Lexington, Ky., April 25, 1809, and went with his parents to Missouri in 1821, settling in Howard county. Thereafter he lived and owned land in Jackson, Sullivan and Putnam counties, and was reasonably successful in all these places.

In 1858 he made preparation to take his family to California, his son, John, being at that time nine years of age. The route of the large train was through Mexico and Arizona, and was called the Baal route, and from all accounts was about as dangerous as any that could have been selected. September 5, 1858, which happened to be Sunday, proved a sorry one for the hopeful little band of travelers, for, upon arriving at the Colorado river, the Mojave Indians practically cleaned them out of all they possessed. They took all of the cattle, and though heavily armed, the emigrants were not equal to the prowess of the red men, for many of their number were severely injured. Captain Brown, who escorted the train, was shot full of arrows while dealing with the Indians, but managed to sit his horse until reaching camp, when he fell dead. This brave and unfortunate defender was eventually buried in the Colorado river by his comrades, who also gathered up the wounded in a light ambulance, leaving all the heavy wagons behind them, and retreating back to Mexico with all possible speed. Mr. Daly settled in Albuquerque, New Mexico, until the spring of 1860, and then removed to a claim on the Rio Bonita. In 1861 he left his farm and joined the Union troops at Fort Union, N. M., remained under their protection until going to California, April 28, 1862, via Denver, Colo. During the Salmon river excitement he settled in Baker county in the fall of 1862, and in 1872 located in Sonoma county, Cal., where he bought land, and where the balance of his life was passed. His death occurred in 1887, and his passing was deeply regretted by all, who appreciated his character and enterprise, for he was not only a good farmer, but was prominently identified with many public undertakings in California and in the middle west. His wife, Irene (Morrow) Daly, was born in Paris, Ky., February 5, 1814, the daughter of a southern planter prominent in his native state. Mrs. Daly, who died in 1877, ten years before her husband, was the mother of fourteen children, eight sons and six daughters, of whom John Holland is the tenth oldest.

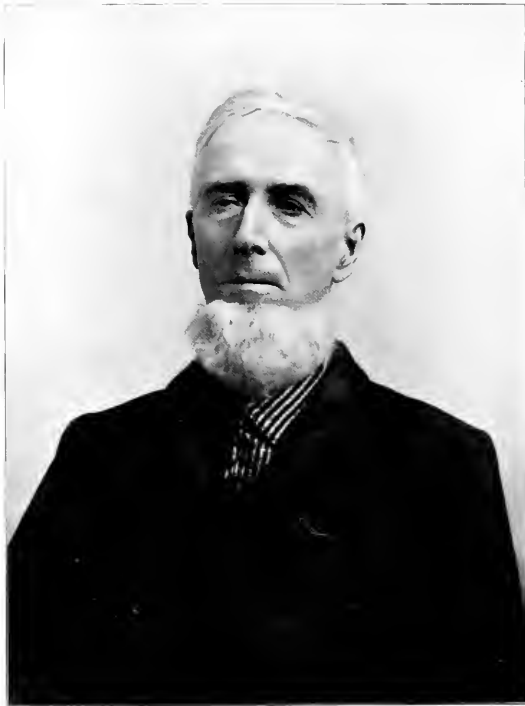
The early schooling of John Holland Daly comprised one term in Missouri, two terms in Mexico, and two terms in Oregon. At the age of seventeen he departed from the home surroundings and worked as a farm hand for a year, and thereafter engaged in mining in Union, Baker and Jackson counties, his mining experiences covering the years between 1863 and 1882. He then went to the Willamette Valley and rented land until 1861, in which year he bought eighty acres near Macksburg, in the brush, upon which he built a residence and granary, and of which he has cleared thirty acres. Mr. Daly engaged in general farming to a lim-

ited extent, devoting the greater part of his cultivated land to hop raising, in which he has been very successful. He is one of the enterprising and popular farmers of his county, and is known in various social and other capacities. Mr. Daly has been a staunch defender of the Democratic party, and his constituents have elected him to various offices, among others that of road supervisor and school director. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Grange.

The wife of Mr. Daly was formerly Sarah J. Graves, who was born on the Little Blue river, Kans., while her parents were on their way across the plains in 1849. The parents came to Oregon, settling at Graves Butte, now Mount Angel, and later locating near Newport, where Mr. Graves is at present a prominent man. John P. Graves was born in Virginia, and when a child settled with his parents in Missouri, where he lived until coming to Oregon in 1849. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Daly, of whom Dora M. is now Mrs. Philip H. Tucker, and lives on a farm near Macksburg; while Nora Irene is the wife of Charles Griffith, a mining and engineering promoter of Denver, Colo.

CAREL HOWELL. At the time of purchase in 1867, twenty of the one hundred and sixty acre farm of Carel Howell had been cleared of timber and undergrowth, and was therefore a much less discouraging proposition than falls to the lot of many who come here with large expectations regarding farming possibilities. At the present time one hundred and twenty acres are under cultivation, and in addition to general farming and some stock-raising, Mr. Howell does a large business in fruit drying.

The youth and early manhood of Mr. Howell were passed on his father's farm in Washington county, Ark., where he was born June 11, 1837. His father, James, was born in Nashville, Tenn., in 1800, and died in 1862. The elder Howell removed to Arkansas about 1833, where he plied his trade of brick-mason for a number of years, or until 1845, after which he located on a farm, where the remainder of his life was spent. His son, Carel, was reared to an appreciation of the dignity of labor, but as he grew older had ambitions which lay beyond the confines of his father's farm. He therefore joined a company bound for the western sea, and, with four yoke of oxen, managed to reach the head of the Rogue river, having been six months on the trip. In the mines of Josephine county he experimented for about three years, and then went to Canyon City, in Eastern Oregon, where he engaged as foreman on several claims. 1867 found him in Springwater, where



SEBASTIAN E. MILLER.

he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land, comprising the old Presley Warnack donation claim, upon which he has since made his home.

In 1866 Mr. Howell married Mary F. Warnack, of which union there were born eleven children, viz.: Maggie, deceased; Presley; Wiley; Frank; Carroll; George; Harry; Archie; Sarah; Jennie, now Mrs. Marshbank, of Springwater, and Flossie. The unmarried children are living with their parents. For thirty-five years Mr. Howell has traveled through this section of the country with a threshing machine, being the first man to introduce one in this section. Mr. Howell in independent in politics, and has creditably filled the office of school director for six years. He is one of the progressive and successful farmers of this district, and while laboring for the betterment of the community has won the confidence and esteem of his fellow-townsmen.

SEBASTIAN E. MILLER. Like all navigable rivers, the Willamette has its early maritime history, and its boats, crews and captains are enrolled among the developing forces of this section. One whose name had more than a local reputation in the pioneer days was Capt. Sebastian E. Miller, a tried and trusted river man, who began as engineer, worked his way up to the position of pilot, and finally became captain, in which latter capacity he served for about thirty-five years. He was born in Kentucky April 15, 1828, and came across the plains to Oregon in 1852. He was one of the first captains on the Willamette river, and became engineer of the first large boat, the Canemah. Captain Miller died very suddenly of a paralytic stroke, Thursday, September 12, 1901, at which time he was living a comparatively retired life. Many expressions of regret were heard because of his unexpected demise, for he made friends and kept them, and was known as the personification of sincerity and honor. Quiet and unostentatious, he never desired notoriety, but quietly pursued his interesting occupation from year to year.

Mr. Miller was one of a large party who crossed the plains in 1852, among whom was Sarah E. Power, born in Virginia February 13, 1829, a daughter of Josiah Power, also a native of Virginia, and a farmer by occupation. Mr. Power left Virginia at a comparatively early age, and became one of the pioneers of Ohio, his death occurring in Washington county, that state, at the age of eighty-four years. He married Harriett McNab, also born in Virginia, who bore him six daughters and three sons, of whom Mrs. Miller is third oldest. She was educated in the private schools of Ohio, known as the early

subscription schools, and was eighteen months old when her parents removed to the Buckeye state. The acquaintance begun in childhood and continued upon the plains with Sebastian E. Miller terminated most happily in Oregon City, in February, 1853, when the marriage ceremony was performed, uniting this couple who were henceforth to be of so great consolation and help to each other. Of the two children born of this union one is deceased; and Malissa Jane is now the wife of George Bolton, and lives with her mother, Mrs. Miller, in Oregon City. Mr. Miller was a Republican in political preference, and was fraternally connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

PHILANDER T. DAVIS. Various interests have enlisted the abilities of P. T. Davis, and several farms have been improved from the bush under his patient and well applied industry. His present farm, purchased in 1893, is composed of forty acres, is under a high state of cultivation, and is well fitted with residence, outhouses and all modern and labor-saving devices. In selecting his commodities for market Mr. Davis relies chiefly on hay and potatoes, and has found them not only well adapted to his land, but exceedingly remunerative. He is a practical, thrifty, and progressive farmer, and his place bears every evidence of careful management and sound business judgment.

A native of Madison county, Ind., Mr. Davis was born March 20, 1844, and is a son of Richard and Edna (Thomas) Davis, natives respectively of Virginia and Ohio, and the former born December 16, 1809. Richard Davis removed with his parents to Indiana in 1818, and was one of the very first white settlers of his neighborhood, his nearest neighbor being several miles distant. In 1853 he became a resident of Clarke county, Iowa, and two years later removed to Adair county, the same state, from whence he removed to Oregon in 1868. In the old-time way, with ox teams and wagons, the family made the tedious journey across the plains, and upon reaching Clackamas county, Mr. Davis purchased three hundred and twenty acres of land, which he improved and lived upon for the remainder of his days, retiring from active work a few years before his death at the age of eighty-four years. Eleven children were born to these pioneer parents, ten of whom are living, Philander T. being the fourth oldest.

The necessity for hard work on the paternal farm interfered somewhat with the early education of P. T. Davis, yet this deficiency has been counteracted to a great extent in later years. The breaking out of the Civil war furnished an opportunity for really worth while activity on

his part, and he enlisted in 1862, in Company D, Twenty-ninth Iowa, and participated in various important battles, chiefly in Arkansas, and was at Mobile and Fort Whistler. He was mustered out in New Orleans August 10, 1865, and thereafter returned to Iowa, and was mustered out of the service at Mount Pleasant, August 15, 1865. Mr. Davis thereafter farmed upon the forty acres presented him by his father, but disposed of the same two years later, after determining to spend the remainder of his life in the west.

In 1869 Mr. Davis crossed the plains, settled in Clackamas county, and homesteaded one hundred acres of land, which he afterward proved up and improved. Ten years later he sold this property and bought twenty-four acres of land near by, improved that also, built several buildings thereon, but eventually sold that. In 1888 he bought a sawmill, and for five years engaged in this interesting occupation, achieving a fair measure of success as a lumberman. His purchase of his present farm followed his sawmill experience, and has since experienced a most deserved success. Mr. Davis is a Republican in national politics, and has been a member of the school board for the past sixteen years. He is fraternally associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was married in Iowa to Jennie, daughter of Charles Hayes, the latter of whom was born in the east, and was a farmer in Illinois and Iowa, being an early settler of the former state. Mrs. Davis, who was born in Illinois, is the mother of three children: Charles R., who is an engineer in Washington; Hattie E., who is the wife of H. A. Webster, a lawyer of Clackamas, and deputy fish warden of the county of that name, and Arthur, who is living at home. Mr. Davis is broad-minded, enterprising and progressive, and represents the best element among the farming population of Clackamas county.

MICHAEL BAUER. Since coming to Oregon in 1868 Mr. Bauer has made his home in Clackamas county, where he is the owner and occupant of a well improved farm near New Era. He was born in Germany, November 1, 1874, and is a son of Raymond and Anna Mary (Bauer) Bauer, both natives of Germany, and not related, though bearing the same family name. His father settled in North Dakota in 1887 and established his home in Ramsey county, where he bought a tract of six hundred and eighty acres. On coming to Oregon, in 1898, he located with his son in Clackamas county, and has since made his home in this place, being now sixty-six years of age. Recently he

disposed of his former homestead in North Dakota. His wife is now sixty years of age. Of their two sons and one daughter, Michael is next to the oldest. He aided his father in bringing the North Dakota homestead under cultivation, and on removing to Oregon bought ninety-eight acres near New Era, which lies three miles to the east. Here he built a substantial country home and barns that are well adapted to their various needs. The property is devoted to general farm purposes in the main, sixty acres being under cereals and fifteen acres under potatoes.

The marriage of Mr. Bauer united him with Anna Mary Griesshaber, who was born in Oregon. Her father, Andrew Griesshaber, a native of Baden, Germany, born November 15, 1853, was a son of Ignace Griesshaber, a native of the same locality. By occupation Ignace Griesshaber was a stone mason, and worked in a quarry. At the time of his death, in 1871, he was forty-three years of age; his wife, whose maiden name was Annie Shuman, died in 1870, at forty-five years of age. Their son, Andrew, received a common-school education, and arriving at manhood turned his attention to farming, in which at first he worked for others. During 1873 he crossed the Atlantic to America and after a voyage of nine days arrived in New York, whence he proceeded to Michigan and took up farm pursuits. Conditions in America he found more satisfactory than in his own land, which he had left in order to avoid undesired but enforced service in the army. After three years spent in Michigan he came west to Oregon and for a year worked on a farm near Salem, thence going to Turner, where he was employed for a year. On his return he worked for a year, and in 1879 came to the property three miles east of New Era, where he still makes his home. The tract of eighty-one acres which he bought had no improvements whatever, and only forty acres had been placed under cultivation. His was the difficult task of making the needed improvements and bringing the balance of the land under desired cultivation. In 1896 he erected a farm house, and at different times he has built the barns and granaries that the successful prosecution of his work demands. Besides raising general farm products he has a number of stock and also gives attention to the poultry business.

Mr. Griesshaber's marriage was with Kate Frederick, who was born in Baden, and died in June, 1901, at forty-eight years of age. They were the parents of six children, namely: Anna, Ida, and Hermann; Arlie, who is employed in Portland; Maggie and Francis at home. For three years Mr. Griesshaber has served as a school director. He is a member of the New Era Grange, and in politics is a Republican. In matters religious he affiliates with the Catholic Church of

New Era, in which he serves as a trustee. His son-in-law, Michael Bauer, is also a believer in the Catholic Church and connected therewith, while in politics he has not allied himself with any party, but maintains independence of views. His wife is the mother of one child, Leonard.

C. L. BATES. One of the paying and desirable farms in the vicinity of Canby is owned and managed by C. L. Bates, who comes of a fine old New England family, variously connected with the wars of this country, and with agricultural enterprises in Massachusetts and Vermont. The first representatives in America settled in Massachusetts, and there the paternal grandfather, Phineas, was born, and from there removed to Vermont, where he died at an advanced age. He served with distinction in the war of 1812.

C. L. Bates was born in Springfield, Vt., May 26, 1845, his father, Phineas, being a native of the same locality. The elder Bates, who was a farmer, also bought and shipped cattle. In 1857 he came to California via the Horn, settling in Sonoma county, and died while seeking a fortune in the mines, in 1858. His wife, Nancy (Sherwin) Bates, was born in Weathersfield, Vt., and became the mother of three sons and two daughters, all of whom grew to maturity, C. L. being next to the oldest. His education was restricted, owing to the necessity for earning his own living at an early age, but this deficiency was more than counteracted by the application of more recent years. When twelve he started in to farm, an occupation pursued uninterruptedly until the breaking out of the Civil war, or rather until 1863, when he enlisted in Company M, Eleventh Vermont Volunteer Infantry, later consolidated with Company A, First Vermont Heavy Artillery. He took part in a number of important battles towards the close of the war and was discharged at Fort Foot, in 1865.

After the war Mr. Bates lived for a time in Vermont, going then to Pennsylvania, where he was apprenticed to a moulder for a couple of years. He then moved west and followed his trade, and in 1875 bought one hundred and sixty acres of land in Nebraska. After following farming in different parts of that state for a time, in 1901 he sold his middle west interests and came to Oregon, where he bought eighty acres of land near Canby, thirty of which are at present under cultivation. He is engaged in general farming and fruit-raising.

While in Beatrice, Neb., Mr. Bates was united in marriage with Isabella Dickson, whose father, Columbus, was born in Erie county, N. Y., and removed to Illinois in 1840. Mr. Dickson was a successful farmer during his entire

active life, and in 1874 removed to Nebraska, where he both owned and leased land, and where his death occurred at the age of sixty-seven years. He was a Republican in politics. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bates: George, who lives in Nebraska; Charles, who is living with his parents; Harriet; and Elroy. Mr. Bates is fraternally associated with the Masons, being a member of the Blue Lodge of Adams, Neb., the Independent Order Odd Fellows, and the Grand Army of the Republic. Although comparatively a new comer to this section of the country, Mr. Bates has started out well, and has already evinced true western enterprise and thrift. His neighbors have been glad to welcome so agreeable and public-spirited an addition to their ranks, and it is to be hoped that in the great northwest he will have found a permanent and very resourceful home.

THOMAS E. BATTIN. Among the bright and very successful farmers of the vicinity of Payn, Clackamas county, may be mentioned T. E. Battin, who was born in Sullivan county, Pa., March 30, 1835, and comes of a family long represented in the state of William Penn. Through all of the latter-day ancestors runs a Quaker blood which is responsible for their many admirable traits of character, and which was particularly noticeable in the life of the paternal grandfather, Marshall Battin, who was a large farmer in Pennsylvania, and raised large numbers of fine cattle and horses. He was truly a noble character, honorable and humanitarian, and lived to the good old age of eighty years. Likewise his son, John, the father of the present farmer of Clackamas county, lived to the fine old age of four score years, he being a blacksmith by trade, and farmer by occupation, his entire life being spent in Sullivan county. He married Emily Williams, who was born in Pennsylvania, and whose father, Thomas, born in the east, lived to a ripe old age.

The youngest boy in his father's family of three sons and one daughter, T. E. Battin was early accustomed to hard work on the paternal farm, and as early as ten hired out to a neighboring farmer who was none other than his paternal uncle. At the age of fifteen he left his uncle's employ and worked for other farmers, and in 1852 removed to Iowa, where he combined farming with carpenter work for a few years. After a year in Kansas he returned to Iowa, and from there had a chance to reach the coast by serving in the capacity of drover for another man. The train which wound its way over the trail was composed of sixty wagons, and encountered considerable difficulty with the Indians, and suffering the usual deprivations while en route. Two of their ponies disappeared one

morning, due to the vigilance of prowling Indians, but otherwise their possessions arrived at their destination intact. In the winter of 1864 Mr. Battin stayed in Boise City, Idaho, and in the spring went on to Portland, which was then a small town, barely suggestive of its present large proportions. The first year he engaged in cutting cord-wood, and, having saved a little money from this occupation traveled over the Willamette valley, seeking a desirable permanent location. He finally purchased one hundred and ten acres in two different places, and forty acres in 1870, as well as seventy-three acres in 1885. This land was all in the brush, and its improvement has entailed large effort on the part of the industrious and thrifty owner. At different times also other properties have passed through the hands of Mr. Battin, among these being a pre-empted claim of sixty acres near Woodstock. At one time with a partner he derived a comfortable income from cutting wood and getting out timber for the Southern Pacific Railroad. The farms of Mr. Battin are under a high grade of cultivation, and he is extensively engaged in general farming and stock-raising. Much credit is due him for the success which has come his way, for he is a distinctly self-made man, and has encountered many obstacles on the way to his present opulent condition.

In Boise City, Idaho, in 1864, Mr. Battin married Caroline B. Barchus, who was born in Ohio, and who is the mother of four children: Orren A., a resident of Crook county; Hiram, living on the home place; Constant, also living on the home place; and Cleveland, living with his parents. Mr. Battin is variously identified with social and fraternal organizations in the county, and is a charter member of the first Grange in Oregon, himself and Mr. Campbell being the two first members. Formerly a Democrat, Mr. Battin is at present independent, and believes in voting for the man best qualified to serve the public interests. To a degree he is handicapped in his chosen life work, for, owing to lameness, he is obliged to walk on crutches, and is therefore unable himself to attend to other than the management of his place. He is a man of large heart and liberal tendencies, and enjoys to an exceptional degree the good will and confidence of his fellow-countrymen.

DEERIN FARRER. The name of Deerin Farrer is not only known among the foremost agriculturists and developers of Clackamas county, but it is also enrolled among the heroes who left their homes and risked their lives for the cause of the Union during the Civil war. This esteemed citizen was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., August 17, 1842, and is a son of Franklin

Farrer, who was originally a mechanic, but in later life removed to Rock county, Wis., where his death occurred October 5, 1860. He was born in Dublin, N. H., February 16, 1811. His wife, Keturah Farrer, was born in Tully, N. Y., December 10, 1819, and died June 16, 1851.

Left an orphan in his youth, Deerin Farrer went to live with his brother for a year and a half, at the end of which time the country was in the throes of the Civil war. Into his otherwise uneventful life this opportunity was a welcome change and large opportunity, and with the first call to arms he enlisted in the Fourth Wisconsin battery, and was sent to Fortress Monroe on Chesapeake bay. For a year he remained in the fort, and then was sent up the James river to participate in the seven-days' battle before Richmond and Petersburg under General Grant. After three years of service he was mustered out, and thereafter returned to Wisconsin, where he engaged in farming for about a year. A later place of residence was Lesueur county, Minn., where Mr. Farrer lived and farmed until 1868, during which year he started across the plains with two ox teams. After a time spent in Portland he came out to his present farm, located one and a half miles southeast of Damascus, and consisting of eighty acres, thirty of which are cleared. Mr. Farrer is engaged in general farming and stock raising, and maintains a fair-sized dairy.

While still a resident of Wisconsin Mr. Farrer was united in marriage with Alvina A. Winegar, of which union there have been born three children, Franklin F., Esther, and Luvern. Mr. Farrer has been a member of the school board of his district for a number of years, and has been road supervisor for two years. A Republican in politics, he is in religion a member of the Advent Christian Church of Portland.

THOMAS BLANCHARD. In passing through Clackamas county the visitor is impressed by the prosperous and attractive appearance of many of the rural homes. Among those that are conspicuous for fine improvements may be mentioned the estate of Mr. Blanchard, pleasantly located two miles east of New Era, and comprising one hundred acres of rich land. At the time he purchased the tract, in 1872, it was covered with a heavy growth of forest trees, and it may with truth be said that he has hewed his farm from the woods. Fifty-five acres are now under cultivation, and the fine residence and capacious barns all add to the comfort and convenience of the occupants.

Thomas Blanchard is a son of William and Elizabeth Blanchard, both of whom were born and reared in Wiltshire, England, and there also



Theodore John Eckerson

they passed to their reward. The father followed farming all his life and died at the age of fifty years. His wife departed this life when sixty years of age. Four children were born to this worthy couple, all sons and all deceased but Thomas. The names of the others in order of birth are: John, Charles and William. Thomas was born in Wiltshire, England, February 14, 1846, and in the public schools of his native town he received all the educational opportunities that he was destined to enjoy. Being the son of a farmer many duties fell to his lot, but these he performed cheerfully, giving his parents the benefit of his services until 1867, in which year he set sail for the United States. Rockville, Conn., was his first permanent settlement, and in a woolen mill there he was employed as spinner for five years. At the expiration of this time he removed to the far west, and in Clackamas county purchased the farm on which he now resides, paying therefor \$10 per acre.

Before leaving his native land Mr. Blanchard was married to Miss Jane Freestone, who was born in Worcestershire, the daughter of James Freestone. The latter was a farmer in England, where he died. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Blanchard: James, who resides in New Era; Thomas, Jr., at home; George, who resides near New Era; and Arthur, who is at home with his parents. Socially Mr. Blanchard takes a keen interest in the welfare of the Grange, of which he is a member, and politically he gives the weight of his influence and his vote in favor of the candidates upon the Republican ticket. In his character Mr. Blanchard combines those qualities of mind and heart that render him deservedly popular, and secure to him the warm friendship of all who know him.

MAJOR THEODORE JOHN ECKERSON.
The roll-call of distinguished American soldiers contains no name more honored than that of Major Theodore John Eckerson, one of the noblest, most courageous, and most modest of the stern and imposing personalities who have swept across the horizon of military America, and maintained its prestige among the increasingly great nations of the earth. Retired from the United States army January 22, 1885, Major Eckerson is a hero of the Seminole, Mexican and Indian wars, and for the greater part of his active life has been associated with tented field, military strategy, and clock-work regularity. Nevertheless, he is something more than a soldier, and has not permitted tactics to alienate him from the affairs of peace, or from those social and business connections which round out the existence, and complete the harmony of splendid American citizenship.

In the case of Major Eckerson, inherited military tendencies furnished the chief incentive to his selection of a life occupation. These were materially augmented by an innate appreciation of the qualities which Napoleon not only admired, but demanded in his soldiers and generals: absolute absorption in the work at hand, faithfulness and obedience. Mr. Eckerson was born in New York City January 22, 1821, his father, Philip, and his grandfather, Jacob, having been born in New Jersey. Philip Eckerson was a merchant tailor by trade, and when a young man entered the United States army, serving in the war of 1812. Afterward, for nine years, or from 1826 until 1835, he served as a marine in the navy. His death occurred in New Jersey. On the maternal side Major Eckerson is descended from Revolutionary stock, his mother, Evelyn, being the daughter of Abraham Vorhees, of Dutch descent, and who stacked his musket on the grim battle fields of Brandywine and Bunker Hill, serving in the New Jersey Continental troops. The only son in the family of six children born to his father, Major Eckerson is the second oldest child, and the only one living. Two of his paternal uncles, Charles and George Washington, served one or more enlistments in the regular army; the last named having been drowned by the capsizing of a government barge between Governor's island and New York City.

As has been the case with many who have led martial careers, education in the schools played but an inconsequent part in the early life of Major Eckerson. Nevertheless, his first attempt to earn a living was fortunately connected with work of an elevating and educational nature, for at the age of eleven he was apprenticed to learn the printer's trade with the Methodist Episcopal Publishing Company of New York City, and was thus employed until entering the army at the age of eighteen. December 20, 1838, he enlisted in Company I; was later transferred to Company C, Third United States Infantry, and the following year was sent to Fort Towson, Choctaw Nation, Indian territory. For two years he participated in the terrible and costly Seminole war in Florida, begun in 1840, and ending in 1843. From Florida, in 1843, he was sent to Jefferson Barracks, remaining until his discharge in 1843, but five days later he re-enlisted in the same regiment and company, continuing at the barracks until his removal to Camp Wilkins, near Fort Jessup, La., the following spring.

The declaration of hostilities on the part of Mexico in 1846 resulted in the removal of Mr. Eckerson to the field of activity in the south, and after reaching the banks of the Rio Grande he took part in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Chapultepec, Garita de

Belen, and the capture of the capitol, the crowning feature of the war. At Churubusco Mr. Eckerson went over the works by the side of Capt. J. M. Smith, Third United States Infantry, and company commander, and when the surrender was demanded, General Rincon, with eleven hundred prisoners, joined the ranks of his enemy, August 20, 1847. At his own request Mr. Eckerson was honorably discharged from the service in January, 1848, and until the following September was free from military responsibility. Again he enlisted in the army, served for four or five years as artilleryman, and was discharged because of disbandment of the company, having won the rank of first sergeant. In November, 1848, as a member of the artillery company, he left New York for a six-months' voyage through the straits of Magellan to Ft. Vancouver on the Columbia river, Ore., where he arrived with his wife, May 15, 1849. February 16, 1853, he received his honorable discharge. In the meantime the momentous question of possession was agitating this part of the country, and, having been decided in favor of the United States, Sergeant Eckerson was appointed United States agent of the ordnance department at Vancouver. A vacancy occurring in the military storekeeper's ordnance department, ordnance agent Eckerson was appointed to the position by the president, and with the assimilated rank of captain faithfully discharged his duties as storekeeper for twelve years. At the expiration of that time General Grant, whose friend and protégé he was, secured his appointment as captain and assistant quartermaster in the United States army, the rank of major being conferred while in this department. He was brevetted major March 21, 1865, upon a special recommendation by General Grant to President Lincoln, a few days before the death of the great emancipator, "for faithful and meritorious service." As department quartermaster Major Eckerson was stationed at Boston, Mass., for two years, and as chief quartermaster of the district of Montana, passed the remainder of his service, or until his retirement, January 22, 1885, in Helena, Mont. From this last post he was summoned to Washington at his own request, settled up his accounts with the government, and left the service of the United States at the age of sixty-four years.

Early in the history of Oregon Major Eckerson had demonstrated his faith in its future by purchasing ten acres in the wilds, which in time became valuable, containing, as it does, many of the buildings of Portland. The better to manage his property he brought his family here in June, 1888, and has since regarded this city of magnificent homes and commanding industries his permanent home. In his young manhood he married Elizabeth McCabe, who was born, reared,

and educated in Ireland. Three sons and two daughters were born of this union, of whom Capt. Theodore H., a graduate of West Point, is a retired United States army officer residing in Los Angeles, Cal.; Rufus Ingalls, a graduate of the St. John college, Annapolis, is now engaged in the real estate business in Portland; Edwin Philip, now deceased, was appointed from civil life to the Fifth California as lieutenant, and subsequently left the service; Adelaide is the wife of Lieut.-Col. Alfred Reynolds, inspector-general of the United States army; and Sallie A. is the wife of Major O'Connor, of the United States Cavalry. Major Eckerson was made a Mason in Vancouver, Wash., but is now demitted. He is identified with the Oregon Chapter Sons of the American Revolution, and the Oregon Commandery of the Loyal Legion; also the Society of Foreign Wars, and the Grand Army of the Republic. In 1888 he was elected an honorary member of Captain McWilliams' company of Indian War Veterans of Oregon, and was afterward elected an officer in the same company by a unanimous vote, all in consideration of his action regarding the supplies of the government, which he furnished to the people of Oregon and Washington. An account of this will be found near the close of this sketch. In politics Major Eckerson is a Republican, and in religion is associated with the Berea Mission. He is a member of the Historical and Pioneer societies.

Innumerable letters in his possession testify to the high regard in which Major Eckerson has been held by his military associates. That gentle seer called retrospection has toned to indistinctness the cannon's roar, the cries of the wounded, and the wail of the dying; but this intrepid defender of the flag, who shouldered his knapsack and musket more than sixty-two years ago, may recall with gratified pride the splendid martial friendships that have come his way, impelled by his commanding personal characteristics. That higher national recognition has not brightened his declining years is no less a grief to himself than to his friends, yet seldom are just deserts accorded the country's defenders. Among the letters of recommendation or praise are those bearing such names as that of Gen. Charles B. Stone, brigadier-general of volunteers; James W. Ripley, brigadier-general, chief of ordnance; Brig.-Gen. George Wright; Gen. U. S. Grant; Gen. Rufus Ingalls; Lieut.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan; Brev.-Major Gen. C. H. Smith; Col. J. G. Chandler, the governor of Arkansas, and federal and state officials at Little Rock, Ark.; Major Lynde Catlin; Gen. I. J. Reynolds; Gen. Israel Vogdes; Gen. N. B. Switzer; Gen. George Sykes; Gen. Thomas H. Ruger; and Col. Robert Allen. The letters of General Grant form the most prized possessions of Major Eckerson, for

his association with the silent soldier with the impenetrable face was a particularly helpful and gracious one. Following is the letter recommending the commission of captain:

"Headquarters Armies of the United States,
"City Point, Va., February 3, 1865.

Dear Captain:

"I most heartily approve the application of Theodore J. Eckerson for the appointment of assistant quartermaster in the regular army. He has served for more than twenty-five years in the army, and has maintained a high character. He is very efficient, and well acquainted with the duties of almost every department of the service. I know him personally, and can vouch for what I say of him. He will make a most excellent quartermaster to have on the Pacific coast, where he has been long and favorably known.

"U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General."

Later, a note reached Mr. Eckerson from the same source, an extract of which is appended below:

"Dear Captain:

"* * * I believe it was upon my recommendation that your commission as captain in the regular army was received, and I now write to congratulate you, and to express the wish that you and yours may prosper through life.

"Yours truly,

"U. S. GRANT.

"Capt. Theo. J. Eckerson, Asst. Q. M. U. S. A."

In November, 1898, the major and his beloved wife celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. The *Oregonian* of November 3, 1898, devoted considerable space to the affair, publishing a fine picture of both the major and his wife. The article speaks in glowing terms of the record the major made while in the service, and also mentions the loving comradeship of his wife in the following words: "The history of Mrs. Eckerson as wife, mother and friend has been, both by precept and example, one of blessed influence upon all who have known her." In another place the same article refers to the service the major rendered the state during the troublesome times with the Indians. It says: "Major Eckerson did excellent service for Oregon in her early days of trial and danger. He had charge of the ordnance depot at Vancouver during the period of the greatest Indian troubles, and took the responsibility, without orders from Washington, and against the remonstrance of General Wool, to supply arms and ammunition upon the requisitions of the governors of Oregon and Washington territories, for the use of the people.

In this he rendered invaluable service that never will be forgotten. Without the arms and fixed ammunition, defense would have been extremely difficult, and aggressive war upon the Indians impossible. The temper of General Wool was such as to make the matter one of serious difficulty to Captain (now Major) Eckerson, but he took the high position that there was no need of a depot of arms here unless some use were to be made of it for the protection and defense of the country.

"This view of his was eventually concurred in by the war department, notwithstanding the money value of the supplies was for a time suspended against him, and despite the prediction of General Wool that the major would be severely dealt with by the government."

The major has found the time to write a number of poems, which have received praise from both the press and the public. His poem on Oregon, which has been widely copied and which was deposited in the corner-stone of the Lewis and Clark monument on the occasion of its dedication by President Roosevelt May 21, 1903, is printed below in full:

OREGON.

Thro' the mist of coming years
From this vale of hopes and fears,
There's a future bright appears,
Rolling on;
And thy sons, amid their toil,
On this far, far distant soil,
Shall be proudly seen to smile,
Oregon!

Tho' no more a foreign rod
Is extended o'er thy sod,
But thy hills and vales are trod
By the free;
Tho' the children of the North
In their might have sallied forth,
To assert Columbia's worth
Gloriously!

Yet alas! the parent hand
That should nurse so bright a land,
Doth but faintly, feebly stand
For its son;
While with anxious eyes we look
On the homes we once forsook,
All thy thousand hills to brook,
Oregon!

But we laugh despair to scorn!
Tho' forgotten and forlorn,
We predict the coming morn
Thro' the gloom;
When thy sons and daughters fair,

Sweetly reft of grief and care,
 Shall a Nation's bounty share,
 And a home!

For the day is drawing nigh
 When a long-neglected cry
 Not in vain shall raise on high,
 "We are One!"

And thy sons, amid their toil
 On this fair though distant soil,
 Shall in sweet contentment smile,
 Oregon!

These prophetic lines were published in the *Oregon Spectator* in the spring of 1850. Major Eckerson was at that time a member of the First U. S. Artillery.

JAMES BENNETT, who owns and manages ninety-five acres of finely improved land near Clackamas, Clackamas county, was born in Mason county, Ky., January 12, 1826, and is a son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Ruggles) Bennett, natives respectively of Virginia and Kentucky, and the former born in 1795. Isaac Bennett roved around considerable as a young man, and in his effort to find a desirable farming location removed from Kentucky to Ohio, from there to Illinois, and to Iowa in 1837. He was one of the very early settlers of the latter state, where he lived first in Jefferson and later in Wapello county, where he bought land, and where his death occurred in 1852. He was an industrious and fairly successful man, and while carrying out a name for himself reared to years of usefulness five sons and five daughters, three of whom are living. One of the sons, George, lives in California, whither he removed on account of ill health, and where he is retired from active life.

Owing to the necessity for continued hard work in his youth James Bennett had practically no schooling, and whatever he has learned of general information has been the result of native intelligence, observation and experience. At the age of fifteen he began to earn his own living on other people's farms, and engaged in such hard work as breaking prairies, and other tasks which rendered difficult the life of pioneer settlers. With a party he crossed the plains in 1850, hopeful of reaping a fortune from the mines of California, an expectation realized to some extent. At any rate, with his two years' earnings he returned to Jasper county, Iowa, in 1852, and with his brother bought a farm upon which he lived until 1864. Again crossing the plains, he lived for a year in Boise City, Idaho, and upon coming to Clackamas county settled on a rented farm where he raised stock with

considerable success. Eventually he purchased his present farm with the help of his brother-in-law, Mr. Dannals, who came across the plains with him, and with whom he made his home until the latter's death, March 29, 1903. The property is now owned by Mr. Bennett. A fine residence and substantial barns are among the equipments of the farm, and modern improvements have been added from time to time. In fact Mr. Bennett has one of the very desirable farm properties of Clackamas county, and his skill as a farmer ought to be greatly commended.

In 1852 Mr. Bennett married in Jasper county, Iowa, Elizabeth Pearson, who died in Newton, Jasper county, Iowa. He there married in 1855, Mahalia (Dannals) Douglas, a native of Ohio, who bore him five children, four of whom are living: Mary Ellen, now the wife of Kelley McFarland, of Clackamas county; Samantha Jane, the wife of Jasper Davis; Sarah Alice, now Mrs. Frederick Copps; and John W., who lives with his father. Mr. Bennett is a Democrat in politics, but has never desired or worked for public office. Upon his farm he raises principally hay and grain, and he is successful beyond the average. Mr. Bennett has the confidence of the community in which he lives, and is regarded as one of its reliable and enterprising citizens.

LEMUEL H. ALBERTS, a representative of the grain trade of Beaverton, was born February 2, 1860, in Marshall county, Ind., and is a son of M. G. Alberts, whose birth occurred in Lancaster county, Pa., in 1830. The father was a saddler by trade and followed that business through many years. When a young man he removed from the Keystone state to Indiana, where for a time he was engaged in teaching in a German school. He married Caroline Cook, a native of Ohio, and they began their domestic life near Plymouth, Ind. Soon afterward he turned his attention to farming, which he has since followed, and through this means he has provided a comfortable home for his family. At the time of the Civil war he manifested his loyalty to the Union cause by enlisting in the service as a private, his connection with the army continuing through one year. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Alberts were born eight children: Laura, now deceased; Ellen, who is living in Logansport, Ind.; Calvin, who has also passed away; Ollie, of Plymouth, Ind.; Lemuel H. of this review; and three who died in infancy. In 1902 the mother was called to her final rest and since that time the father has lived practically retired in Indiana.

Lemuel H. Alberts remained under the parental roof until twenty years of age, and then in order to benefit his health went to Iowa, where



J. B. Doane

he secured work as a farm hand for two years. On the expiration of that period he came to the northwest, settling in Washington in 1882. For seven years he was employed as fireman in a paper mill and then, in 1889, he removed to Oregon, establishing his home in Forest Grove, where he embarked in the manufacture of flour as a member of the firm of J. H. Anderson & Company. Ten years were passed in that place, and in 1899 he came to Beaverton, where he is now engaged in the milling business under the title of the Beaverton Milling Company. They manufacture all kinds of feed and deal in all kinds of grain, and the volume of the business enjoyed by the company is continually increasing, thus returning to the owners a good annual return.

December 21, 1884, Mr. Alberts was joined in marriage to Miss Mary S. Anderson, a native of Missouri, and unto them have been born five children: Clarence, Martin, Raymond, Arthur and Perry, all at home. Mr. Alberts holds membership relations with the Woodmen of the World and with the Knights of Pythias, and he belongs to the Congregational Church. As a public-spirited citizen, he is interested in all that pertains to the general growth and progress of his community, and imbued with the progressive and enterprising spirit of the west, he has labored effectively for the advancement of Beaverton as well as for his individual business interests.

JOSEPH B. DOANE, judge of Columbia county, and engaged in the real estate and insurance business at Rainier, was born near Coatesville, Chester county, Pa., May 24, 1842, and received his early training on the paternal farm and in the public schools. At the age of seventeen he put behind him the irresponsible life of a farmer boy and was apprenticed to a carpenter for three years, for the first year receiving \$5, the second \$7, and the third \$9 per month. During this time he was obliged to furnish his clothes and Sunday board, and to endure privations and hardships almost unknown to the apprentice of today.

Shortly before completing his apprenticeship Mr. Doane started in business for himself, and was doing fairly well when the breaking out of the Civil war was heralded as an opportunity of great magnitude, to be embraced by all able bodied and patriotic youth. Accordingly he enlisted in August, 1862, in Company E, One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, as a private for three years, and was sent to General Wadsworth's brigade in Washington. However, Mr. Doane was not destined for a brilliant martial career, much as he desired to serve

his country, for at the end of two months he was discharged for disability, and was obliged to return to the more peaceful manner of life in his native state. In November, 1866, he removed to De Kalb county, Ill., and in Sandwich worked at carpentering for the Sandwich Manufacturing Company for seventeen years. Severing this long association in 1884 he came to Columbia county, Ore., took up a homestead of one hundred and forty acres, two and three-fourths miles from Rainier, in Beaver valley, upon which he lived and prospered for twelve years. During this time he brought his property to a high state of cultivation, carried on dairying to some extent, and at the same time enlarged his field of activity by building and contracting throughout his neighborhood.

In 1895 Mr. Doane moved into the town of Rainier, and the following year was elected justice of the peace, having filled the same office for nine years while living on his farm. This position was resigned upon his election to the county judgeship on the Republican ticket in 1896, which responsibility he is maintaining at the present time. As a business proposition Judge Doane has engaged in the real estate and insurance business in Rainier, and some of the most desirable farm and city property in the county has passed through his hands. He is fraternally well and favorably known in this section, and as a member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge No. 58, of Rainier, has filled all of the chairs, and was representative to the Grand Lodge of the state. He is also identified with the Red Men, and has represented his order at the grand council of the organization.

October 24, 1862, Judge Doane was united in marriage with Hannah J. Gregg, widow of Solomon Gregg, and mother of one child, Elizabeth I. Gregg, now the wife of H. H. Doane of Portland. To Judge and Mrs. Doane has been born one son, John H., who is a rancher near Rainier. Judge Doane is one of the highly honored and capable wearers of the ermine in Columbia county, and in his character and general citizenship has not strayed from the moral teachings of his Quaker ancestors, in which atmosphere his boyhood days were passed.

GEORGE H. BRIGGS, the postmaster of Dille and a member of the firm of Briggs Brothers, merchants of this place, was born in Carlton county, New Brunswick, December 3, 1850. His father was a farmer by occupation and in the family were nine children. In the usual manner of farmer lads of the period George H. Briggs was reared and educated, remaining at home until twenty-eight years of age, when he abandoned the plow in order to learn the carpenter's

trade, which he has followed at intervals since that time. He first went to Michigan, where he remained for about a year, and in 1879 he came direct to Oregon, settling on the Columbia river. He was here engaged in the timber business and was master of construction. In 1891 he took up his abode in Dilley, where he has since engaged in merchandising as a member of the firm of Briggs Brothers, and during the ten years which have elapsed since the establishment of the store they have enjoyed a constantly increasing trade, which is indicative of their honorable business methods, their close application and their marked enterprise.

In the year 1893 Mr. Briggs was united in marriage with Mrs. H. M. Knapp, a native of Clarke county, Wash., and they began their domestic life at the place where they are now residing. Fraternally Mr. Briggs is connected with the Masonic Order and his political support is given to the Republican party. Because of his allegiance thereto, and in recognition of his capability, he was appointed to the position of postmaster and is now discharging the duties of that position in connection with his merchandising interests. He owns a good store building here and other town property and his possessions are the visible evidence of his life of industry and thrift.

Abner Briggs, the brother of George H. Briggs and a member of the well-known merchandising firm of Dilley, was born in 1853, in Carlton county, New Brunswick, where he resided until 1886. In that year, thinking that he might have better business opportunities in the west, he took up his abode in Montana, where he lived for about four years, and in 1891 came to Dilley, Ore., where he has since engaged in business as a member of the firm of Briggs Brothers, whose commercial methods and strict adherence to the ethics of business life have enabled them to gain prosperity. Abner Briggs was postmaster at Dilley from April, 1892, until October, 1898. In June, 1898, he was elected member of the state legislature, and sat in that body during the special session of 1898 and regular session of 1899.

Abner Briggs was united in marriage with Elide Alexander, a native of New Brunswick, and they have three children: Emma, Lizzie, and Wilford. Mr. Briggs exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party, and holds membership relations with the United Artisans.

EDWARD BYROM was born October 21, 1827, in Manchester, England, and in 1842 came to the United States with his father, John Byrom, the family being established in Pawtucket, Mass. In this family were five children, three sons and

two daughters. His father was what was known as a block calico printer and our subject served an apprenticeship to him. After arriving in this country both worked in the calico printing trade until improved machinery did away with hand work. In the years 1849 and 1850 Mr. Byrom was employed in the Wamsutta cotton mills at New Bedford, Mass. His father lived to be about seventy-two years of age and died in Scranton, Pa.

In the year 1850 Mr. Byrom of this review left New York City as a passenger on the ship Washington Irving, for San Francisco, it requiring about two hundred days to make the trip. He had a very rough passage, was twenty-seven days off Cape Horn, and in 1851 arrived safely at the Golden Gate. He remained for only a short period, however, in San Francisco and then found his way to Oregon, settling upon the place where he still resides, securing a donation claim of one hundred and sixty acres on which he built a small log cabin, containing but one room, and in this primitive home he began life in the west. In 1857 he chose as a companion and helpmate for life's journey Miss Elizabeth Moshier, a native of Indiana whose parents came across the plains with ox-teams in the year 1847 and took up their abode in Clackamas county, Ore. Her father secured a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres and thereon he began the development of a farm which in course of time became one of the highly improved and richly attractive tracts of land in his portion of the state. He aided materially in the early development of the county and was an honored pioneer settler respected by all who knew him. He had served his country as a private in the war of 1812. Both he and his wife lived to an advanced age and were then called to the home beyond.

At the time Mr. Byrom began farming he too had a tract of land covered with a heavy growth of timber. For several years he conducted the Cottonwood House, on Camas prairie, Idaho, and at different times he has been extensively engaged in the stock business and in merchandising. His present home on his donation claim is pleasantly located about a mile and a half south of Tualatin and now he is giving his attention in an undivided manner to agricultural pursuits. He has upon his farm good substantial buildings, the latest improved machinery and all modern equipments, and the place in its neat and thrifty appearance indicates the careful supervision of the progressive owner.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Byrom has been blessed with five children: John E., who is living in Idaho; Joseph L., who is still at home and operates his father's farm; Ella, the wife of E. Eddy; Addie, the wife of D. C. Ely, of Oregon City; and one who died in infancy. The

cause of education finds in Mr. Byrom a warm friend and he has done effective service in its behalf while acting as a member of the school board. He is also a member and chaplain of the Grange and in his political views he is a Republican. For more than a half-century he has watched the development and growth of this portion of the state as it has emerged from pioneer surroundings to take its place with one of the most progressive districts of the great northwest, and as one of the early settlers of Oregon he certainly deserves representation in this volume.

W. J. BENSON, proprietor of the Hillsboro Machine Shop and Foundry, is, perhaps, one of the most expert in his line in the northwest. To him is due the distinction of starting the first foundry in Washington county, an enterprise established upon his arrival here in 1890. Upon the acre and a half purchased at that time he made many improvements, set out an orchard, built a residence, and as modern and complete a machine shop as any to be found in the country. Steam power is utilized for most purposes, and brass castings, engines and logging machinery, besides the general work carried on in machine shops, are turned out in their best form. A specialty is made of repairing machinery, and a wood saw is one of the accompaniments of the shop. Mr. Benson was also for a time interested and a large stockholder in the Perrydale Milling Company, he having built the steam mill at Perrydale, Polk county, Ore., which has a capacity of fifty barrels a day.

A native of Baldwinsville, N. Y., Mr. Benson was born November 22, 1852, and is the second oldest of the four children born to John and Mary (Stephenson) Benson, natives of England, and the former born in Yorkshire. John Benson was a wool spinner by occupation, and came to America about 1850. In 1867 he removed to Moline, Ill., where his death occurred. His wife came to America with her parents when a child, and her death occurred in Auburn, N. Y. For the greater part W. J. Benson was educated in New York state, although in earlier years he had small opportunity to acquire any kind of book knowledge. At the age of nine years he went to work in a woolen mill, and for four years was in the card room. In 1867 he removed to Moline, Ill., with his father, and the following year started in at an apprenticeship of three and a half years with Barnard & Lees, machinists. After the completion of his trade he became fireman and brakeman on the Rock Island Railroad, between Rock Island & Chicago, and at the expiration of four years became stationary engineer for Beers & Company, at Moline, Ill., for two

and a half years. After leaving the latter firm he started a machine shop and brass foundry on his own responsibility, and in 1885 removed to Cheyenne county, Neb., remained for six months, went to Round Lake, Minn., and then to Sioux Falls, S. Dak. In the latter town he intended to start a machine shop, but finding a boom in building, availed himself of it, and was thus employed for a couple of years. The boom subsiding, he came to Hillsboro in 1890, having been advised as to the desirability of the location by those familiar with the ground.

While living in Moline Mr. Benson married Elizabeth Bunker, native of Ohio. Mr. Benson is a Republican in political affiliation, and has served the community as councilman for one term. Fraternally he is associated with the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order Odd Fellows, and the Ancient Order United Workmen. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Benson has perfected many improvements in general machinery, and is universally conceded to be a genius in his line. He is familiar with all things pertaining to his chosen occupation, and has traveled up and down the Willamette valley, investigating the machinery at different points. He is popular and well liked, and has many friends in the city of his adoption.

JOHN SWECK. Among the men whose labors have resulted in good for the community and who are deserving of representation in the history of the Willamette valley, is John Sweck, now deceased. He came to the northwest in pioneer times, braving the hardships and trials of life in a district far separated from the comforts of the older east, and with the work of improvement and development he was actively associated through many years, ever giving his influence in support of measures calculated for the general good. He was born in St. Genevieve county, Mo., on the Mississippi river, March 25, 1822. His father was a native of Virginia, while his mother's birth occurred in England. In order to support his family the father carried on stock-raising and general farming, prospering in his work as the years passed by.

In early life Mr. Sweck of this review studied both medicine and law and to some extent followed each profession before coming to the northwest. He was married February 29, 1852, to Miss Maria Beard, a native of Perry county, Mo. Her father was born in North Carolina and her mother's birth occurred in New Jersey. In the year of their marriage the young couple started westward with a party of about sixty enroute for Oregon. They traveled across the plains and over the mountains, their wagons drawn by

ox-teams, and after about three months spent upon the way reached their destination. A greater part of the land was still in the possession of the government, having not yet been reclaimed by the white men for purposes of civilization, and Mr. Sweek secured a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres on which his widow is still living. He assisted in cutting the first road from Boone's Ferry to Portland, and Oregon City was at that time their trading point and postoffice. Mr. Sweek handled most of the timber used in the building of the breakwater at Oregon City and during the mining excitement in Idaho he transported his own freight from The Dalles to Idaho City, where he was engaged in merchandising, following that business for six years. For twelve years he was engaged in the execution of contracts for the Star route and in his later days he devoted his time to farming and stock-raising. Whatever he undertook he carried forward to a successful completion, for he was a man of indefatigable energy, strong resolution and unflinching perseverance. He quickly recognized business opportunities and made the most of these and as the years progressed he prospered, winning a very desirable competence.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Sweek were born six children: Cyrus, who is an attorney of Barnes, Ore.; Alice, the wife of M. W. Smith, who is engaged in the practice of law in Portland; Lawrence, who is living in Grant county, this state; Alexander, an attorney of Portland; Lillian, the wife of C. Harding, of the same city; and Thaddeus, who is associated with the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company at Portland. The cause of education ever found in Mr. Sweek a warm friend, and he was the first one in his locality to give his children the benefit of a collegiate training. He did everything in his power to promote the cause of the schools and was largely instrumental in establishing the school system of this portion of Oregon upon a safe and sure foundation. Although he did not hold membership with any religious denomination, he contributed generously to the support of the various churches and withheld his aid from nothing that he believed would benefit his community along material, social, intellectual or moral lines. His business affairs were so capably conducted that he was enabled to leave his family a handsome estate and moreover he gave to them the priceless heritage of an untarnished name. He lived to the age of sixty-eight years and nine months and was then laid to rest in Riverview cemetery of Portland, Ore. Although several years have passed since he was called from this life his memory is still enshrined in the hearts of those who knew him and the public yet recognize his worth as a citizen and accord him praise for what

he did for his county. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Sweek has remained upon the old home place and manages her property, which is one of the best equipped farms in Washington county. She has an attractive modern residence, substantial barns and other outbuildings upon the place and her home is conveniently situated within the corporation limits of Tualatin. She too deserves mention among the pioneer residents of the county and can relate many interesting incidents of the early days when there were hardships and trials to be borne by the early settlers. She has lived, however, to see great changes occur and in the transition she has felt a deep interest, rejoicing in what has been accomplished by the county.

JAMES J. R. GIBSON. Among the farmers of Clackamas county whose memory goes back to the time when the present resourcefulness of the valley was hardly dreamed of, may be mentioned James J. R. Gibson, one hundred acres of whose quarter section farm has been relieved of its primeval burden of timber, and is now devoted to the raising of abundant harvests, and the grazing of herds of cattle. As are so many of his neighbors in the county, Mr. Gibson comes from Ohio, in which state he was born in Meigs county, April 8, 1826, a son of Harmon G. Gibson, a salt manufacturer in the Buckeye state.

Various employments fell to the lot of Mr. Gibson in his youth, and first of all he naturally learned all about the making of salt. He also became an expert shoemaker while under the paternal direction, and his occupation was further diversified at his twenty-first year, when he started out on an independent career as an employe at the iron works. For some years thereafter he worked here, there and at several points in the state at steamboating, salt making, canaling and shoemaking, gaining in the meantime much valuable experience as regards men and events. About 1849 he started for the west, presumably with visions of golden fortunes, but succeeded only in getting as far as Iowa, where he stayed for about a year and then returned to Ohio, stopping in Illinois for a time. For the following six months he lived in Ohio. There he married and later went to Iowa, living in that state three years. He then returned to Ohio, where he remained for two years, when he again took up his residence in Iowa, making it his home until 1865. Afterward he removed to Nemaha county, Kans., which continued to be his home for a year and a half.

Not satisfied with a portion of the middle west which had come under his observation, Mr. Gibson started for Oregon in 1867, with two yoke of oxen, and at the end of four months came out at Grande Ronde valley, eastern Oregon,



Wm J Howlett

where he lived until 1868. That year he came to his present farm three miles southeast of Eagle Creek, where he took up one hundred and sixty acres of land entirely destitute of improvements. Of this land but eighty acres remains under heavy timber, and this stands a fair prospect of being more useful to man in the near future. The best and most modern improvements have been introduced on this model farm, and the owner, who is now practically retired, has understood and applied scientific methods.

The first marriage of Mr. Gibson was solemnized in 1851, and was with Maria Ellis, who died in 1861. The second Mrs. Gibson, who died in January, 1903, was formerly Mrs. Emily Garrison, who, by her first marriage had three children, A. G. Garrison, Alice Garrison, and Phoebe Garrison. To Mr. and Mrs. Gibson have been born the following children: H. S.; Harry, deceased; Harvey and Halley, twins; Richard B.; Mrs. Nora J. Reed, of Springwater; and Mrs. Cora M. Udell. Mr. Gibson is a Republican of the old school and has served his party and friends as road supervisor and school director.

WILLIAM J. HOWLETT. Situated on an elevation that commands a view of the surrounding country, three miles southeast of Eagle Creek, is the one hundred and sixty acre farm of William J. Howlett, known as one of the most enterprising and resourceful of the agriculturists of Clackamas county. He was born in Jennings county, Ind., March 8, 1830.

In his ancestral connections Mr. Howlett is descended from Revolutionary stock, for even so near a relative as his paternal grandfather, William Howlett, carried a musket upon the battlefields of Brandywine and Bunker Hill, and it is supposed wintered with Washington at Valley Forge. He was also present at the surrender of General Burgoyne. This promoter of Colonial independence was born, reared, and passed considerable of his life in Massachusetts, preferably in Boston, but eventually settled in Marietta county, Ohio, where his son, L. V. Nelson Howlett, the father of William J., was born. At the time of his memorable journey towards the west, L. V. Nelson Howlett had just disposed of his farm in Jennings county, Ind., and was ambitious of participating in the great up-building of the coast. His expectations, however, were doomed to disappointment, for in some way he contracted erysipelas on the way, and died near Huntington, in 1851. The disconsolate family continued their way according to the plans of the father, and near Eagle Creek, Clackamas county, bought a homestead right to a quarter section of land. No sooner was a method of life established in the new sur-

roundings than William J. started out to earn his own living elsewhere, and in 1854 took up his present farm, upon which there were no improvements, and of which he has already cleared sixty acres. The most modern and approved labor-saving machinery facilitates the carrying on of large general farming enterprises, and the convenient rural home above the neighbors on all sides, is one of the most desirable to be found in the county.

About 1854, just before taking up his present farm, Mr. Howlett went to California, much impressed with the stories he had heard of hidden wealth. After working in the mines for a few months he decided in favor of the slower but surer livelihood to which the industrious and thrifty farmer is heir, and the same year returned to Clackamas county, purchased his farm, and September 20, 1854, was united in marriage with his wife and helpmate, Sabina Markwood, daughter of David M., who came to Oregon in 1853. To Mr. and Mrs. Howlett have been born four children: Viola A., wife of J. Wesley Douglass, of Eagle Creek; Mary Jane, wife of Joseph D. Douglass, of Wasco county, Ore., Louisa, wife of Albert Cook, of Damascus; and Lida A. Woodle, whose husband lives on a farm adjoining that of her father. Mr. Howlett has been variously occupied with public and political affairs of his county, has been justice of the peace for fourteen years, and school clerk and director for several years. Formerly as staunch a Democrat as he is at present a Republican, his services have redounded to the credit of both parties, although he is in no sense what might be termed a politician. Mr. Howlett is identified with Eagle Creek Grange No. 197, and in religion is a member of the Christian Adventist Church, in which he is serving as elder. He is one of the foremost farmers and citizens of his locality, and is esteemed both for his business enterprise and many desirable traits of character.

JOHN GLOVER. An agriculturist who impressed his general worth upon the community of Clackamas county, and whose many years of residence here were characterized by public spirited efforts and business success, was John Glover, born in Missouri in 1836, and who died in this county October 6, 1884.

The coming of Mr. Glover to Oregon was hardly a matter of his own election, for his father, John P. Glover, an ambitious and fairly successful farmer back in Missouri, brought his family overland in 1852, settling upon a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres in Clackamas county, upon which the remainder of his days were spent. After the death of the father there were four heirs to the property, and

the son John, who was one of them, was fortunately able to buy off the other claimants, and was therefore the possessor of large landed estates. The trust was fully appreciated, and among the larger possibilities of his adopted state he found ample chance for the exercise of sound business judgment, which redounded to the credit of all with whom he came in contact. Through his efforts about forty acres of the heavily timbered land was cleared of its detriment to farming enterprises, and the improvements known at that time were introduced unstintingly. This property is being worked by his sons and widow, and the standard insisted upon by the pioneer and former head of the family is being maintained to distinct advantage. Mr. Glover was enterprising and thrifty, and established an enviable reputation as a man of sound business judgment.

Twice married, the first wife of Mr. Glover was formerly Parthenia Brignan, of which union there were born two children: Mrs. Olive O'Neil of Oregon, and Mrs. Flora Beck of California. The present Mrs. Glover was, in her girlhood, Lucy O'Neil, and was born in Ripley county, Ind., October 9, 1841. She was first married to L. E. Martin, with whom she came across the plains in 1860, with three yoke of oxen, and household belongings for beginning life in Oregon. After a residence here of four years the couple returned to the east, and after the death of her husband Mrs. Martin again took up her residence in Oregon. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Martin, of whom Mrs. Bertha Gibson is living in Oregon City, Ore.; Mrs. M. M. Trullinger is a resident of Union Mills, Ore.; and Emily is deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Glover were born five children, viz.: Della M.; John R., of Wardner, Idaho; Walter G.; Homer C.; and Matt C. In politics Mr. Glover was a staunch defender of Jeffersonian Democracy, and during nearly his entire active life was a member of the school board of his respective districts. Mrs. Glover is a member of the Baptist Church

JUDGE GRANVILLE H. BABER was associated with the upbuilding of Oregon for many years, and his death in 1898 removed one of the exceptionally resourceful and enterprising pioneers of the state. Of English ancestry, he was born in Virginia, February 14, 1817, his father, James, having been born in the Old Dominion in 1783, his grandfather, William, a soldier in the war of 1812, also being a native of Virginia.

James Baber married into the Cheving family of Virginia, his wife, Elizabeth, being a daughter of Aclax Cheving, representative of one of the very early New England families. During the war of 1812 the Baber family was well repre-

sented, for James and his six brothers shouldered muskets in defense of the honor of the country. Of the four children born into this family all are deceased excepting one, Austin, the mother having died in 1856, while the father survived her several years. Granville Henderson was reared in Virginia, and received his preliminary education in the public schools of that state. In 1841 he started west, reaching Jefferson county, Iowa, where he located on the last purchase made from the Lone Indians. Two years later he married his first wife, Elizabeth J. Knox, whose two brothers, George and Ellis, live in southern California, and in 1845 he started over the plains with his wife and her family. Among the oxen which conveyed the travelers and their possessions was one more sagacious than the rest, who led the little band in safety over rivers and across prairies, bringing them in safety to the desired destination. Mr. Baber located on a claim in Linn county, six miles from Albany, and at the time the mud was knee deep, and the outlook very discouraging for the very first settlers of that section. Here he left his family while he went down into California on the American river and mined for three months, returning thereafter to the cultivation of his farm. In 1851 he was elected judge of Linn county, serving for two terms and soon afterward took a trip back east by way of Panama. Returning to the coast he located in Napa county, Cal., and after the death of his first wife in 1874, returned to his native state of Virginia for a year. The year 1875 found him again in Oregon, in which year he was united in marriage, October 28th, with Wilhelmina Krouse, (German—Krauss), of which union there were born two children, of whom Liverne Hayward was born 1876, and died in 1900, at which time she was a student in the senior year at the Pacific University; and Josephine, also educated at the Pacific University.

After a residence of thirty-seven years in Linn county Mr. Baber removed with his family to Forest Grove, that the children might have better educational chances, and here his last days were spent. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in his youth, but he was gradually weaned away from this and other organizations when responsibilities began to wear down his energies. In his youth a Whig, he was later a Republican, and was the first judge of Linn county, serving thus for two terms. Notwithstanding his southern birth and training his breadth of mind and generally humane instincts inspired him to affiliation with the Union, but he freely admitted the error into which his friends, and neighbors had fallen. Many changes came over Oregon during his residence here; towns sprang up and forests were cleared, and the advance was made in Portland

from a small house built on poles in 1845, to one of the most beautiful and prosperous cities in the United States. Through all the changes he was a keen and intelligent observer, and no less persistent worker, for it was his good fortune to not only recognize the opportunities by which he was surrounded, but to create many not noticed by others.

Mrs. Baber was born in Baden, Germany, a daughter of Philip Krouse, also a native of Germany, whose father lived and died in the Fatherland. Philip Krouse married Caroline Kleinle, and in 1850 came to America in the sailing vessel *Caroline*, thirty-six days being consumed on the journey from Havre to New York. Mr. Krouse was a master stone mason, an expert in his line, and after locating in Lancaster, Ohio, followed his trade with great success up to the time of his death in 1861, at the age of forty-eight years. His wife, who died in 1875, was the mother of seven children, of whom Mrs. Baber and her sister, Mrs. Wyckoff, of Port Townsend, survive. Two brothers were in the Civil war, Henry and Charles P., both boys serving in the Seventeenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Charles P. served until the end of the conflict, and had the experience of lying on the battle field for four days after being shot. Mrs. Baber came to Oregon in 1872, and her marriage occurred in Port Townsend, Wash., in 1875. She is a member of the Lutheran Church, and is a woman of intelligence, force of character, and many admirable personal characteristics.

GEORGE W. PROSSER. Intimately connected with the development of Clackamas county for many years has been the career of George W. Prosser, postmaster of Oswego most of the time since 1870, and both himself and father known as pioneers of the state. A native of Des Moines, Iowa, he was born June 25, 1847, a son of Henry and Mary (Hecock) Prosser, the latter of whom was born in the north of Ireland, and belonged to the tribe of Orangemen.

Henry Prosser was born near London, England, and was a painter by trade in his native land. As a young man he became identified with the more prolific opportunities of America, and in Cincinnati, Ohio, worked at his trade with fairly good results. After a short residence in Des Moines, Iowa, he lived for a time in Illinois, and became identified with Oregon in 1853, making the journey in the accustomed way across the plains, sixty wagons being in the company. The journey was replete with many incidents of a lamentable nature, and at Fort Hall the little band was greatly belated by sickness and general disaster, spending the winter of 1852 at that place. They were obliged to trade their horses

for native animals, and they started with two wagons and arrived with none. The wagon owned by Mr. Prosser came to grief at Burnt river, but they were able to save the horses owing to the high water. Mr. Prosser settled within eleven miles of East Portland, where Lents now stands, but soon after abandoned his donation claim and settled near Oswego in 1854. The land which he there took up proved to have valuable iron mines, now known as the Oswego Iron Mines. This land was proved up by Mr. Prosser, who in 1869 sold half of it to Hawley Dodd & Co., of Portland, who afterward disposed of it to the Oregon Iron & Steel Company. In 1862 Mr. Prosser returned to the east and worked at his trade in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was moderately successful, and where he died at the age of sixty years. He married Mary Hecock, who was born in north of Ireland, as heretofore stated. She became the mother of two sons and one daughter, of whom William is deceased; and Esther, now Mrs. John F. Cook, lives in McMinnville.

With a very limited education for a foundation George W. Prosser began to earn his own living at the age of fourteen, working at such labor as came his way in the rural districts around his home. In 1870 he engaged in a general merchandise business in Oswego, Ore., and thereafter was either in or out of the business as the town went up or down. Nevertheless, he managed to save considerable money, which has enabled him to evince his faith in the future of his adopted locality by investing in land in town and county which nets him a handsome income in itself. He has been one of the most intelligent and appreciative spectators of the development of his district, and has himself contributed not a little towards the general well being of his fellow townsmen. For a time he was in the employ of the Oregon Iron & Steel Company as foreman, and under contract built their railroad for them in 1880. To the sagacity of Mr. Prosser is credited the discovery of the iron mine on the paternal property in 1866, a fact which materially increased the value of the land. A staunch Republican, Mr. Prosser has not only served his part as postmaster a majority of the time since 1870, but has represented his district in the assembly of 1880, serving one term, or two years. He is the second oldest pioneer in the town, and is perhaps the best informed of any resident regarding all that has happened during the progress of its various activities. The present wife of Mr. Prosser was formerly Susie E. Jefferson of Oregon. His first wife was Annie Tibbits; his second, Lucy E. Bullock, of which union there were three children, Mary, Mamie and Alice; and his third wife was Dena Brownlee, born in Germany, and the mother of three children, Syl-

ver E., Georgie, and Dana C. Mr. Prosser is fraternally identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and the United Artisans.

WILLIAM S. PAYN. Had it not been for the far sightedness of William S. Payn, the town bearing that name had never been added to the map of Clackamas county. The impression created by the present postmaster and merchant is that of a man capable of founding a town, and of investing its various interests with the needful enterprise, business judgment and progressive-ness. After an extended railroading career Mr. Payn came to the bush since supplanted by bustling activity, purchased nineteen acres of land, improved it, erected his residence and barns, and in time witnessed the arrival of others willing to share the fate of an embryo hamlet. He became interested in various avenues of improvement, and was especially active in promoting the surrounding roads, accounted in all civilized centers an index of the advancement of the people. For a number of years he has conducted a general merchandise store patronized by all of the surrounding country, and in connection therewith has attended to the affairs of Uncle Sam. The store, the man, and his environment, are integral parts of the community, and from this center has seemed to radiate for many years all of genuine value that has been accomplished for the general development of the locality.

Born in Tompkins county, N. Y., April 22, 1832, Mr. Payn is a son of A. S. and Delena (Coy) Payn, natives of New York state, and the latter born in Otsego county. A. S. Payn was a blacksmith by trade, and followed the same for many years in Erie and several counties in the state, his death occurring at the comparatively early age of forty-four years. William S. is the second oldest of the eight children born to his parents, and his education was acquired in the public schools of the various counties in New York, to which his father removed. When twenty-two years of age he began braking on the Erie Railroad, and was soon promoted to fireman, and from that to engineer. For a few years he was foreman of the shops at Corry, Pa., for what is now the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad, and his association in that capacity was a very pleasant one, and resulted in his making many warm friends among his assistants in the shops. So firmly was he launched in the regard of those with whom he was connected that upon taking his departure, November 3, 1866, he was presented with an engraved watch, as a mark of esteem and good will.

In 1871 Mr. Payn removed to Neillsville, Wis., and there engaged in blacksmithing and wagon

manufacturing for thirteen years, working up a large and remunerative business. In 1885 he came to Oregon, at once became connected with his present home, and has so well succeeded that he cannot too emphatically express his appreciation of the opportunities by which the searcher for homes is rewarded in this wonderfully productive valley. Mr. Payn has derived great benefit socially and otherwise from his numerous fraternal associations, and has the distinction of being next to the oldest member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen in the state, being one of the first members of the lodge, which he joined in 1860. Also he was a charter member of the lodge at Corry, Pa., the second lodge in the state; and later became a charter member of Neillsville, Wis., lodge. He is identified with the Blue Lodge of Masons, and the Grange. Independent in politics, it has been the fate of Mr. Payn to find a best man in every party in existence.

In New York state Mr. Payn married Clarissa Huggins, a native of New York, and the mother of three children: Alice, wife of W. H. Council, road supervisor of district No. 1, Clackamas county; David, an engineer on the Northern Pacific Railroad, with headquarters at Tacoma; and Sidney, deceased.

ROLLA C. HERRING. A farm in Clackamas county which bears the impress of careful management, absolute neatness and progression of a high order, is that of Rolla C. Herring, who, twenty-four years ago bought eighty acres of the old Dunbar donation claim, in the vicinity of Currinsville. In 1888 Mr. Herring moved onto his place, to the cultivation of which he has since devoted his time, and of which he has forty-five acres cleared. In addition to all modern improvements, fine rural residence, convenient barns and outhouses, he has an orchard of four acres which probably has no superior in the county. This orchard is productive of the finest fruit on the coast, an industry which contributes considerably to the income of the fortunate owner. Nine head of cattle, and twenty-five hogs are among the live stock raised on the Herring farm, and grains form a staple article of sale.

A native of New York state, Mr. Herring was born in Monroe county, March 4, 1848, and his father, William, was both a baker and farmer. During the young manhood of the latter he applied his trade with success in Rochester, N. Y., but afterward settled on a farm in Livingston county. Here his son was educated in the public schools, and also learned to be a model farmer. When twenty-one years of age R. C. started out in the world to earn an independent livelihood, and in Iowa engaged as a fireman on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad for a couple of years.



G. H. Webster

In 1872 he came to Oregon and located at Springwater, but later traveled all over the state, working at different things. For a number of years he was employed at trucking in the city of Portland, and for a time also worked as fireman on the Southern Pacific Railroad. Following his railroad experience he settled down on the farm he now owns, and where he has since made such a comfortable and satisfactory living. For this work Mr. Herring has a better education than falls to the lot of the average agriculturist, for he not only studied at the public schools of Genesee, N. Y., but graduated at the Mosier Academy. A keen observer of men and events, his knowledge has been increasing with the passing of years, and he is at present one of the intelligent, well-posted, and very entertaining men of the county.

August 24, 1887, Mr. Herring married Belle Guttridge, of which union three children were born, of whom an infant and Lenora E. are deceased, while Wava Gladys is living with her parents. Mr. Herring is a Republican in national politics, but is nevertheless independent and very liberal as to local elections. Formerly he was identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows No. 3, of Oregon City.

GEORGE HENRY WEBSTER. The one hundred and eighty-two acre farm belonging to G. H. Webster has few superiors in Clackamas county. Located on both sides of the road, seventy acres has been denuded of timber and undergrowth, and made to serve the best and most profitable interests of its owner. Farming, as understood by Mr. Webster, is an exact science which admits of no failure, save as the weather is disposed to interfere with well laid plans. Grain, potatoes, timothy, and general farming commodities are raised in abundance, and three thousand fruit trees yield fruit, the excellence of which is exceeded only by its quantity.

The youth and early manhood of Mr. Webster were passed in Edgar county, Ill., where he was born May 1, 1843, and where he was reared to an appreciation of the dignity and usefulness of the life of a farmer. His father, like many of his ancestors, was born in Ohio, from which state he removed to Indiana, and from there to Edgar county, Ill. He came to California in 1876, living for a time in Los Angeles, Ventura, and Riverside counties, in the latter of which his death occurred in 1895. To himself and wife, Mary (Nevall) Webster, were born fourteen children, six sons and eight daughters, of whom four daughters and three sons are living, George H. being the oldest.

Into an otherwise uneventful early career came the opportunity to serve his country during the

Civil war, and Mr. Webster was at that time not unmindful of his duty as a citizen of a great and trouble laden republic. Accordingly, he enlisted in Company E, Twelfth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until being discharged for disability. After regaining his health Mr. Webster enlisted in Company H, Sixty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and after the service was discharged at Camp Douglas, Ill., in 1865. After the war he returned to the farm in Illinois, and in 1871 married Harriet M. Cammerer, a native of Edgar county, Ill., and daughter of John Cammerer, who was born in east Ohio, removed in early manhood to Edgar county, Ill., where he farmed and where he died in 1893. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Webster: Herman A., living in Clackamas, and deputy fish warden of the county; Maxwell B., a resident of Clackamas county; Myrtle and Mabel, twins; Clara B.; and Nora.

In 1876 Mr. Webster came to the coast, lived for a time in Ventura county, Cal., and after coming to Oregon bought one hundred and eighty-two acres of land in Clackamas county upon which he now lives. His interests have been by no means self centered, for he is recognized as an exceedingly liberal-minded, public-spirited and disinterested man, who may be counted on in any emergency of his county or immediate neighborhood. His word is as good as his bond, and his genial, whole souled manner, and keen interest in those who enjoy his friendship have made him one of the popular citizens of the locality. He is fraternally a Mason, and is identified with the Grand Army of the Republic. A Republican in politics, he is a staunch supporter of his party, but has never allowed his name to be agitated for official recognition.

GEORGE ARMENTROUT. The confidence born of success in life, the geniality produced by all-around good fellowship and many friendships, and the tolerance bred by close association with such leveling influences as existed in the early pioneer days, is the heritage of George Armentrout, at present living a retired life in Forest Grove. Mr. Armentrout comes of a family numerously represented in this state, and which has invariably been associated with excellent and permanent accomplishment. He was born in Richland county, Ohio, January 14, 1834, and is a son of Jacob and Mary (Hammond) Armentrout, the latter of whom was born in Shenandoah county, Va., a daughter of George Hammond, a planter of Virginia, born in the Old Dominion in 1810 or 1812. George Hammond finally removed from Virginia to Richland county, Ohio, where his death occurred at the advanced age of ninety-six. On the maternal side

Mr. Armentrout is of German descent, the family having come from Germany many years ago, and located in the state of Virginia.

Jacob Armentrout was left fatherless when two years of age, but he seems to have been well trained in his youth, and to have been more or less ambitious. He removed to Ohio in 1818, and in 1822 located on a farm in the dense woods near Newville, Richland county, Ohio, and there hewed his trees and created in the wilderness a home and competence. About 1848 he took up his residence near Warsaw, Ind., and in 1853 removed to Cedar county, Iowa, this farm continuing to be his home up to the time of his death at the age of seventy-seven. A truly remarkable fact in connection with the children born to Jacob Armentrout and his wife is that all twelve of them are now living; that the oldest is eighty, and the youngest over fifty-five years of age. In the order of birth the children are: Nancy A., now Mrs. Daniel Armentrout of Iowa; Ethan Allen, a business man in San Bernardino, Cal., and veteran of the Mexican war; Annis, a resident of Iowa; Amelia, the wife of Ezekiel McKibben of Iowa; Amity, now Mrs. John Wise of Richland county, Ohio; George; Abram, a merchant of Colorado Springs; Ansel, a cotton and wool merchant of Fort Worth, Tex.; Albro, a resident of Cedar county, Iowa; Dallas, an attorney of DeWitt, Iowa; Catherine, the wife of David Rhoads of Cedar county, Iowa; and Philip, a farmer of Shelby county, Iowa.

George Armentrout was fourteen when his family settled in Indiana, and nineteen when they removed to Iowa. In the former state he attended the little log school house with its primitive furnishings, and had to put up with the generally crude conditions of those times. From earliest boyhood days he worked around his father's farm, and while yet a lad evinced traits of thrift and industry. At the age of twenty-four he came to California via Panama, and after a short time in Sonora, engaged in mining in the northern part of the state for a couple of years. In the fall of 1860 he removed to Portland, and soon after engaged in teaming ten miles north of Hillsboro, at the same time working on a farm. In the fall of 1862 he was joined by his two brothers in a trip to Idaho, where he prospected and mined for a couple of years, and returned to Oregon, considerably richer than when he started out.

March 2, 1865, Mr. Armentrout was united in marriage with Melissa A. Walker, who was born in Washington county, Ore., and has ever since made her home in this state. Mrs. Armentrout is a daughter of Robert Walker, who was born in Iowa, and whose father, Sammel, was born in South Carolina. Samuel Walker participated in the Black Hawk war and while

stationed at Council Bluffs, Iowa, his son was born. He afterward crossed the plains in the early '40s, settling on a farm in Marion county, Ore., where the balance of his life was spent. Robert Walker crossed the plains in 1847, and after living on and improving a donation claim in Washington, retired to Cornelius, Ore., where his death occurred in March, 1899. Soon after arriving in the west he participated in the Cayuse war, and in other ways showed his keen interest in the affairs by which he was surrounded. Through his marriage with Minerva Knighten, a native of Cass county, Mo., eight children were born, six of whom attained maturity, Mrs. Armentrout being the oldest of all. Elizabeth J. is now Mrs. James Lyle of Idaho; Samuel A. is living retired in Forest Grove; James is engaged in the lumber business on the Hood River; Robert is living in eastern Oregon; and William Green is a farmer on the old homestead in Washington county. The mother of Mrs. Armentrout, who is living on the old place, and is seventy-three years old, is a granddaughter of Ammon Knighten, who came to Oregon in 1847.

After his marriage Mr. Armentrout purchased a farm of two hundred and forty-four acres four miles north of Hillsboro, and which at the time was in very bad condition, and sorely in need of good management. He happened to be the right man in the right place, and under his enterprise and indefatigable energy a transformation was wrought, many improvements added, including a commodious residence and roomy barns. This property was disposed of at an advantage in 1870, the chief motive of the owner being the fact that he was a great sufferer from asthma, and hoped to benefit his condition by a change of location. Accordingly he returned east and settled on a farm of two hundred and eighty acres in Shelby county, Iowa, and during his thirteen years in that state spent the majority of his summers in Colorado. In 1883 he sold his Iowa land and returned to Oregon, having never been satisfied with the east since experiencing the many advantages of the west. His second farm in this county consists of two hundred and forty-four acres eight miles northeast of Forest Grove, where he lived and farmed up to the time of his retirement to Forest Grove in 1899. He has built one of the best and most comfortable residences in the town, and with his wife is enjoying the fruits of many years of well applied industry. He has taken a prominent part in the general upbuilding of his county, and has especially been active in promoting the cause of education. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Armentrout, of whom Ansavilla is now Mrs. John Bledsoe of Washington county, and has three children; Benjamin Wade is living on the home farm and has one

son; Emma Gertrude is the wife of Edward Martin Purdin of Washington county; and Frank Seigel married Miss Maggie Anderson. Mrs. Armentrout is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES R. C. THOMPSON. A very successful and prosperous business man, whose life record illustrates what can be accomplished through energy and determination, is James R. C. Thompson. He was born in Carroll county, Ohio, July 28, 1846, and is a son of Matthew and Rebecca (Henderson) Thompson. The father was born in Ireland, was a shoemaker by trade and followed that pursuit in Nova Scotia after coming to the new world. Subsequently he became a resident of Washington county, Pa., where he conducted a distillery and gristmill. It was during his residence in the Keystone state that he was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Henderson, who was a native of Pennsylvania. They remained there for several years and then removed to Ohio, whence they afterward made their way to Iowa, where Mr. Thompson resided until 1856. He then started with his family across the plains, having two ox-teams and one horse-team. For seven years they remained in Nebraska, and in 1863 started for Oregon. They made the journey across the long stretches of hot sand and through the mountain passes, ultimately arriving in Portland, where they spent about a year. Mr. Thompson then purchased three hundred and twenty acres of land, including the farm upon which our subject now resides, and throughout the remainder of his business career he carried on agricultural pursuits. When he had attained the advanced age of ninety years he was called to the home beyond and his wife passed away when more than eighty-eight years of age. In their family were eight children: William, Matthew, John and Thomas, all of whom are deceased; James C. R., whose name introduces this review; Elizabeth and Henrietta, who have passed away; and Mary, who is living in Idaho.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for Mr. Thompson in his youth. He accompanied his parents on their various removals and remained with them until the time of his marriage. In the period of his boyhood he acquired his education in the district schools. In 1871 he wedded Clara Cummins, a native of Oregon, and brought his wife to the old home farm, where they have since resided with the exception of three years passed in Portland, during which time Mr. Thompson was engaged in the livery business. For about ten years he was also connected with merchandising in Tualatin and at the present he is devoting his

attention largely to the raising of onions and to the supervision of his mining interests in southern Oregon. Both return to him a good financial income and he is one of the prosperous men of this portion of the state.

Unto Mr. Thompson and his first wife were born the following children: Orrin, James, and Walter, who are at home; Laura, who is engaged in teaching school in Portland; and Anna, who is a teacher in a district school. July 6, 1891, Mr. Thompson married Martha J. Werts, who has borne him the following children: Eunice, Blanche, Mamie, and Marguerite. The family have a pleasant home just at the edge of Tualatin and the household is a hospitable one. Mr. Thompson is an earnest Republican, and for ten years he has served as postmaster of the town, while for two terms, 1896-1900, he represented his district in the legislature. He belongs to the Woodmen of the World, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Order of Artisans. In all life's relations he has commanded the respect and good will of those with whom he has been brought in contact, for he is faithful in friendship, loyal in citizenship and prompt and reliable in the execution of every public trust. Over the record of his official career and his private life there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil.

JAMES B. WALKER. In Washington county, Ore., October 2, 1856, occurred the birth of James B. Walker, a son of S. H. Walker, a native of Quincy, Ill., born in 1823. When a young man S. H. Walker lost his father and for several years he was the support of his mother. He learned the wagonmaker's trade, which he followed for some years, and while still in the east he was married, but his wife lived for only a brief period. In 1846 he made his way across the plains with ox-teams to the Pacific coast, traveling with a large train, and upon reaching the northwest took up his abode on the Willamette river, where he secured a donation claim of one hundred and sixty acres, near the present site of Oswego. He was one of the employes on the first mill erected at Milwaukie. Again Mr. Walker was married, his second union being with Lucy Scholl, a native of Missouri, and they began their domestic life near Oswego, where they lived for a few years, when they secured a claim of eighty acres in Washington county. For some time Mr. Walker devoted his attention to its cultivation and improvement, after which he went to Polk county, where he followed farming for twelve years. On the expiration of that period he became a resident of Washington county, settling on the Tualatin, where he lived until a short time prior to his death. He was one of the hon-

ored pioneer settlers of this state, the city of Portland containing but few log cabins at the time of his arrival. He bore a helpful interest in the work of early progress and development, especially in reclaiming the wild land for purposes of civilization. After his death Mrs. Walker removed to Hillsboro, where she is still living. In their family were eight children: Joshua, deceased; Douglas, a resident of Idaho; Anna, who has also passed away; James B.; William, of Seattle; Union, deceased; Mary, of Hillsboro; and Edmund, who has also departed this life.

At the age of eighteen years James B. Walker entered upon an independent business career. He had in the meantime acquired a good practical education in the public schools. He was engaged in getting out timber until the time of his marriage, after which he turned his attention to farming upon a tract of land where he now lives. At that time, however, he owned but forty acres, but as the years have passed and his financial resources have increased he has extended the boundaries of his farm until it now comprises one hundred acres of rich and arable land, a portion of which he has placed under a high state of cultivation. He cleared the greater part of this tract himself and has improved it with a modern and attractive residence, with good outbuildings and all of the equipments and accessories found upon a model farm. He also owns town property in Hillsboro.

The lady who bears the name of Mrs. Walker was in her maidenhood Miss Agnes Robinson, a native of Indiana and the daughter of William J. and Emeline (Barnum) Robinson, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Walker have a pleasant home, noted for its hospitality, and their circle of friends is an extensive one. Mr. Walker belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Hillsboro and he exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party.

WILLIAM GATTON. In close proximity to the pretty little village of St. Johns is to be seen the broad acreage comprising Mr. Gatton's possessions in Multnomah county, the land aggregating six hundred and fifty-two acres, all in one body. In referring to his early history we find that his birth occurred September 26, 1831, in Holmes county, Ohio, and there the first six years of his life were spent. At that age in his career his parents changed the family abode to Muscatine county, Iowa, and there he grew to manhood and was initiated in the duties that fall to the lot of the farmer, as there his father settled down to follow the life of an agriculturist. He

was granted and eagerly accepted such an education as the district schools afforded, adding thereto much valuable information gained by observation in later years.

1850 was a memorable year in the life of Mr. Gatton, as in that year was celebrated his marriage to Miss Nancy J. Hendrickson. Filled with a spirit of adventure, and hoping to find in the far west a realization of their young hopes of founding a home where the climate and other natural advantages were better than in Iowa, we find them headed for Oregon in the spring of 1852. The party landed in Oregon in October of that year, and the ensuing winter was spent near Portland. Mr. Gatton met with a loss there, as nearly all of his cattle died that winter. Nothing daunted, however, in the spring of 1853 he came to St. Johns and took up three hundred and twenty acres, which now form a part of his large holdings. Heavy timber covered a portion of this tract, and a small one-room log house was the only improvement, so that in comparing the present with the past appearance one can easily appreciate that the intervening years have not been idle ones so far as Mr. Gatton is concerned. Since his first purchase of a half section he has added other land until his holdings now comprise more than a section of land, all of which is in one body. A large portion of it is bottom land and especially adapted for dairying purposes. During the '60s he engaged quite extensively in the transporting of wood on the Columbia river, going as far as Portland. During the past fifteen years Mr. Gatton has rented his farm and has spent his time in different places, living retired from active labor. Private life has not consumed all of his time and attention, but he has, on the other hand, found time to devote to bettering the community in which he lives and for a number of years served as school director and in many other school offices. In his political inclinations he votes in favor of the Democratic party and fraternally is identified with the Pioneers.

In March, 1871, Mrs. Gatton was called to her final reward. She became the mother of eleven children, six of whom grew to maturity, and five of the number are now living, namely: Samuel R., who makes his home on the old homestead; George G., also at home; Lucretia, now Mrs. Lewis Brooks of Multnomah county; Minor W., who lives at Wind River, Wash.; and Clarissa J., who married Alexander McClure of Multnomah county.

SAMUEL H. RANEY. The life of Samuel H. Raney has been evenly progressive, and has gradually led up to his present high standing among the farmers of Clackamas county. He was born in Monroe county, Mo., February 19,



C. H. Dauchy

1841, to which state his father, Benjamin Raney, had emigrated from Kentucky several years before, and where his death occurred in 1846. The father was born in Virginia, while his wife, Margaret Scott, was a native of Lexington, Ky., and died in 1802.

When his father died Samuel H. Raney was five years of age, and he continued to live with his mother until coming to the west in 1864. In company with Hugh Glenn, he started across the plains with a mule team, three hundred head of loose mules, forty horses, and nine other animals, and at the expiration of sixty-seven days from Missouri located in El Dorado county, Cal., where he worked in a saw-mill for six months. November 1, 1864, he removed to Oregon, spent the first winter in Springwater, and the next summer went to the mines in Canyon City, remaining for about a year. The next twelve months were spent in Springwater, Clackamas county, after which Mr. Raney settled on land near Currinsville and engaged in the saw-mill business for three years. Eventually he bought two hundred and twenty-five acres of land, comprising the old Wade donation claim, upon which he lived for twelve years, and in 1882 came onto his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres, one and a half miles southeast of Springwater, and which is part of the old Wallenstein donation claim. There were no improvements at the time, and the fact that there are now sixty acres under cultivation argues that Mr. Raney has not been addicted to idleness, or missed the opportunities by which he is surrounded. He is engaged in general farming, for which he has all manner of modern machinery, good barns and outhouses, and generally fine improvements.

In 1865 Mr. Raney married Mrs. Vestie Glover, of which union the following children have been born: Benjamin, of Gresham, Ore.; Harley, on the home farm; Bird, wife of Benjamin Whitehead, of Portland; Lena; Charles; Liney; George; and William. Mr. Raney is a staunch Democrat in political affiliation, and has promoted the interests of his party while serving as road supervisor and school director. He is a member of the Maccabees of Springwater, and is otherwise identified with the social life of the community. Mr. Raney is regarded by his friends as one of the most public-spirited citizens of Clackamas county, and is always found ready to promote the best interests of the community in all possible ways when opportunities for doing so present themselves.

CHARLES H. DAUCHY. The tendency of normal and finely developed human nature to supplement, or at least combine, long association with the stress of business life with the more

peaceful occupation of farming, finds expression in the life of C. H. Dauchy, a builder and contractor by occupation during his entire active life, and the owner since 1880 of an eighty acre farm at Eagle Creek, and of ten acres in his home place in Gladstone.

In connection with the successful career of Mr. Dauchy it is a pleasure to refer to his enviable ancestry, splendidly represented in all of the greater wars of the country. His paternal great-grandfather was a soldier during the Revolution, and stacked his musket on the battlefields of Brandywine and Bunker Hill. The paternal grandfather, David, who was born in Connecticut, was a farmer by occupation, and left his home interests to win the rank of captain in the Mexican war, from the effects of which conflict he died of a chronic difficulty some years after. David Dauchy, the father of Charles H., was born in Ridgefield, Fairfield county, Conn., and was a builder and contractor by trade. For a time he followed his calling in Westchester county, N. Y., later removing to Fillmore county, Minn., where his death occurred at the age of eighty-nine years. His wife, Sarah Ann (Burrom) Dauchy, was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in which city her father was collector for the government for many years. Eight children were born to David Dauchy and his wife, all of whom attained maturity, Charles H. being the third oldest. The connection of the family with martial affairs is further carried out in the oldest son, Oscar, who was among the many thousands slain at the great battle of Gettysburg.

As an occupation, building appealed to C. H. Dauchy at a very early age, the example of his father and other members of his family having much to do in shaping his determination. After completing his education in the public schools and at the academy, he apprenticed under his uncle, a prominent builder, and has since been identified with building enterprises. A short military service enlivened an otherwise uneventful youth, and extended from 1864 to September, 1865. As a member of Company B, Third Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, he engaged in scouting duty; that he was exposed to danger as a scout is proved by the fact that he lost an eye in the service of his country. He was a resident of Minnesota from 1857 until 1868, and then removed to Newton county, Mo., where he worked at his trade in Newtonia, and there built the public school building, and many important structures of a business and private nature. In 1872 he became identified with Oregon, and lived at Eagle Creek until 1880, during which year he purchased the farm of eighty acres, and the ten acres which comprises his home in Gladstone.

Mr. Dauchy married in Minnesota, Martha Woodlee, who was born in Wisconsin, and whose

father, Thomas, a native of Pennsylvania, was the first county judge of Fayette county, Iowa. Mr. Woodle, who was engaged in a general merchandise business in Iowa, was a pioneer of his locality, and was one of its most prominent and influential citizens. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Dauchy, five of whom are deceased. Kate is the wife of S. E. Homcomb, secretary of the Oregon Packing Company, and one of the largest stockholders; and Charles H. is a blacksmith and lives at home. Mr. Dauchy is a Republican in national politics, and in local affairs votes for the man best qualified to serve the interests of the community. Fraternally he is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he is also connected with the Grand Army of the Republic, of Oregon City. The standing of Mr. Dauchy in the community of Clackamas county is indeed an enviable one, and is based not only upon his skill in erecting many of its finest public buildings and residences, but upon personal attributes which are bound to win honest appreciation in any locality.

M. E. PAGE. Ever since 1889 the general merchandise store of M. E. Page has been one of the staunch and reliable business concerns of Clatskanie. From near and far customers have come to avail themselves of the complete line of goods carried by this enterprising purveyor of the people, whose success has been materially augmented by his genial manner, public spiritedness, and general interest in town affairs. Also, Mr. Page is serving his fellow-townsmen as postmaster, having attended to the affairs of Uncle Sam ever since 1890, two years after starting in business. He is a firm believer in the principles of Republicanism, and is at present satisfactorily filling the office of city treasurer.

A native of Macon county, Ill., Mr. Page was born near Decatur, June 5, 1860, the son of a contractor, builder, mover and teamster. As one of the five children in the paternal family he received his education in the public schools of Braidwood, Ill., and at the age of fifteen found himself dependent upon his own resources. For several years he followed teaming and moving, and in 1884 came to Oregon, settling in Clatskanie. His first mercantile experience was gained while clerking in a general merchandise store, and in 1886 he was sufficiently experienced to start in his present business, and to make of it a success from the beginning. The same year that he started in business for himself Mr. Page was united in marriage with Mabel Edgerton, a native of Illinois, and the mother of four children: Leilla, Roy, Nellie and Marv. Mr. Page is variously associated with the social and fraternal organizations in which this part of Colum-

bia county abounds, including the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is a charter member in Clatskanie; the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Foresters. He is treasurer of both the last-named societies. Mr. Page is a broad-minded and enterprising citizen, and one of the substantial and popular upbuilders of this town.

JOHN H. WOLFER. The industry and good management of John H. Wolfer have enabled him to realize many of his expectations in regard to Clackamas county, and have built up a reputation for thrift and enterprise second to none in the county. Mr. Wolfer is one of the many sons of Indiana who have appreciated western possibilities, and his birth occurred in Floyd county, August 21, 1834. His father, John, was born in Butler county, Pa., June 4, 1806, and died in Oregon, December 14, 1890. His mother, Lucinda (James) Wolfer, was born in North Carolina in 1795, and died in 1862. John Wolfer was a tanner by trade, and when twenty years of age started out on his own responsibility in Illinois, where he married. In 1833 he removed to Indiana, and at the expiration of two years located in Harrison county. The parents removed to Shelby county, Mo., when John H. was eleven years of age, locating in a German colony, where the father prosecuted his trade of tanner. He pulled up stakes in 1861 and came to Oregon, where he was a member of Dr. Kiel's colony until 1880, owning in that section ninety-five acres of land.

Since his twelfth year John H. Wolfer has looked after himself, and upon starting away from his father's home engaged in farming for other agriculturists. Thus his life was spent in an uneventful way until the Civil war, when he enlisted in Company D, First Missouri Enrolled Militia, and served until November, 1864, having attained to the rank of third sergeant. He served under Gen. John B. Gray and Gen. Madison Miller, and was engaged principally in guerrilla warfare in Missouri. After the war he returned to Newton county, Mo., and was employed at farming until he came to Oregon in 1881, and assumed control of his father's place of ninety-five acres. Of this land forty-five acres are under cultivation, and general farming and stock raising are profitably prosecuted.

September 24, 1857, Mr. Wolfer was united in marriage with Barbara Searcy, widow of George W. Searcy. To Mr. and Mrs. Wolfer were born the following children: Charles F., a resident of Viola, Ore.; Mrs. Eliza J. Smith, of Arkansas; Benjamin B., deceased; Logan W., living in Portland, and a teamster by occupation; Sherman W., also living in Portland, and identi-

fied with the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company; Jabez W. in the pulp mills of Oregon City; and Frederick, deceased. Mrs. Wolfer died January 1, 1902, at the age of seventy years. Mr. Wolfer is a Republican in politics, and has been road supervisor and school director. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Rock Creek. He is one of the esteemed farmers of Clackamas county, and his creditable farming enterprises, and well-known reliability have helped to maintain the prestige of this well favored section of the state.

WILLIAM M. STEPHENS, substantially identified with agricultural and other affairs in Washington county, was born near Madison, Jefferson county, Ind., July 8, 1831, and is one of the five children born to Thomas S. and Elizabeth Stephens. The parents removed from Indiana to Hancock county, Ill., in 1833, settling near Carthage, where they farmed until 1845. With four wagons and thirteen yoke of oxen they crossed the plains in that year by way of the old Grant trail, there being in the start one hundred and fifty wagons in the party. Eventually there were divisions in the company of fifty wagons each, as far as Fort Laramie, and here the elder Stephens gathered together thirteen wagons which he engineered to The Dalles. With others he built a raft to take their provisions and furnishings down the river to Cascades. From there they went by boat to Sellwood, near Portland, and there remained for about a month. The father then came out to Washington county, near where Glencoe is now built, and bought a Snelling right to a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres, fifty acres of which was fenced in. Here was erected a temporary log cabin, in which the family lived while the land was being cleared and placed in readiness for crops. In 1847 Mr. Stephens sold his farm and moved to the vicinity of Portland, where he bought a right to six hundred and forty acres of land upon which he engaged in farming almost up to the time of his death, at the age of eighty-one years. His life was characterized by great industry, and great interest in whatever he set out to accomplish. In connection with his farming he ran barges from Portland to Oregon City, and particularly during the Cayuse war handled all of the government freight from Portland to Cascades. He was quite successful from a business standpoint, and amassed quite a little fortune during his active western life.

Enthusiastically interested in the west because of his experiences on the plains as a boy of fourteen, William M. Stephens started in to avail himself of all that the new country offered. In 1849 he went down to the gold fields of California, traveling from Astoria to San Francisco by

sailing vessel, prospected for a while, and then turned his attention to freighting between Sacramento and Georgetown, a distance of about fifty-five miles. After thus spending his time for a year he returned to Oregon, and thereafter mined and prospected in Jackson county for about three years. In 1855 he went to Red Bluffs, Cal., and after running a stable for a year went over into Arizona and investigated mining prospects in Yuma and other centers of activity. Returning to Portland in the spring of 1858, he remained there but three months when he went to Yamhill county, and in a year took a trip to the Fraser river country by water, and with pack mules. The same fall he embarked in farming for a year in Yamhill county, and then in Polk county bought a farm where he lived until 1863. After a residence on a farm near Greenville, Washington county, continuing for three years, he bought a farm of one hundred and twenty acres of university state land, which has since been his home, and where he is engaging in general farming, stock-raising and dairying. When he first occupied the land it was covered with timber, which he cleared with little or no assistance.

August 22, 1861, Mr. Stephens was united in marriage with Ann E. DeLashmutt, a native of Columbia, Ohio, and daughter of E. L. and Esther (Stevenson) DeLashmutt, who crossed the plains in 1860, settling in Polk county. To Mr. and Mrs. Stephens have been born the following children: Ida, wife of John Allen; Clara, deceased; Nettie, wife of John Carstens; Edward L.; Alfred L., now owner of the homestead; Charles R.; and Frederick C. Two of the Stephens boys, Alfred and Charles, served for fourteen months in the Philippine war in Company H, Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Stephens is a Republican in political preference, and has served for four years as justice of the peace. He has to his credit considerable Indian fighting, having served five months in the Rogue River Indian war of 1853. Mr. Stephens has fashioned a meritorious career in the west, and while working for substantial financial results has won the respect and confidence of all with whom he has had to do.

JOSEPH SEVCIK. In 1891 the old flouring mill and lake near New Era passed into the hands of the Sevcik family, the entire estate comprising sixteen acres. Under the impetus of new management, thrifty methods, modern machinery, and increasing trade, the power in the giant water wheel has taken on a new aspect, and conforms to the demands of modern thought and later-day business. From outlying towns in this and the surrounding counties the orders come for products from the Sevcik mill, and for nearly

the whole year 'round its capacity is taxed to the utmost.

Joseph Sevcik, whose health was for some time undermined through too close application to the interests of milling, and who for years has been head miller and general manager, was born in Tama county, Iowa, February 6, 1873, and has spent his whole life in his native state, living with his father, Joseph Sevcik, Sr., the father of Joseph, was born in Germany, and came to the United States with his parents when about sixteen years old. The family settled in Iowa, from which state their son Joseph came to Oregon in 1888, settling on a farm two miles east of Oregon City. Mr. Sevcik then located on Beaver creek, where also he farmed, and in 1891 bought the sixteen acres, including the lake and flouring mill, which has since been in the possession of the family. He put in the new roller process machinery, enlarging the capacity of the mill to twenty-five barrels per day. He is now making his home in New Era, where he has a pleasant and comfortable residence, and is enjoying the fruits of an industrious and well-applied career. His wife, Mary, is also a native of Germany, and came to America with her parents, settling in Tama county, Iowa. There have been born into the family three sons and four daughters, of whom Joseph is the oldest.

From earliest boyhood Joseph Sevcik, Jr., was associated with his father in the mill, and learned the business from the bottom up. He received his education in the public schools, and in time became head miller, a position maintained until illness necessitated turning over the management of the mill to his brother-in-law. At present he is picking up somewhat, and is superintending the business part of the manufactory. The mill runs with water power, being propelled by the water of a large lake, fed by Beaver and Parrot creeks, which empty their waters into the lake and then goes into the race. Mr. Sevcik is independent in politics. He is one of the very progressive and intelligent business men of this section, and has fortunately found his largest field of activity in the milling business. Mr. Sevcik has never married. His brothers and sisters are as follows: Antone, a resident of Portland; Mary, now Mrs. Joseph Streje, living in Portland; Wesley, at home; Anna, Josie, and Julia, all of Portland.

JOHN SCHLEGEL, one of the farmers of Washington county, near Banks, was born in Fond du Lac county, Wis., October 25, 1849, a son of John and Mary (Walty) Schlegel, both of whom were born in Switzerland. John Schlegel, Sr., was reared in his native land, married there, and came with his wife to America, becoming

one of the very early settlers of Fond du Lac county, Wis. There he owned a farm and engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and in 1856 moved to Clayton county, Iowa, and later to Davis county, the same state. In 1876 he came with his family to Oregon, settling on four hundred and twenty acres of land in Washington county, where he is still making his home, and is still in possession of his faculties, although eighty-seven years of age. His wife died in Iowa.

When he came to Oregon with his father in 1876 John Schlegel, Jr., brought with him his wife, formerly Sarah Luther, who was born in Iowa, and married in her native state. In 1876 he moved onto the home farm, and in 1877 bought his present farm of forty acres, upon which he has made many fine and modern improvements, and where he is engaged in general farming, besides stock and fruit raising. For a time Mr. Schlegel occupied a homestead of eighty acres near Buxton, which also he cleared, and upon which he lived for five years, returning thereafter to his original and present home. He conducts a model dairy in connection with his other responsibilities, and, judging from the appearance of his property, he is an excellent manager, good business man and model agriculturist. Of the fifteen children born to Mr. and Mrs. Schlegel eleven are living, the order of their birth being as follows: Annie, Mary, Arthur, Wesley, Rosa, Ella, Fred, Edwin, Samuel, Earl and Emma. Four of the children died when young. Mr. Schlegel is a Democrat in political affiliation, and is at present serving as school director.

WILLIAM F. ROLSTON, now deceased, was a veteran of the Mexican and of the Civil war and was a man ever loyal in citizenship and trustworthy in business life. He was born in Hart county, Ky., October 16, 1825, and there upon a farm was reared to manhood. At the outbreak of the Mexican war he manifested his loyalty to his country by volunteering for service, and throughout the period of hostilities he remained with the army. In 1849 he removed to Missouri, settling in Ray county, near Richmond, where he carried on agricultural pursuits until the Civil war was inaugurated, at which time he enlisted in the Fifty-first Missouri Infantry, serving gallantly throughout the war for the preservation of the Union. He held the rank of lieutenant and was ever a loyal defender of the stars and stripes. While living in Missouri he was also concerned with public affairs of the state and represented his district in the general assembly.

In 1853 Mr. Rolston was united in marriage to Miss Alice J. Gilpin, a native of Lawrenceburg,



W. J. Ranch

Ky., and of this union seven children were born, the surviving members of the family being Frank; Fannie, the wife of C. H. Russell; Myrtle, the wife of John Eates; Samuel; and Lulu, the wife of Vitto Davenport.

The year 1875 witnessed the arrival of Mr. Rolston in Oregon. He made his way across the plains to the northwest, settling in Yamhill county, where he rented land for three years and then purchased one hundred and thirty-five acres. This was wild and unimproved and he cleared and developed it, as well as other tracts, and upon the home farm he remained until 1890, when he removed to Gaston, where he became proprietor of a hotel, and to the conduct of a hostelry he devoted his energies until his life's labors were ended in death. He was an extensive and prosperous farmer and well known in business circles for his fair dealing. In his political views a Republican he took an active interest in affairs pertaining to the general good and he was a valiant member of the Grand Army of the Republic. For fifty-five years he held membership in the Christian Church, to which his wife also belonged, and his life was in consistent harmony with his professions. He died April 13, 1897, respected by all who knew him.

WILLIAM J. RAUCH. Among the successful and retired farmers, merchants and real-estate men of Gladstone, that busy little town across the Clackamas from Parkplace, may be mentioned W. J. Rauch, whose well directed life has resulted in financial prominence, and a reputation for unquestioned business integrity. Mr. Rauch is one of the many sons of Illinois who have contributed to the upbuilding of Oregon, and his birth occurred September 23, 1845, in Effingham, Effingham county, Ill.

Jacob Rauch, the father of W. J., was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and at the age of fourteen came to the United States with his parents, settling in St. Clair county, Ill., near Belleville. Later on the father engaged in farming in Effingham and McDonough counties, eventually locating in Keokuk county, Iowa, and in 1852 in St. Clair county. In Belleville he learned the blacksmith's trade, but he did not follow this for his life work. April 14, 1853, he started across the plains with ox-teams, arriving at the end of his journey without experiencing any special adventures. At first he bought a log cabin in which to live, and later donated the claim upon which it was located. Here he lived and worked with fair success until 1896, and then located in Oregon City, later taking up his residence with his son, W. J., at whose home his death occurred May 30, 1902, at the age of eighty-five years. In 1839 he married Elizabeth

C. Anderson, who was born in Philadelphia, Pa., and whose father, George Anderson, was born in England, and later became identified with real estate interests in Philadelphia. Two sons and three daughters were born of this union, all of whom attained maturity, W. J. being third oldest in the family.

At the little log school house in the vicinity of his father's donation claim W. J. Rauch received such education as his arduous home duties permitted, this being confined principally to three months during the winter time. With his father he continued to farm until twenty-four years of age, or until the time of his marriage. He then bought a farm adjoining that of his father, and later added fifty to his one hundred and sixty acres, disposing of the same in 1890, in order that he might be enabled to engage in a mercantile business in Oregon City. This venture did not prove as satisfactory as Mr. Rauch had anticipated, and two years later, in 1892, he disposed of it, and in 1896 removed to Gladstone and engaged in the grocery business. By reason of his well-applied industry he has accumulated large land holdings, and though no longer a business man in an active sense of the word, spends some of his time looking after his many affairs, a part of his duty being to collect the rents from eight cottages which he owns in Oregon City and Portland.

September 23, 1860, Mr. Rauch was united in marriage with Mary A. Farr, who was born in Oregon City, August 19, 1851, and whose father, Isaac Farr, was born in Ireland and came to the United States in 1845. In New York City Mr. Farr engaged in the retail grocery business until 1850, and during the last-named year came around the Horn, Governor Gaines, the second governor of the state of Oregon, and Judge Strong both being passengers on the same ship, which dropped anchor in Oregon City August 3, 1850. For about a year Mr. Farr made his home with Governor Gaines, and then settled on a donation claim six miles south of Oregon City, where is now located the village of Carus, and there he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives. Mr. Farr lived to reach the remarkable age of one hundred and four years. His wife, who was Miss Constance Hunt, was a native of England and came to this country at the age of seven years. She was a daughter of Vair and Mary (Waters) Hunt, both of whom lived and died in the old country. Mrs. Farr died in 1893, at the age of eighty-eight years.

Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Rauch, as follows: Ina E., the wife of J. O. Church, a captain of the Willamette and Columbia rivers; Maggie Maulda, the widow of G. W. Davis; Nettie Frances, the wife of Charles Foster, a conductor on the Oregon Railroad for

a number of years but now a member of the Portland police department; and Martha Helen, Ella Sarah, Ruth and Edward, the four latter children living at home with their parents. Mr. Rauch is a Republican in politics, but has never been heard of among the ranks of office seekers. At one time, however, he consented to serve as justice of the peace. Socially he is identified with the Oregon Pioneer Society. The numerous fine characteristics of Mr. Rauch have been appreciated during his long residence in this county, and he may well consider that his emigration here was a wise move.

CHARLIE A. MILLER. The superintendent of the Willamette Falls Company at Oregon City is C. A. Miller, a resident of Oregon since 1892, and one of the leading men of his town. He was born at Centerville, Appanoose county, Iowa, November 14, 1859, being a son of Joshua and Rhoda A. (Swindler) Miller, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Greencastle, Ind. His father, who was of German descent, settled in Louisville, Ky., at fifteen years of age, and there learned the ship-carpenter's trade, which he followed for some years. Removing to Iowa in 1848, he settled in Appanoose county, where he took up the study of law under a well-known jurist and attorney of Centerville. After his admission to the bar he took up active practice and continued to follow his profession in Centerville until his death, in 1884. Meantime, he served three terms as state senator, and also held the office of district judge. During early life he voted with the Whigs, but on the organization of the Republican party he became one of its adherents, being among the first men in the entire county to take up the new doctrines. In Masonry he was of the Knight Templar degree, while in religion he was connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife, who died in Iowa, was a daughter of John Swindler, a farmer and lifelong resident of Indiana. The family is of German extraction.

Among nine children, all but two of whom attained mature years and six are now living, C. A. Miller was the fifth oldest. Two besides himself are on the coast, one of these being his brother H. R., of Oregon City. His education was such as the grammar and high schools afforded, in addition to which he had the advantage of a course of study in the State Agricultural College. On account of his father having met with reverses, he gave up the study of law, which it was his ambition to enter, and at twenty-one became a civil engineer, his first employment in that capacity being with a surveying corps along the Wabash line in Iowa. Later he was with a part of the Q system in Illinois, also between St.

Paul and Chicago. He was given charge of the construction of forty miles of railroad extending from Savannah, Ill., toward Chicago, after which he was for two years with the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad in Kansas, making his headquarters in Atchison. After a year on the preliminary and local survey he was given charge of construction for a year, building west from Atchison. When that work was completed, he turned his attention to the shipping of live poultry to New York City, making his headquarters in Sedalia, Mo., for two years. However, the enterprise was new to him and he did not meet with the success he had anticipated. Thereupon he decided to resume railroading, and accordingly, in 1890, in the employ of the Thompson-Houston Electrical Company, came to Tacoma, Wash., from which city as his headquarters he had charge of construction work in Tacoma, Anacosta, Whatcom, Olympia, Wash., and Salem, Ore. The consummation of this work consumed two years.

Coming to Oregon in 1892, Mr. Miller entered the employ of the Portland General Electrical Company as superintendent of their Willamette Falls Company. In this capacity he has developed several thousand acres, and has superintended the erection of five miles of railroad. Included in his possessions is a residence at Willamette Falls. His marriage was solemnized in Oregon City in 1895 and united him with Ida Hickman, who was born in Festus, Mo., and by whom he has two children, Alice and Clare. The Masonic Order numbers him among its members, and in politics he supports Republican principles, casting his ballot for the men and measures of this party.

JAMES T. HOUGHAM. A very successful chicken industry is being maintained by Mrs. James T. Hougham, on a farm of one hundred and six acres two and a half miles east of Canby. The feathered bipeds which contribute food in such large quantities to the markets in the vicinity lead an altogether ideal existence on this model farm, and every attention is given to their comfort and general well-being. Three hundred buff leghorns strut around complacently in all the glory of their golden plumage, and staid Plymouth Rocks add a touch of dignity to a really interesting pageant. The extent to which the business is carried may best be judged by the statement that during six months of 1902 thirteen hundred and ninety-two dozen eggs were gathered, and disposed of through M. C. Mace, the Portland agent. To some extent dairying accompanies the poultry industry, also general farming on a more or less ambitious scale.

The farm over which Mrs. Hougham presides was purchased by her husband, James T.

Hougham, in 1888. Mr. Hougham was born in McLean county, near Bloomington, Ill., and died on his farm in this county, September 7, 1894, at the age of forty-seven years, eight months and seven days. He was reared on the farm of his father, Wesley Hougham, with whom he lived until his marriage at the age of twenty-two. The father was a large land owner in Illinois, and the son lived on one of his farms for the eight years following his marriage, and emigrated to Oregon in 1876. From a farm in Linn county he removed to Portland, where for six years he was foreman of the Pioneer Wood Yard at the foot of Morrison street. However, close confinement undermined his health, and in order to regain strength he returned east for a visit to the home of his birth. Upon returning in 1888 he purchased the farm at present owned by his wife, upon which his last days were spent in comparative affluence. Mr. Hougham was a Democrat in political affiliation, and served as school director for many years. He was fraternally connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Mrs. Hougham claims the same native locality as did her husband, her birth having occurred near Bloomington, Ill., October 8, 1851. Before her marriage she was Mary F. Lash, daughter of Henry Lash, a prominent veterinary surgeon, who was born in Portland, Belmont county, Ohio, October 12, 1823, and who is still practicing his profession in his native town. His wife, Lavina, was born in Richmond county, Ohio, and died September 22, 1890, at the age of sixty-four years. To Mr. and Mrs. Hougham were born the following children: Charles A., living with his mother; Henry W., married and living in Portland, and employed by the C. R. Davis Fuel Company; James E., deceased in infancy; Claude G., at home; and Albert O., deceased in infancy.

JOHN C. TRACY. Among the native sons of New York who have materially promoted the agricultural interests of Clackamas county may be mentioned John C. Tracy, who was born in Jefferson county, January 25, 1845, and whose father, Lorenzo Tracy, brought him to Oregon when seven years of age. The elder Tracy located on one hundred and sixty acres of land near Springwater, of which he bought a homestead right, upon which he made some improvements, but which he occupied only six months. Not content with this county he removed to Linn county, this state, and upon the land which constitutes the present site of Cottage Grove, took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres. Here he lived for five years, and during that time was fairly successful, and placed the estate in fairly good shape as far as improve-

ments were concerned. After disposing of this claim he located on eighty acres of land in Logan precinct, Clackamas county, where he lived until removing to near Currinsville at the end of eight years. The latter farm consisted of one hundred and sixty acres, thirty of which he cleared and improved, and upon which this pioneer settler died in 1885. To his children Mr. Tracy left considerable property, but what is more to be desired, the example of an industrious and well-applied life.

Notwithstanding his father's success, John C. Tracy had the grit and determination to carve out his own future, and at the age of sixteen left the paternal roof for the mines of Idaho. There he worked for about three years, and in the meantime managed to save some money with which he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land three miles east of Currinsville. One hundred acres of this land is cleared at the present time, and besides Mr. Tracy has added to his land responsibilities by purchasing eighty acres of railroad land, and eighty acres of the Oglesby homestead. He now has one hundred and fifty-eight acres, after having divided up eight-five acres between his two sons. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and has fifteen head of cattle, twenty-eight hogs, and nine cows. He is a practical and scientific farmer, and conducts his various enterprises on reliable and conservative lines.

The wife of Mr. Tracy, who was formerly Martha Bidwell, has been a source of great help and comfort to her husband, and to her assistance and sympathy he attributes much of his success. Ten children were born into the Tracy home, four of whom are deceased. The oldest living daughter, Adelaide, wife of D. M. Marshall, is living in this county; Norman lives on a farm adjoining that of his father; Harrison also lives on a portion of the homestead; Annie, wife of Frank Thomas, lives at Sandy, Ore.; Lottie, wife of George DeShields, lives at Currinsville; and Maud, wife of Edgar Heiple, resides in Clackamas county. Mr. Tracy is a Republican in politics, and at the solicitation of his many friends and associates has served as road supervisor, director and clerk for a number of years. He is associated with the Grange of Eagle Creek, and his sympathies and inclinations are with all that has to do with the upbuilding of his locality.

JOSEPH C. SCHULMERICH, one of the farmers of Washington county, is a native son of the golden west, and was born near Placerville, Eldorado county, Cal., February 14, 1868. Conrad Schulmerich, the father of Joseph C., was born in Germany, and reared and educated in his native land. He was early in life ambi-

tions of larger opportunities than seemed to him to exist in the Fatherland, and in 1850 he boarded a sailing vessel at Hamburg, spent many weeks in the storm and calm of the ocean, and finally arrived in safety in New York harbor. For the first six years in America he worked out on farms in different parts of New York state, and in 1858 went to California by way of the Isthmus. Nineteen years did not seem too long a time to spend in the mines of California, principally around Placerville, and he made considerable money, experiencing his share also of losses and disappointments. After all these years as a miner he decided to settle down to the more certain, if less exciting, occupation of farming, and in Washington county, this state, bought three hundred and twenty acres of land upon which he lived until 1897. Wearyed of farming, and feeling the approach of failing faculties, he then took up his abode in Hillsboro, in which peaceful little town his death occurred at the age of seventy-three years. He married Margaret Schmetzer, who died in Hillsboro in 1899.

When eight years of age Joseph C. Schulmerich came with his father to the farm in Washington county, and it was therefore his lot to be reared to agricultural enterprises, and to find his chief usefulness in this manner of livelihood. As opportunity offered he attended the public schools, securing there a fair education, and at the same time developed into a model and thrifty farmer. At the age of twenty-four he entered his father's store in Hillsboro, as a clerk, and was connected with this enterprise for about eight years. Following his mercantile experience he located on the farm which has since been his home, and which is a part of the Wilkes donation claim. Mr. Schulmerich has one hundred and sixty acres of land, all in the bottom, and he is extensively engaged in general farming, dairying and the raising of high grade Jersey cattle. His efforts have met with well merited success, and his stock are among the best of their kind in the county.

In 1891 Mr. Schulmerich was united in marriage with Minnie Toelle, of which union there have been born four children, Elfa May, John B., Eva Belle and Herman C. Mr. Schulmerich is independent in politics, and believes that the best man ought to win out regardless of party affiliation. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias of Hillsboro, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

CHARLES S. CLAGGETT. During his active agricultural life Charles S. Claggett was known as a good business man and shrewd manager, and he favorably impressed all who knew him during his residence in Multnomah county.

A native of the state of Missouri, he was born February 5, 1835, and was reared on the paternal farm, at the same time attending the nearby school. The family fortunes were shifted to the west in 1852, in which year Benjamin Claggett, the father of Charles S., and his wife Elizabeth, determined to seek the larger possibilities of the west, and after a year spent in California they came to Oregon. Here they took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres, upon which Charles S. lived with the rest of the family, contributing his share toward the general support. Mrs. Claggett now resides on a portion of the original claim.

From his new home in Oregon, Mr. Claggett returned east in 1879 to marry Phebe A. Stephens, a native of the vicinity of Paris, Champaign county, Ohio, and daughter of Joseph and Catherine Stephens, the latter of whom were engaged in general farming, stock-raising and a mercantile enterprise. Mr. Stephens spent his entire life in Ohio, where he died in 1897. Mrs. Stephens passed away in 1886. Together Mr. Claggett and his wife traveled back to Oregon, and continued to reside on the sixty-five acres left from the original claim of three hundred and twenty acres up to the time of his death in 1899. Of this tract, about thirty-five acres are cleared, and general farming and stock-raising are engaged in. Mr. Claggett was a Republican in political preference, and while active at times, confined his political services to the office of school director for many years. Mrs. Claggett and her daughter, Elizabeth, are members of the Baptist Church, to the support of which Mr. Claggett had contributed liberally. He was honored and respected by all who knew him.

JOSEPH E. HALL, M. D. Preceded by many years of practical experience as a physician and surgeon, Dr. Joseph E. Hall came to Clatskanie in 1889, and has since been the chief ameliorator of the physical woes, and the all-around wise health counselor of the residents of this section. Dr. Hall is not only one of the most erudite exponents of medical science in Columbia county, but his business sagacity has been exercised with excellent results, and his public-spiritedness has found vent in many efforts to improve general conditions. Also, his well-ordained career has been ennobled by meritorious service during the Civil war.

Dr. Hall is one of seven children in the family of his parents, and was born in Brookville, Pa., April 12, 1842. His father was a man of varied attainments, and whereas his early life was devoted to cabinetmaking, he later conducted a mercantile business in Brookville for many years, still later turning his attention to the planing-



Wm. G. Crosby

mill and lumber business. Joseph E. remained at home until his twentieth year, and his education was acquired in the public schools, and at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa. The first important outlet in his otherwise uneventful life came with the breaking out of the Civil war, when he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered in at Harrisburg for a three-years' service. He saw much of the terrible and gruesome side of warfare, and participated among others in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Peterburg, Ream's Station and Bristow Station. At the battle of the Wilderness he was engaged in recruiting men near his home, and was transferred from his original to the One Hundred and Eighty-third Volunteer Infantry, with the rank of adjutant, September 7, 1864. Mr. Hall was mustered out of the service at Philadelphia, Pa., July 13, 1865, and thereafter returned to his former home in Brookville.

The project of studying medicine was a long thought-out one on the part of Mr. Hall, whose impression as to the desirability of such a course had been materially strengthened during his war service. His professional training was received primarily at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and after two terms he repaired to the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he was duly graduated in 1869. For the following twelve years the doctor conducted a successful practice at Parker's Landing, Pa., and in 1872 was united in marriage with Fannie Jenks, of Brookville, Pa. After a post-graduate course in 1884 he located in Brookville for a couple of years, and for the following two years carried on a practice in San Diego, Cal. In the fall of 1889 he selected Clatskanie as a desirable permanent residence, and the correctness of this decision has been demonstrated repeatedly in the intervening years. In connection with his practice the doctor maintains an up-to-date drug store, and he has at times been extensively interested in the lumber business, and a large purchaser of timber lands.

A Republican in politics, Dr. Hall has taken an active interest in promoting the interests of his party in this county, and has represented it for one term in the state legislature. He was also justice of the peace for four years and has been school director for the past twelve years. In the latter capacity he has great opportunity to further the interests of education, in which he is vitally interested. Fraternally the doctor is a welcome visitor at various lodges in which the county abounds, including that of the Masons, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights of the Maccabees, and the United Artisans. He is also identified with the Grand Army of the Republic, and is past commander of the posts at

Parker's Landing and Emlenton, Pa. Dr. Hall is a member of the State Medical Society, and is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church. The first wife of Dr. Hall, who died in 1877, left two children, Allen and Francis, both of Brookville, Pa. September 19, 1888, he married Fannie Arnold, a native of Pennsylvania, and of this union there have been born two sons, Enoch A. and Charles C., both of whom are living with their parents.

CAPT. WILLIAM GADSBY. A career of more than ordinary interest to Oregonians is that of Capt. William Gadsby, proprietor of the large furniture and carpet house, corner of First and Washington streets, Portland. In Birmingham, England, where he was born January 18, 1859, the name of Gadsby was associated with a large mercantile enterprise conducted by Benjamin Gadsby, the father of William, whose untimely death at the age of forty cut short a career of great promise. His wife, who also died in England, was Frances Anne, a daughter of Richard Moore, owner of Prestop Park, Leicestershire, England. There were five children of this union, of whom three are living. Capt. William is the oldest; Walter is engaged in business in the east, and Agnes resides in Wales. The paternal grandfather, Charles Gadsby, came of a very old English family, of Warwickshire, England.

Owing to the death of his father and consequent reverses in business, William Gadsby was practically thrown on his own resources at twelve years of age, and he worked in different capacities until the age of sixteen, when he enlisted in the British army and was assigned to the Seventeenth Foot, then stationed in Ireland. In 1877 he was sent to India, where by strict application to study he acquired a thorough knowledge of the Hindustani language, and was consequently promoted to a staff appointment in the Bombay commissariat department. While serving in the commissariat, he assisted in the embarkation of the army corps sent from India to Malta and Cypress, during the Russo-Turkish war. On the outbreak of the Afghan war he was detailed to take charge of the stores of the Third Brigade Kandahar field force and accompanied the division under General Phayre to relieve Kandahar. After serving with the movable columns under General Ross in the Hurnai valley, he returned to India.

In Bombay, February 14, 1880, William Gadsby married Nellie Slater, daughter of Oliver Slater, of Newlall, Staffordshire, England. Having served about six years in India, his health became impaired so much that he was compelled to resign the army and return to England to recuperate. After so many years in the Orient he found the foggy and damp climate of his native

land very trying, so the next year he came to the United States. Finding the climate of Colorado very beneficial, he decided to locate there, and taking out naturalization papers, engaged in the furniture business in Denver. Here he met with considerable success until 1889, when, on account of his wife's health, he was again obliged to seek a change of climate; he therefore removed to Portland and engaged in his former occupation, where his success has been phenomenal.

Not less interested in the need of his adopted country than in that of the mother country, William Gadsby came to the front during the Spanish-American war. He had served in the Oregon National Guard for several years, rising from private to captain of Company E. At the outbreak of the hostilities with Spain he was commissioned by Governor Lord and made captain of Company G, Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry. In this capacity he accompanied the regiment to the Philippines and was present at the taking of Manila, remaining in the islands until invalidated home. He resigned his commission in December, 1898, and thereafter recuperated for three months in southern California.

Politically Captain Gadsby is affiliated with the Republican party. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Commercial Club and Board of Trade. Fraternally he is associated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mr. and Mrs. Gadsby have two sons, William B. and Walter M., who were born in India and are at present engaged in business with their father. They have one daughter, Alice, who was born in Colorado.

JOHN MATTHIESEN. The manager and proprietor of the Hotel Zur Rheinpfalz is an exceedingly helpful example of the class of successful men who have evolved much from a childhood absorbed in responsibility and cheerlessness. His present prominence among the hotel men of the country has been reached after much tribulation, and much juggling with adverse circumstances. The fourth oldest of the eight children in the family of John Matthiesen, he was born in Schleswig-Holstein, northern Germany, February 3, 1857, the paternal farm being scarcely large enough to support so large a household. His environment was characterized by all around poverty, and the lad of nine, namesake of his father, had the responsibility of livelihood resting heavily upon his shoulders. Before that he had at intervals attended the district school for one or two months in the winter time, but this was uncertain, as was also everything else but work. The little fellow applied himself to work on farms of the surrounding neighbors,

and the general dreariness of his lot may be imagined when it is known that his last year in his native land brought him in \$6 and a suit of clothes.

With his brother, Thomas, Mr. Matthiesen started for America in 1875, he being at that time eighteen years old. They left Hamburg on the Clapstock, and arrived in New York eighteen days after embarking. They came on to Lyons, Iowa, where John found work on a farm for eighteen months at what seemed to him enormous wages, judged from the standard of Wurtemberg prices. This \$18 per month for eighteen months helped him out considerably, and gave him a great impression of the possibilities of America. With the money above expenses he came to California in 1877, and in San Francisco found employment in an hotel. The next year, in 1878, he made his first trip to Portland on the old Ajax, and there found employment in the old New York hotel. After six months he removed to the farm of Mr. Cooley, Washington county, Ore., where he remained for eighteen months, after which he homesteaded a claim on the Tualatin river, the right to which he afterward sold to his brother. He lived on a farm in Amity for one summer, and then removed to Independence, where he completed his trade as a cook, an occupation in which he had long been interested.

In the spring of 1880, Mr. Matthiesen came back to Portland, entering the employ of Ernest Haus, of the Prescott house, and soon after entered the employ of Henry Rodfurth of the old New York hotel, as chief cook. In 1882 he started in business for himself at the Narrow Gauge hotel at the corner of First and Jefferson streets, where his marriage with Alvina Hoehler occurred in 1883. In the fall of the same year Mr. Matthiesen became chief cook at the Globe hotel, later filling a similar position at the Oregon hotel, still later going to the International hotel. In 1887 this chef with the firmly established reputation started in the hotel business on his own responsibility, and on the corner of Front and Main streets established the Zur Rheinpfalz, which he ran with increasing success until the lease ran out in 1890. Nothing daunted, he gathered together his furnishings and removed to his present location on Front and Madison streets, where he has built up about the largest hotel business in the city, the Zur Rheinpfalz easily ranking with the most elaborate, comfortable and well managed hostleries on the coast. Besides his hotel business Mr. Matthiesen has several interests in Portland, and his faith in the future has been evidenced by the purchase of considerable town real estate.

The first wife of Mr. Matthiesen died in 1895, leaving two children, Edward and William. His second marriage occurred in Portland in 1898, and

was with Meta Winters, who was born in Bremen, Germany, and who is the mother of one child, Walter. Mr. Matthiesen is fraternally associated with the Knights of Pythias and the Sons of Herman, of which latter organization he is past grand president. He is past president of the Eintracht Society, a member of the German Aid Society, and of the Turn Verein. In political affiliations he is a Republican.

HENRY HILL. That good can and does often result from seeming disaster has been exemplified in the life experience of Mr. Hill, who in all probability would never have organized the Oregon Foundry had it not been that his original plans had been thwarted. In 1882, when the new steel mill project was set on foot at Oswego, Ore., he was employed to come to Portland as foreman of the foundry department, but after he arrived here the project was abandoned. Being pleased with the climate and surroundings, he decided to remain here, however, and at once set about to find work at his trade. Subsequently he founded the Oregon Foundry, in partnership with his sons, and in an incredibly short time the business had grown to vast proportions. In 1898 they purchased the Oregon Iron Fence & Foundry Company, thus adding to their large plant, and two years later the company was re-incorporated, with the following officers in charge: Henry Hill, Sr., president; John Hill, vice-president; Miss Sadie Hill, secretary and treasurer, and Henry Hill, Jr., manager. While a specialty is made of machinery, they also manufacture lumber trucks, shaft boxes and grate bars, in fact castings of all kinds can be turned out upon short notice. The plant is admirably located at the corner of Alder and Ninth streets, upon three and one-half lots, and the products of the foundry and machine shop are shipped all over Oregon, California, Idaho, Montana, Washington, British Columbia, and even to Alaska.

Henry Hill, Sr., was born in Staffordshire, England, where he learned the moulder's trade. In April, 1865, he came to America, landing here upon the day that the whole country was bowed with grief over the sad news of the assassination of President Lincoln. The voyage was made in the Great Eastern, this being her first trip across the Atlantic. Settling in Youngstown, Ohio, he became manager of the Brown & Bonnell foundry, which was small and insignificant when he first became identified with it, but which grew to vast proportions in time, and eventually covered several acres of ground. When the South Chicago steel rail mill was built, he was employed to superintend the building of the foundry, but after a time he resigned his position and returned to Youngstown as an employe of the Todd's Iron

works. While in Ohio he had the distinction of making some of the largest castings ever made in the United States, among them being two wheels of thirty-two tons weight, cast in one piece, and though over thirty years old they are still in use. While in Youngstown, Ohio, Mr. Hill cast a chill roll, being the first one cast in that city. Upon leaving Ohio Mr. Hill came to Oregon in 1883, as has been mentioned previously. He is a staunch member of the Baptist Church, which body he has served in the capacity of deacon, and is decided in his opinions in regard to the evils of strong drink. His wife, formerly Miss Sarah A. Oskitch, was also born in Staffordshire, England, and her death occurred in Portland.

Of the eleven children born to this worthy couple seven grew to maturity. Clara, Mrs. Wright, resides in Youngstown, Ohio; George is a moulder in Niles, Ohio, and also has an interest in the Oregon foundry.; Henry, Jr., William, Sadie, John and David, all of whom are interested in the business founded by their father. The three oldest sons were born in England, and the remainder of the family were born in Mahoning county, Ohio. Henry, Jr., first learned the blacksmith's trade and later started in business for himself at the corner of Market and Seventh streets. While engaged at his work he met with a sad accident, his eyes being burned by the borax which he was using in the welding of a piece of iron. This necessitated abandoning the business and he later took a course at the Portland Business College. Subsequently for three years he was in the employ of Snell, Hitcher & Woodward, wholesale druggists, and still later went to San Francisco, where for a time he filled a position as salesman. William Hill first learned the saddler's trade and followed it for a time, but when the foundry company was organized he became interested in it and is now an expert moulder. John and David also have learned the latter trade and are experienced mechanics. The growth and prosperity of the Oregon Foundry is only commensurate with the energy and enterprise of its officials, all of whom are widely known and popular and they well merit the substantial success they have so deservedly achieved.

DANIEL M. KLEMSEN. On coming to Oregon in 1887, Mr. Klemesen was for a time a resident of Portland, where he superintended the millwrighting in the linseed oil works, the first of the kind in the city. For three subsequent years he was engaged as second and head miller in the mills of Rickreall, Polk county. From there he went to the Big Bend country in Washington, and at Ritzville, Adams county, erected

the first flour mill in that county. On the completion of the work he started the plant, but soon sold out and returned to Oregon, where he built a mill at Talmadge, Polk county. On completing that plant he began its active operation, but in 1893 sold out and came to Oregon City, where he was employed as second miller for the Portland Flour Mill Company in the Imperial mill. In 1897 he went to Idaho and took up the milling business with the Weiser Milling Company in Weiser. One year was devoted to the overhauling of the plant, which he also superintended in operation. From there he went to Salubria, Idaho, where he continued the milling business, but also acquired farming interests. On disposing of his property there, in 1901, he returned to Oregon City, where, in May of that year, he opened a grocery and established the business which has since grown to encouraging and gratifying proportions.

A native of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany. D. M. Klemens was born March 10, 1857, and is the third among six children and the only one in America. His parents were P. M. and Catherine (Brandt) Klemens, natives of Schleswig-Holstein, the former the owner of a line of fishing sloops, and councilman in his home town, where he was also a worker in the Lutheran Church. The grandfather, Nicholas P. Klemens, was born in Jutland and was a member of an old Danish family of fishermen. The maternal grandfather, John Brandt, was a farmer by occupation. Prior to the age of fourteen D. M. Klemens attended the schools and gymnasium of his home town. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to the miller's trade in his home place and served for three years, after which he traveled as a journeyman through the different provinces of Germany as well as in Switzerland. On his return home he entered the Eighty-ninth Regular Grenadiers of the German army and served for three years, after which he resumed journeyman work for another three years.

After his arrival in America in 1883 Mr. Klemens settled in Clinton, Iowa, where he followed the milling business. Two years later he went to Minnesota, where he was employed as a miller at Newburgh and Preston. In 1887 he came to Oregon, where much of the time since he has made his home. His marriage, in Clinton, Iowa, united him with Lena Petersen, who was born in Schleswig-Holstein, and by whom he had four children, Louise, Alfred, Minnie and George. Fraternal Mr. Klemens is connected with Salubria Lodge No. 27, I. O. O. F., the Encampment at Oregon City, and the Woodmen of the World. He is a believer in socialistic doctrines and has forceful and decided opinions concerning labor and capital and other questions that disturb our body politic. In 1902 he was a candidate for

sheriff. Like many of his countrymen, he is a Lutheran in religious preference and adheres to the doctrines of that church.

JAMES T. McCULLOCH. In formulating his success as a farmer in Multnomah county, James T. McCulloch has met with the usual number of discouragements and failures, but has been rewarded with a little more than ordinary success. His farm of eighty acres, which was heavily timbered, was purchased soon after coming to Oregon in 1870, and in the meantime he has established a well-merited reputation for thrift, economy and excellent management, fifty acres now being under cultivation.

In Cooper county, Mo., where he was born August 19, 1838, Mr. McCulloch was reared on his father's farm, and educated in the nearby district schools. Until 1864 he contributed his share towards the support of the family, and in that year he determined to seek his fortune in the much talked of western country. With ox-teams and wagons he journeyed to Virginia City, near which he engaged in placer mining and prospecting for about three years, experiencing the various successes and failures which visit the average seeker after mining riches. For the following three years he engaged in independent farming, and at the expiration of that time, in 1870, purchased the farm upon which he has since engaged in general farming and stock-raising.

To his success as a farmer Mr. McCulloch wisely attributes the encouragement of his wife, who was formerly Annie Elliott, a native of Cooper county, Mo., whom he married in 1864. Of this union there were born six children, of whom three are living: James W., a resident of East Portland; Andrew H., a resident of Easton, Ohio; and Laura, wife of C. J. Sunderland. In politics a Prohibitionist, Mr. McCulloch has never taken an active part in the undertakings of his party, although he is public spirited and inclined to promote all efforts at improvement. He is a member of the Christian Church, and is fraternally connected with the Masons.

BURT WEST. A half interest in the eight hundred acre farm taken up and improved by that admirable pioneer, W. W. West (a complete record of whose life may be found in the sketch of Harry West), is owned by his son, Burt West, at present conducting large general farming and dairying enterprises half a mile north of Scappoose.

From an educational standpoint Mr. West has been favored above the average farm reared youth, for he not only completed the advantages of the district schools, but nearly finished the



P. J. Ridings

course at the normal school at Monmouth, Ore. Undoubtedly he would have devoted even more time to the acquisition of knowledge had not the death of his father necessitated his assumption of a portion of the home duties. Shortly after the death of his mother, he was united in marriage with Hazeltine Mullins, February 6, 1901, and at once settled on the old place, where he has since been so successful in his many-sided undertakings. He raises a high grade of Jersey cows, milks about forty-five to supply the needs of his dairy, and devotes a considerable portion of his land to general farming. He is practical and energetic, and keeps abreast of the times in all matters pertaining to agricultural pursuits. About two hundred acres of his land is under cultivation.

Mr. West is a Republican, as was also his father, and as are his brothers, but so far he has evidenced no disposition to enter the arena of political preferment. He is a member of the Artisans, and is prominent socially. Mr. and Mrs. West have one daughter, Rhoda Gertrude.

PETER J. RIDINGS, merchant of Marquam, was born in Randolph county, Mo., December 4, 1839, and comes of New England Puritan stock. His family was first established in America by his paternal grandfather, who sought a new home and broader opportunities in the colonies then owned by his mother country of England. Near Winchester, Frederick county, Va., he built and operated a woolen mill for several years, and later moved to the southeast end of the county, where he built another woolen mill, operating in connection therewith a saw and grist mill for many years. In the grandfather's family were eleven sons and one daughter. In the Shenandoah valley, Va., P. F. Ridings, the father of Peter J., was born in 1816. The father combined the occupations of wagonmaker, cabinetmaker and farmer during his entire life, and, equipped with these various means of livelihood, settled in Missouri as early as 1838. As may well be imagined, the state, or rather territory, was in a wild and primitive condition, yet here this courageous pioneer made his home, grew up with the district, and reared a family of children. His wife, Mary J. (Larick) Ridings, was born in the Shenandoah valley and knew her husband as a child.

At the age of eighteen Peter J. Ridings left the Missouri farm where he had been practically reared, and set out for the Pike's Peak gold mining district. After a month in the mines he came on to California with ox-teams, and at Georgetown engaged in mining with indifferent success. Convinced that his forte did not lay in getting riches out of the earth, he boarded the Brother Jonathan in 1860, and after landing at Portland

went to Pierce City, eastern Oregon, where he worked in the mines for a year. Still unsuccessful, he returned to Portland and engaged in the wood business, being thus employed until 1867. He then located at Glad Tidings, three and a half miles from Marquam, and bought six hundred acres of land, upon which he engaged in general farming. He had much to do with the development of his locality, was one of the most prominent and influential men thereabouts, and was quite at the head of all efforts to improve general conditions. For twenty-one years he was the honored postmaster of Glad Tidings, a position not held at the present time, although the little settlement continues to be his home.

In 1886 Mr. Ridings started a general merchandise business in Marquam, and during ten years controlled the Grange store. He finally bought out the store, since which time himself and son have catered to the necessities of a constantly increasing trade. In 1865 Mr. Ridings married Caroline Jones, who was born near St. Joseph, Mo., in 1841, and who is the mother of ten children: Frank J. resides in Marquam; Mrs. Mary B. Scurvin is a resident of Spokane, Wash.; D. G. lives in Marysville, Mont.; Annie E.; John A.; Thomas O.; Carrie; Roy R.; Kate L.; and Onah are all at home with the exception of Thomas, who lives on an adjoining farm. Mr. Ridings is a Democrat, and has taken great interest in promoting the principles of his party in Clackamas county. Among the offices which he has creditably maintained may be mentioned that of supervisor and school trustee. He is a member of the Grange of Marquam, and is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church of Glad Tidings, of which he is a steward.

R. S. HATTAN. The administration of R. S. Hattan as sheriff of Columbia county is being well received throughout, he being one of the most capable and understanding of the men who have filled this important responsibility. Mr. Hattan was born in Marshall county, Ill., November 8, 1860, and during the first eleven years of his life was reared on the paternal farm near Pattonsburg. The father, with his wife and five children, removed to Kansas in 1871, in which state R. S. was educated in the public schools, his foundation being supplemented by a two years' scientific course at the Fort Scott normal school. Having qualified as a teacher at the age of twenty-one, he thereafter engaged in educational work during the rest of his stay in the state of Kansas.

In 1889 Mr. Hattan was united in marriage with Geraldine Overturf, a native of Ohio, and from this union six children have been born, the order of their birth being as follows: Bessie, Lloyd, Searle, Virgil, Goldie and Ella. Imme-

diately after his marriage Mr. Hattan brought his wife to Columbia county, where he taught school until his appointment as deputy sheriff in 1896, on the Democratic ticket. At the expiration of his term in 1900 he was duly elected sheriff of Columbia county, and was re-elected in June of 1902. Mr. Hattan possesses the requisite qualifications for his trying position, his keen knowledge of human nature in all its workings, his pronounced tact, oft evinced humanitarian tendencies, and his ability to see fairly all sides of a given question, materially aiding him in adjusting satisfactorily and amicably the many perplexing complications which find their way into the sheriff's office.

ROBERT HATTON. The Portland Rolling Mills are fortunate in having as their night foreman one who is thoroughly conversant with the business in every detail. Some credit for this is perhaps due to an inherited taste for the business, for his father before him was thoroughly rooted and grounded in the calling, and in his native land, Wales, followed the business for a time. In 1848 he went to France as manager for a mill and subsequently to St. Petersburg in the same capacity. Francis Hatton, the father, was an Englishman, his birth occurring in Shropshire, and he died in Durham. Thomas Hatton, the grandfather, was also born in Shropshire. He was an inspector of coal mines in his native land, and later went to Tredegar, Wales, in the same capacity. The mother of Robert Hatton was Elizabeth Morgan, who was born in Gloucestershire, England, and whose death occurred in Durham. She was a daughter of Isaac Morgan, also a native of Gloucestershire, where he was a farmer.

Of the eight children born to Francis and Elizabeth (Morgan) Hatton, Robert was the youngest, his birth occurring in Dowlais, Glamorganshire, South Wales, October 17, 1853. His early childhood was spent in England, but from 1862 until 1865 he attended school in St. Petersburg, Russia, and later in Darlington, England. At the age of fifteen years his school days were over, for at that age he was apprenticed by his father to learn the trade of roll turner in West Hartlepool. After a three years' apprenticeship, in 1871 he emigrated to America and entered the employ of Chisholm & Co., in Chicago, Ill. His brother-in-law, William Lucas, was foreman of the roll turners there and the young apprentice was under his care and training for the following three years, when he went to Cleveland, Ohio, remaining there six months. About this time he made a short visit to his native land, returning in the fall of 1873 and going at once to San Francisco, where he was employed as roller in

the Pacific Rolling Mills. It was not long before his managerial ability became known and he was made foreman, his services being rewarded from time to time by advancement until the mill closed down in May, 1898. Coming to Portland, in October 1899, he entered upon the duties of chief roller and night foreman, and up to the present time has filled the position in a creditable manner and his services are thoroughly appreciated. When it is remembered that he has been interested in this same line of endeavor since 1868 it goes without saying that he is thoroughly acquainted with every detail of the business and well adapted for his position as foreman. His oldest brother, Thomas, from 1870 to 1885, was manager of the Pacific Rolling Mills in San Francisco, and his brother Francis was a professor of music.

Mr. Hatton takes an interest in fraternal matters, as is witnessed by his membership in the Woodmen of the World and the British Benevolent Association. As a member of the Methodist Church he aids all projects which will redound to the glory of Him whom they serve or in any way assist his less fortunate fellowmen. In political affairs he gives his support to the Republican party.

CHARLES B. HAND. A biography should be written for the sake of its lesson, that men everywhere may place themselves in contact with facts and affairs, and build themselves up to and into a life of excellence, not in any sphere, but in their own rightful place, where they may keep and augment their individuality. To record in some respects the details of such a life is purposed in the following history of Charles B. Hand, who as president and manager of the Hand Manufacturing Company of Oregon for eleven years has had a remarkable influence in building up the commercial interests of Portland. About 1887 Mr. Hand first became interested in the planing mill business at the corner of Twenty-second and Thurman streets, where he began with only one machine, but the plant grew with wonderful rapidity, and at the end of one year twelve machines were in running order. The second year he added many labor saving devices and employed forty men to carry on the work. Having outgrown the old quarters, in 1892 he built the present mill at the corner of Nineteenth and Vaughn streets, 75x200 feet in size, and three stories in height. In addition to the mill there are two large warehouses, several lumber sheds, besides barns and dry kilns, the whole covering one and one-half blocks of land. The company manufactured hardwood lumber of all kinds, which was shipped from all parts of the world. In a recent shipment from Manila among

other woods were marabow, white serrah, the latter a specie of the California laurel, and runqus, a specie of rosewood. The demand for the products of the mill was widespread, and besides shipping to all parts of the United States, Mexico, Alaska and British Columbia, a shipment of material for the construction of a new depot in Siberia was made recently. The manufacture of saddle trees is also a feature of some importance among the products of the company and a large shipment of this commodity has been made to Japan. Twenty-four cars for the city railroad company have recently been built, and they are conceded by all to be the finest cars to be found in Portland. In the manufacture of bank and bar fixtures they have no equal and have built up a large business in this line alone. Mr. Hand is a man of great ability and much originality and has invented many devices for saving labor, among them being a patent boring machine. He has also patented a sliding blind. The plant of the Hand Manufacturing Company is thoroughly equipped in every way, from their immense saw mills, where they manufacture from the stumpage, to the finest piece of workmanship turned out, and they employ from fifty to one hundred hands. In May Mr. Hand severed his connection with the company, although the style of the firm is still the Hand Manufacturing Company.

The great-grandfather of Charles B. Hand came from England to America and first settled in Connecticut, but later went to New York, and died in Otsego county, that state. While residing in Connecticut his son, Charles, was born. The grandfather also moved to Otsego county, where he became a farmer and blacksmith. Lansing Hand, the father, was a native of the latter county, but he later followed farming in Steuben county. He was a man of some influence in his community, and at one time served as county supervisor. His death occurred in Steuben county. The mother, Julia Ann Alger, was also born in Otsego county, the daughter of Stoughton A. Alger, who was of Welsh descent. Ten children were born to Lansing and Julia Ann (Alger) Hand, all of whom were sons with one exception. The youngest son, Edwin L., is in Portland, and George is a resident of Idaho. Charles B. was the fourth from the youngest in this large family, and when he was only six years old he was deprived of the loving care of his mother. He was born August 16, 1859, in Addison Hill, Steuben county, N. Y., and received his education in the little red school house in the vicinity of his home. Until twelve years of age he alternated attendance at school with assisting in the duties that fall to the lot of a farmer's son, and at twelve years of age started out to begin life on his own account. After working in a sash and

door factory near his home for two years he went to Williamsport, Pa., and in a planing mill there learned the business from the ground up, becoming thoroughly skilled in every feature of the plant. He was also very fortunate in gaining an insight into drafting which has since been of great benefit to him.

Having heard of the wonderful possibilities of the west, Mr. Hand went to San Francisco in 1876, going by boat to the sound. At Point Ludlow he obtained work in the Point Ludlow Mills, and subsequently became foreman of the planing department, holding the position until his removal to Victoria, British Columbia, two years later. He also worked in the same capacity there for two years, and finally, in 1880, came to Portland, his first position being with Nicholi Brothers. It was not long before his ability as a manager was recognized and he was soon advanced to be foreman of the mill, holding this position until 1887. This was an important epoch in the career of his life, as it marks his marriage with Miss Nellie E. Hammond, a native of Steuben county, N. Y. The ceremony was performed in Farmington, Pa. Two children were born of this marriage, Arthur A., who is thirteen years old, and Grace L., ten years of age. After his marriage Mr. Hand returned to Portland, and began in the planing mill business on his own account, as has been stated previously, and has met with success far beyond his expectations. Fraternally he is a Mason, being initiated into the order at Woodhull, N. Y. Although he refuses to hold any office, Mr. Hand always manifests a great interest in the public welfare and may be counted upon to bear his part in every worthy measure which is being promulgated in the locality. Politically he gives his influence in behalf of the candidates of the Republican party.

JAMES MONROE MARK. The master mechanic of the Portland General Electric Company at Oregon City is of eastern birth and lineage. His father, Col. John Miller Mark, who was born in Lebanon county, Pa., followed the occupation of a butcher in Lebanon until his retirement. During the Civil war he enlisted as a captain, but later served as colonel of the Ninety-third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Company D. While taking part in the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, he was wounded in the right arm, and in other engagements also received several wounds. After a service of four years he was honorably discharged and returned to his home with a record of which he and his might well be proud. In later years he was called upon to fill various positions of importance, including those of county treasurer and

county commissioner, and in addition, for twelve years he was United States storekeeper and gauger. Fraternally he was connected with the Masons and in politics affiliated with the Republicans. His father, George, was a farmer of Pennsylvania and lived to be eighty years old.

By the marriage of Col. John Miller Mark to Catherine Zimm, daughter of John Zimm, a farmer and miller, there were born six sons, all but one of whom is now living. The oldest son, P. G., was a soldier in the Ninety-third Pennsylvania Infantry, and during his four years of service rose from the ranks to be major of his regiment. Later he took up the study of law and for years was a leading attorney in Lebanon. Another son, Milton H., is vice-president of the Denver Live Stock Company. John died in Pueblo, Colo., being accidentally killed while out hunting. Cyrus, who for eighteen years was deputy postmaster at Pueblo, Colo., is now a coal merchant in that city. Charles is the editor of a paper at Grangeville, Idaho. The fifth among the sons, James Monroe, was born in Lebanon, Pa., August 27, 1857, and passed the years of youth in his home county, meantime attending the grammar and high schools. At the age of sixteen he began an apprenticeship to the machinist's trade with the Lebanon Manufacturing Company, remaining with them for three years. At the expiration of his time he took up journeyman work and visited different states, working in the employ of the company under which he had learned his trade. A specialty was made of erecting engines, and many that he put up are still standing and doing good service in their several localities. After twelve years of this work he entered the Wenner machine works at Lebanon, in whose employ he still continued erecting engines and furnaces.

The cause of Mr. Mark's first visit to Oregon, which occurred in 1886, was in order to erect the furnace and blowing engine of the Oswego plant, and on the completion of the work he was retained in charge as master mechanic, holding the position for five years, until the works were closed down. Immediately afterward he accepted a position at Oregon City with the Portland General Electric Company as master mechanic, having charge of the starting of the new works and aiding in the erection of the plant. Since then he has discharged all the duties attendant upon the position of master mechanic, in which capacity he has proved himself to be an expert workman and thorough mechanic. While living in Lebanon, Pa., he married Amanda R. Uhler, who was born and reared in that city. The family of which she is a member was one of the first to settle in Lebanon and her grandfather erected all of the old stone churches that still are used in that city. In the family of Mr.

Mark there are two daughters, May and Kate. In religious views he is of the Reformed faith, but, there being no denomination of that faith in Oregon City, he finds a church home with the Congregationalists. Politically he is a pronounced Republican. In fraternal relations he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Woodmen of the World.

WILLIAM STUWE. The country home owned and occupied by Mr. Stuwe is among the most attractive in the entire county of Clackamas and lies near the village of Needy. Hither came the present owner in 1888 and bought one hundred and forty-five acres, a large part of which had been cleared. Under his energetic supervision and personal care the place has been transformed into one of the most beautiful in the locality, being improved with substantial barns and a residence that has few superiors for exterior beauty and interior furnishings in all that neighborhood. Ten acres of the land are devoted to hops, which industry is enhanced in value by the presence on the place of a large drier and storage house where the hops are placed when in readiness for the market. One hundred and twenty-five acres are under cultivation and twenty acres are used for the pasturage of his cattle and horses. All general farm products are raised here, the owner reaping a desirable addition to his income from their sale in the markets.

In Westfallen, Germany, William Stuwe was born February 22, 1842, being a son of William Stuwe, Sr., who brought a part of the family to the United States in 1854 and settled at Galveston, Tex., later buying a farm six miles west of that city on the island of the same name. The place was small, comprising only ten acres, and was utilized in the raising of vegetables for the Galveston market. On this place he died at the age of fifty-nine years. His wife had died in Germany, leaving three daughters and a son, of whom William, Jr., was the third. He had few advantages as a boy and attended school only for a brief period. In 1856 he joined his father in Texas and aided him in the cultivation of their market garden. After the death of his father he sold the place and then spent two years in Galveston, coming from there to Oregon in 1888 and buying the land which he still owns and cultivates.

Before leaving Texas, Mr. Stuwe married Christine Schaffer, a native of Germany. Her father, who was born at Hanover in 1825, came to the United States in 1870 and settled on a farm in Texas. More recently he has removed to Oregon, where he makes his home with his daughter, Mrs. Stuwe. In the family of Mr.



Wm Laughlin

and Mrs. Stuve there are eight children, namely: William, who is married and assists in the cultivation of the home farm; Anst and Fritz, who are in eastern Oregon; Albert, Christine, John, August and Hammond, all of whom are at home. The family are associated with the Lutheran congregation and Mr. Stuve is a contributor to the support of this church. Among the local workers in the Republican party he is active and prominent, and has aided his party in every way possible. Educational affairs come in for a share of his time and thought and his service as school director was helpful to the best interests of the schools of the neighborhood.

WILLIAM LAUGHLIN. One of the large land owners of Yamhill county is William Laughlin, the possessor of nine hundred acres of land devoted principally to stock-raising interests. Mr. Laughlin, who feels a just pride in his Revolutionary ancestry, and in forefathers who accomplished largely and substantially, was born in Lincoln county, Mo., October 13, 1830. His grandfather was James, and his father, Samuel, the latter being especially worthy of mention as comprising one of the largest bands that crossed the plains in 1847.

William Laughlin was educated in Missouri and Yamhill county, Ore., and when eighteen years old left the farm upon which his father had settled and tried his luck in the mines near Stockton, Cal. From the fact that he spent over two years in the mines argues that he must have been reasonably successful, and that from May, 1849, until August, 1851, he succeeded in appropriating to his own use a fair share of the hidden treasure of the earth. From the mines he went to San Francisco and thence embarked for Portland, arriving at length on the old homestead in Yamhill county. In 1853 he took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres east of North Yamhill, where he farmed and raised stock for four years, and then traded for a farm of two hundred acres upon which he lived and prospered until October 8, 1892. He then settled on his present farm of one hundred and ninety-four acres, which, however, he had purchased in 1886. To this has been added by more recent purchase, so that at present Mr. Laughlin owns about nine hundred acres, being one of the very large operators of this county.

April 3, 1857, Mr. Laughlin was united in marriage with Phebe Roberts, born in Tippecanoe county, Ind., October 8, 1839, and of this union there were born sixteen children, twelve of whom are living: Bedford H. is a resident of Forest Grove; Charles lives in Alaska; George also is in Alaska; Abram is a farmer in Yamhill county; Mrs. Mary Tate lives in Seattle, Wash.; William lives near Yamhill; Samuel is cashier of the

North Yamhill Bank; Benjamin lives in the state of Washington; Alice is living at home; Leona lives in Washington; Mrs. Delia Richardson lives in Goldendale, Wash., and Crystal lives with her parents. Like all the members of his widely diffused family Mr. Laughlin is a staunch adherent of the Republican party, and among the offices maintained by him with credit may be mentioned that of road supervisor and school director. He is a liberal minded, progressive member of the community, and as an agriculturist is both practical and successful.

BEDFORD H. LAUGHLIN of Forest Grove, is a native son of Oregon, and was born on his father's farm in Yamhill county, February 4, 1858. His parents, William and Phebe (Roberts) Laughlin, are natives respectively of Missouri and Indiana, and his grandfather, Samuel, was born in the state of North Carolina. The latter removed from North Carolina to Missouri in the '20s and in 1847 crossed the plains with ox teams, locating on the claim in Yamhill county where the remainder of his life was spent. His son, William, was reared principally in Missouri, and was seventeen years of age when the memorable trip was undertaken, and he in time took up three hundred and twenty acres in North Yamhill, Yamhill county, to which he has since added another large farm. He served with distinction in the Yakima Indian war of 1855-56, and has in many other ways shown his deep interest in the affairs of his native state. At present he is living on his well improved property two miles west of North Yamhill, managing both of his farms with an abundant degree of success. His wife is a daughter of Henry Roberts, who removed at an early day from Pennsylvania to Indiana, and who crossed the plains in 1848, his daughter being at that time seven years of age. Sixteen children were born to William and Phebe Laughlin, and of these twelve are still living, Bedford H. being the oldest of the family.

After completing his education at the district schools and Tualatin Academy, Mr. Laughlin engaged in business for a year in Forest Grove, and then turned his attention to mining for several years. At present he is one of the best informed men in the county on mining affairs in general, he having experienced all the ups and downs which harass the soul and delight the heart of searchers after golden fortunes. 1883 found him in the Cœur d'Alene district during the excitement, after which he went up into British Columbia, and in all worked in the mines and at prospecting for five years. During that time he spent a couple of winters in Forest Grove, and after finishing in the mines engaged in railroading with the Northern Pacific and the Oregon Railroad &

Navigation Company, principally in the freight department.

In 1896 Mr. Laughlin renewed his association with mining, going to the extreme north to Cook's Inlet, Alaska. After spending the winter in Juneau he availed himself of the promising conditions in the Klondike and started over the Chilkoot Pass in March, 1897. Going down the Yukon, he took up a claim on American gulch, tributary to Bonanza creek, and in this enterprise was seconded by two comrades who also took up claims in the same neighborhood. The men worked faithfully for three years, and realized considerable success, although not sufficient to wish to devote the remainder of their lives to mining. Mr. Laughlin spent the winter of 1900-01 in North Yamhill, and in the spring of 1901 tried his luck in the Copper River country. Returning to this town that fall he bought a livery business which he built up and enlarged, and conducted a general livery and transfer business until he disposed of the same in March, 1903. Mr. Laughlin was united in marriage in Forest Grove June 18, 1902, with Nora E. Johnson, a native of Yamhill county, Ore., and a daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Gallee. Mr. Laughlin was made a Mason in Washington, and was identified with Palouse Lodge No. 46, until his transfer to Holbrook Lodge No. 30, of Forest Grove. He is a member of the Republican party, but has never taken an active interest in local affairs, or been willing to serve his party officially. He is a progressive, particularly well informed, and adaptive citizen, and his life has been prolific of great good will and esteem on the part of his fellow townsmen.

JOHN MILNE. The name of John Milne is associated with all that is substantial and of good report in the northwest. Certain undertakings in his career have been pioneer, distinctive and inaugural, and his services are of such a nature that they belong rather to the state of Oregon than to his home town of Hillsboro. When he came here to start an oatmeal mill in 1870 he found the finest oats he had ever seen, and in spite of deterring obstacles and discouragements managed to manufacture the first oatmeal in the state, and has since turned out millions of dollars worth of this healthful cereal. His industry and farsightedness have resulted in the accumulation of extensive grain lands, fine blooded cattle, horses, hogs and sheep, besides mill, business, and residence property, elevators and warehouses. With this success, which is worthy of the great state in which he lives, has been established a reputation for rugged honesty and moral worth as enviable as it is rare and admirable.

The personal traits of character which have been important factors in the life of Mr. Milne are undoubtedly inherited from an ancestry associated with the Scotch persecutions and early Pilgrim days in Massachusetts. The ancestors are authentically traced back to the sixteenth century, when one of the family suffered the ignominy of being burned at the stake in intolerant Scotland. The Milne home was henceforth abandoned by its old time tenants, who fled to America for greater religious liberty. Later members returned to the land of their forefathers, for the great-grandfather, grandfather, and the father of John Milne, all of whom bore the name of James, were born in Scotland, and he himself was born at Banffshire, Scotland, May 24, 1832. His mother, Jane (Adam) Milne, was also a native of Scotland, and had eleven children, eight sons and three daughters, ten of whom attained maturity, and five of whom are living, John Milne being the second oldest.

Until seventeen years of age John Milne lived on the paternal Scotch farm, and was then apprenticed to a miller at Elgin, Scotland, but after serving three of the required seven years was obliged to abandon the work owing to ill health. He forthwith began an apprenticeship of seven years in the New Mill Iron Works at Murrayshire, Scotland, and after completing his trade was superintendent of the machine shop in a manufacturing plant in Elgin for five years. Upon emigrating to America in 1857, he located at Ingersoll, Ontario, and for a time further studied at his trade, afterward assuming charge of a mill for eight years. In 1868 he sailed from New York for New Zealand, and from there went to Melbourne, Australia, and later to Tasmania, where he engaged in the milling business for eighteen months. Business proved very satisfactory in this remote locality, yet Mr. Milne determined that the opportunities were limited compared with those in America, and he therefore returned and landed in San Francisco in 1870.

It was the intention of Mr. Milne to start a milling enterprise in California, but not finding what he wanted, he came to Oregon the following year, and has since made this state his home. At the time Portland was a town of less than ten thousand inhabitants, and with only four wholesale houses. As may be imagined, the owners thereof discouraged him in his efforts to establish a mill, but he was persistent and based his chief encouragement upon the excellent quality of the grain raised in the state. It took six months to get the machinery together, and Mr. Milne himself made everything with his own hands but the burrs. He began building the Hillsboro mill in 1870, and the same year was able to manufacture oatmeal, the first cereal to

be manufactured north of San Francisco. The business grew apace, and larger machinery became imperative to meet the increasing demand. The new machinery was brought from Scotland, and a year was required in which to have the order filled. After that there was an almost unparalleled increase in the trade, and soon cars were required for shipment, and elevators and warehouses for storage. At the time of putting in the Scotch machinery, Mr. Milne also put in machinery for manufacturing flour, and fifteen years ago established the roller mill process. Since 1898 he has discontinued the manufacture of oatmeal, and devoted his mills entirely to flour, of which the Hillsboro brand has the largest sale.

Two farms owned by Mr. Milne, and located respectively two and a half and five miles from Hillsboro, comprise sixteen hundred acres, and are utilized for extensive grain operations, and for the breeding of fine blooded stock. It is a well known fact that some of the finest draft horses in Oregon have come from these farms, and not only Clydesdales, but other breeds of horses, Jersey cattle, Cotswold-Shropshire sheep, comprising the finest mixture next to Reno; Berkshire and Poland-China hogs, are among the valuable possessions of these model ranches. Mr. Milne is extensively engaged in buying and shipping grain, for the accommodation of which he owns large elevators and warehouses along the railroads. He is a Republican in political affiliation, and has been councilman from time to time for several years. As a Presbyterian he was one of the organizers and builders of the church at Tualatin Plains and has been a trustee of the same for many years.

In Portland, in 1878, Mr. Milne married Margaret Linklater, a native of the Orkney Islands, off the northern coast of Scotland. Mrs. Milne died in January, 1901. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Milne, John, Jr., Jacob and Elizabeth. Since coming to America Mr. Milne has twice returned to Scotland, in 1867, while living in Canada, and in 1888, while at the height of his success in Oregon.

SAMUEL W. SIMMONS, deputy sheriff, road supervisor and large land owner of Multnomah county, is a typical westerner, and was born at Fisher's Landing, Wash., September 8, 1855. William Simmons, the father of Samuel W., was born in Virginia, and subsequently engaged in farming in the east for many years. During 1850 he brought his family across the plains, and settled at Fisher's Landing, which continued to be his home for many years.

The education of Samuel W. Simmons was acquired in the public school of Fisher's Land-

ing, and this educational institution consisted of a log house with inadequate furnishing and extremely crude opportunities for knowledge getting. The little school was situated two miles from the Simmons farm, and this walk was best appreciated during the spring, after the extremely cold winter, and its accompanying bad roads. In 1874 Mr. Simmons came to this side of the river in Oregon, renting land for farming purposes, and with the earnings of this venture was enabled to purchase his present farm of two hundred and seventy acres, most of which has in the meantime been cleared of its timber growth. For years he conducted a model and extensive dairying business, but latterly has utilized his property for breaking and boarding horses, of which animals he possesses an extended knowledge.

In 1878 Mr. Simmons was united in marriage with Eva J. Force, daughter of George W. Force, one of the early Oregon pioneers. To Mr. and Mrs. Simmons have been born five children, the order of their birth being as follows: George W., Hubert S., Burton W., Norman J. and Henry R. Mr. Simmons is a staunch Republican, and his ability has been recognized by his party in many ways. As road supervisor and deputy sheriff he is working for the best interests of the community which has honored him with its votes. He is progressive and enterprising, and has many friends and few enemies.

BENJAMIN F. SNUFFIN. Much of the life of Benjamin F. Snuffin has been passed among pioneer conditions, his birth even happening on a farm among the unsettled, woody part of Champaign county, Ohio, March 4, 1830. The somewhat remote little log school house, conducted on the subscription plan, supplied whatever of education his arduous home duties permitted, and he remained in this gradually developing section until eighteen years of age. His first venture from home found him in Andrew county, Mo., where he remained until the spring of 1851, engaged in general farming for the surrounding agriculturists.

When the gold craze was at its height in 1851, Mr. Snuffin joined a caravan bound for the Pacific coast, there being about twenty teams in the party, each containing three or four oxen. At the expiration of six months the dangers and deprivations of the overland trail had been circumvented and Mr. Snuffin thereafter engaged in mining and prospecting on the Rogue river for about seven months. A later undertaking was conducting a saw-mill on the Clackamas river for about fifteen years, which he had previously been interested in. This enterprise was disposed of in 1872, in order that the owner

might investigate the prospects in Mendocino county, Cal. Not content with the outlook, he came to Mount Tabor, Ore., the following year and bought forty acres of partially timbered land, upon which the street car terminus is now located. After four years Mr. Snuffin sold this land and removed to East Portland, where he engaged in teaming for three years, and then bought his present place of eight acres. He has since been interested in fruit raising, the profits of which have enabled him to invest in more city and county property, among which is the Stephens addition and five residences.

The marriage of Mr. Snuffin and Mary A. Pierce occurred in 1862, and of this union there have been born six children, viz.: William, Frank, Walter, James, Fred and Sadie. Mr. Snuffin is a man of sterling integrity, and his years in Oregon have been prolific of large worldly returns and unquestioned confidence on the part of all who know him. To his credit is valorous service for six months during the Indian war of 1856, and a continuous interest in all that has pertained to the upbuilding of the county and state of his adoption.

JAMES E. MARQUAM is one of the representative sons of Oregon, his birth having occurred in this state June 12, 1850, a half mile east of the town which bears the family name. His father, Alfred Marquam, was born in Kentucky and there engaged in the manufacture of chairs and also followed the painter's trade. Attracted by the opportunities of the great northwest, he made his way with an ox-team across the plains to Oregon, in the year 1845, traveling by way of the Meeks cutoff. The journey was a difficult one, for there had been little travel prior to that time and it required no little courage to face the hardships and difficulties incident to a trip across the plains and through the mountain fastnesses. He started in the spring and after several months spent upon the way reached his destination and secured a donation land claim of six hundred and forty acres. He built the first house and the first store in the town that now bears his name and was also the first postmaster here. He aided materially in the development and upbuilding of this portion of the state and the town of Marquam now stands as a monument to his work and to his memory. He was an advocate of the Republican party and had no little influence throughout Oregon not only in political circles, but as a representative of business interests and of the pioneer development of the state. He passed away at the age of sixty-two years, while his wife, who bore the maiden name of Olive W. Furbage, was also a native of Kentucky and likewise died in Oregon.

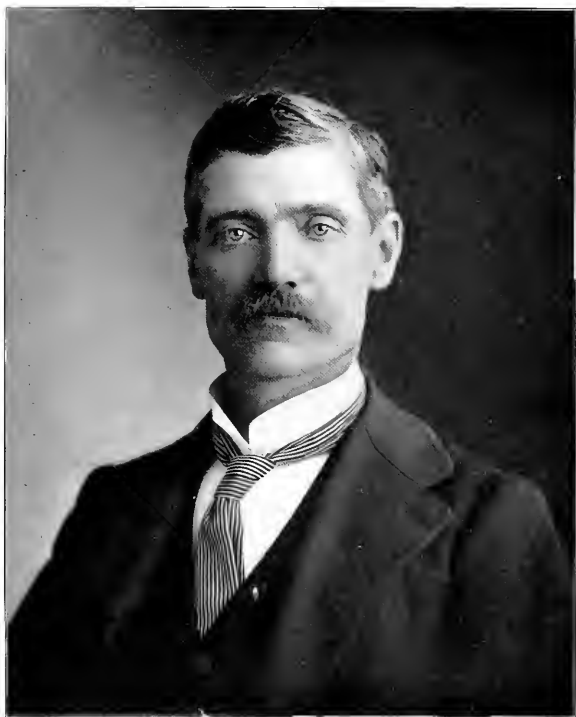
Reared under the parental roof James E. Marquam assisted his father during the period of his boyhood. He was the fifth in a family of eleven children and to the common school system of the state he was indebted for the educational privileges he enjoyed. At the age of eighteen years he rented his father's land and began farming on his own account, which pursuit he followed upon the old homestead for ten years. During that period, with the capital he had gained through his labors he purchased one hundred and seven acres of land in the brush and with characteristic energy he began its development and cultivation. The most of his life, however, he has rented land and has thus carried on farm work which has brought him a fair return.

Mr. Marquam was united in marriage in the town of Marquam to Miss Mary Ross, a native of Oregon and a daughter of Thomas Ross, who was a carpenter and farmer. He made the journey with ox-teams across the plains to the northwest in the year 1850 and secured a government land claim in Clackamas county. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Marquam: James C.; Homer A.; William G., deceased; Thomas C.; Jewell and Iress. James C. now conducts a general merchandise store at Marquam and is also serving as postmaster, having been appointed to the position August 8, 1900.

Mr. Marquam is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees and also belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. In his political views he is an earnest Republican, doing everything in his power to promote the success of the party, and for one term he served as road supervisor and for one term as school director. He is a representative of one of the oldest families of this portion of the state and as far as possible he has carried on the work of improvement and progress which was instituted by his father in pioneer times.

THOMAS V. SLUMAN, proprietor of the Mount Tabor Nursery, and one of the best known of the Canadian-Americans who have settled in Multnomah county, was born in Kingston, Canada, June 20, 1852, and received his first impressions of life and work on his father's farm. His boyhood days were favored with better educational advantages than fall to the lot of the average farm-reared youth, his preliminary training being supplemented by a course of study in the high school, and later attendance at the Kingston Military Academy, from which latter institution he received a second-grade certificate.

The business career of Mr. Sluman was inaugurated in his twenty-first year, when he learned cheese making in New York state, and



H. West

thereafter returned to the paternal farm in Canada, where he conducted his father's dairy of seventy cows and made cheese on a comparatively large scale. In 1876 he disposed of his home interests and located in Brookfield, Mo., and after engaging in farming for a summer started a nursery at Eureka, Kans., which was maintained with a partner for three years. The winter of 1883 was spent at Pueblo, Colo., and upon coming to East Portland, June 9, 1883, he was variously engaged for about two months. An opportunity for advancement was found in selling nursery stock, for which he rented land, and continued thus for two years. In 1885 he purchased his present farm of nine acres, all of which was originally under heavy timber, and necessitated the usual arduous effort for its clearance. As spaces were denuded of their original growth, nursery stock was set out, and flourished in the almost primeval fertility of the soil. In addition to his nursery stock Mr. Sluman raises a few small fruits for market. In all he owns eleven acres, having purchased two additional acres of land.

As proof of his faith in the continued prosperity by which he is surrounded he has invested in town property to a considerable extent, and owns, besides other lots, number one hundred and forty, one hundred and fifty, and number nine on Tabor Heights.

In 1882 Mr. Sluman was united in marriage with Melissa Firestone, a native of Missouri, and of this union have been born two children, Rufus and Olive, living at home. Mr. Sluman is a Republican in politics, and with his wife is an active member of the Baptist Church. A deacon in the church, he has also served as treasurer, having filled the latter position for about four years. Mr. Sluman is a man of unquestioned integrity, and the management of his nursery and general business indicates ability of a high order.

HARRY WEST, one of the most successful farmers and dairymen of Columbia county, was born in Portage county, Wis., August 3, 1857, and is a son of W. W. and Maria (Bailey) West, natives respectively of Broome county, N. Y., and the state of Vermont, and the latter born February 4, 1829.

W. W. West, destined to become an important factor in the development of Columbia county, was descended from a long line of agricultural ancestors, from whom he inherited thrift, indefatigable energy, and the ability to make his own way in the world. With his wife he started housekeeping upon a farm in Portage county, Wis., and remained there until crossing the plains with ox teams in 1860. The winter of '60 and '61

was spent in Omaha, and the following spring the travelers, who were but two among a large train, again started on their way, the entire journey consuming six months. The first year in the new location at Forest Grove, Ore., they farmed and raised stock on rented land, and in the fall of 1862 came to Columbia county, settling about three miles northeast of Scappoose. At the expiration of six years of comparatively successful farming Mr. West bought a farm of eight hundred acres about a mile north of Scappoose, a part of which was prairie land, and upon which he inaugurated many fine improvements. Here the parents lived for the remainder of their lives, the father, who died in 1895, being survived by his wife for five years, or until October 11, 1900. In connection with his general farming and stock-raising Mr. West built up a mercantile business in Scappoose, his successors being Watts & Price. He was the first merchant in this vicinity, and the owner of the original town site of Scappoose. All town and county affairs received his hearty co-operation and support, and he served the community as justice of the peace for several years. Politically he was a Republican.

Twenty years of age marked the beginning of the independent life of Harry West, who was prepared for earning his own livelihood by a practical home training on the paternal farm, and by a common school education in the district in which he lived. Upon a rented farm he tried his luck at dairying for three years, and then started a logging camp which he maintained with varying success and failure for about five years. In 1884 he married Eva Price, a native of Indiana, and after that set up a little establishment on the place which is still his home, and which he had purchased in 1882, while still engaged in lumbering. The farm comprised originally one hundred and fifty acres, but at present Mr. West owns two hundred acres. At first the land was wild and timbered, but now forty-five acres are under cultivation, and utilized principally for dairying and the raising of high grade Jersey cattle and Chester White hogs. Mr. West is justly proud of his Jerseys, there being no finer anywhere in the country, and he is also the owner of Oregon Rioter, a registered Jersey bull of great value. One mild eyed, finely proportioned cow won for its owner the silver cup at the Oregon State Fair in 1902, and thus rewarded him for the fine pasturage and excellent care he had expended upon her rearing. Mr. West has one of the finest farms in Columbia county, his residence, barns, outhouses, and general improvements being entirely adequate and modern.

In political affiliation Mr. West is a Republican, therein following in the footsteps of his

father, and fraternally connected with the Artisans. He is the friend and promoter of educational facilities, and has materially aided in this regard as a member of the school board for twelve years, and for part of the time was chairman of the board. He has also been road supervisor, and has filled several other local offices. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. West, Myrtle, Leilia, and Eva, all of whom are living with their father, Mrs. West having died April 2, 1899.

JAMES SMITH, SR. One of the finest farming properties in Clackamas county is that owned by James Smith, who, with his son, another James, is conducting an extensive and paying agricultural and stock-raising enterprise one mile southwest of Eagle creek. This model investment consists of five hundred and forty acres of the old Joseph Church donation claim, of which about sixty acres were cleared at the time of purchase by the present owner. Also, a house and barn obviated the necessity of immediate preparation for the reception of his family, and thus Mr. Smith was favored above those who find their fortunes cast in the density of primeval forests, and are obliged to hew down trees for a place in which to erect a cabin. With the energy characteristic of his entire life Mr. Smith has rapidly advanced improvements of all kinds on his farm, and one hundred and twenty-five acres are now available for crops and general farm commodities.

By inheritance Mr. Smith is one of those canny Scotchmen of whom is expected steady and substantial growth, and who are not wont to lower the standard established by his countrymen during centuries of earnest effort. He was born in Forfarshire, Scotland, November 12, 1822, and is the son of James S. Smith, a farmer in the land of Walter Scott. His natural assertiveness seems to have developed at an early age, for when fifteen years old he started out to earn his own living, at first working on the farms of the surrounding farmers in his neighborhood. Embarking in a sailing vessel bound for American shores, fourteen days later he landed in New York, from which city he immediately departed for California. From San Francisco he boarded a steamer for Portland, and for about a month observed the conditions and prospects of that city. Very soon, however, he availed himself of the farming opportunities of this county, and selected his present home as the most prolific of good results.

In 1848 Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Annie McQuatv, who was the mother of four children, and who died in 1871. Of these children, Margaret and Susan are deceased;

James, Jr., is his father's assistant; and Annie Linn lives at Eagle Creek. Mr. Smith is a member of the Established Church of England, and in political affiliation is identified with the Independent party.

James Smith, Jr., was born in Forfarshire, Scotland, in 1855, and was educated in the district schools. In time he accompanied his father to America, and has since shared the work and prosperity of the latter. He was married in 1883 to Jessie Brown, also born in Scotland, and of which union there have been born seven children: Maggie, Lizzie, George, James, Arthur, Jennie and Walter. Mr. Smith has been a school director for six years, and is, like his father, independent in politics. Fraternally he is associated with the Maccabees of Eagle Creek, of which he is first master of the guards. Like his sire, Mr. Smith is ambitious and enterprising, and shares his pride in the well kept farm, and in the untarnished family name.

ALBERT WALLING. In this county of ambitious agriculturists and well-conditioned homes, of thrift and continual advancement, no habitation exceeds in natural advantages or architectural appropriateness the rural home of Albert Walling, high-builed on the banks of the Willamette. With his partner, P. H. Jarisch, Mr. Walling operates two hundred acres of land, and though previous to 1898 engaging principally in the nursery business, he has since devoted his property to the raising of grain, potatoes and hay. He is one of the progressive, scientific and very successful farmers of his neighborhood and bears an enviable reputation as man and citizen.

As far back as 1847, when pale faces were strange sights upon the plains and danger lurked in every foot of the way trodden by ambitious emigrants, a train of wagons, ox-teams, men, women and children, wound its way through wild Wyoming, its progress being later intercepted for a couple of days because of the birth of Albert Walling, June 24, 1847. George W. Walling, whose hope in the west had led him to subject his little family to the hardships incident to the hazardous journey, was born in Ohio, and for many years was a builder and contractor in Muscatine. Arriving in Oregon City, he lived there for a year and then took up a donation claim three miles below the town on the Willamette, where, in 1850, he started one of the first fruit nurseries in the state of Oregon. Also he became interested in ship building, and in getting out timber for that purpose, which he shipped to the San Francisco market. He was a well-known man around his accustomed haunts, was popular with all classes with which

he had to do, and in his undertakings represented the true western spirit, tempered by eastern conservatism and sound judgment. His latter years were spent with his son, Albert, at whose home he died in 1892. To himself and wife, Frances (Nye) Walling, were born eight children, of whom five sons and one daughter are living, Albert, the Wyoming child, being the first-born.

Until his thirty-fifth year Albert Walling shared the successes of his father, and at that time bought the half interest in the property he now works. His fortunes have been materially augmented by the help and sympathy of his wife, who was formerly Mary Bagby, and whom he married in Molalla, Ore., where also her birth occurred. She is a daughter of William Bagby, who came to Oregon in 1852, settling on a claim near Molalla, where his death occurred in June, 1902. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Walling, of whom Elsie is the wife of Ernest Butler, an electrician; Lester is engaged in logging in British Columbia; Charles lives with his parents; Francis is at home; as is also Walter. Mr. Walling is fraternally identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Grange. He is a Republican in politics, and at one time was county commissioner. The many sterling personal characteristics of Mr. Walling have been important factors in establishing his place in Clackamas county, and his breadth of mind, optimism, staunch devotion to friends and geniality find echo in the hearts of all with whom he is associated in whatever capacity.

WESLEY P. REAM. During his many years of agricultural activity in Multnomah county Wesley P. Ream achieved a fair measure of success, and repeatedly demonstrated his right to the respect of all who knew him. Like most of those who have settled in this valley his pioneer efforts were beset with deprivations and hindrances, and the clearing of his land necessitated patient application before a harvest could cheer him with its prophecies. A native of Medina county, Ohio, Mr. Ream was born February 15, 1831, and was reared on the paternal farm and educated in the public or subscription schools. Upon removing to Oregon with his family in 1873, he lived for a year on Sauvie's Island, and in 1874 settled on eighty-two acres of land in section 2, which was purchased from the government by Mr. Backmore and subsequently disposed of to others. The property was cleared to the extent of one acre, and a small house obviated the necessity for immediate construction. Under the industry of Mr. Ream fifty acres were placed under the plow, and of

the various crops for which the land was fitted, potatoes were found to be by far the most satisfactory. Mr. Ream was a Republican in politics, but never went out of his way to seek official recognition. He was public-spirited and generous as his means permitted, and was in favor of all wise methods for general improvement. His death, March 4, 1894, removed a kind husband and father and an honored member of the community.

Mrs. Ream, who, with her son, Frank E., is a joint owner of the estate left by her husband, was formerly Eliza Smith. Of her children five are living, the order of their birth being as follows: William, a farmer; Minnie, the wife of A. Gruber; Frank E.; Ada, the wife of James Dixon, and Nettie P., the wife of D. Steele. Much of the property originally purchased by Mr. Ream has been disposed of and at present Mrs. Ream owns ten acres, and her son, Frank E., thirteen acres. A specialty is made of potatoes, although nine acres are under small fruits and a portion is devoted to general farming. The Ream farm is among the well developed properties of this section and the present owners are thrifty and enterprising and eminently worthy of their success.

J. A. ROAKE. Among the thriving business enterprises of Oregon City may be mentioned the Oregon City Foundry, whose proprietor, J. A. Roake, is a man of sterling worth and typical western enterprise. He was born in Appleton, Wis., February 13, 1873, and is a son of James and Sarah E. (Jones) Roake, the latter of whom was born near Oshkosh, Wis. James Roake was born in Churchy, Surry, England, and came to America at the age of seventeen, settling in Wisconsin, where he practiced his trade of machinist. He eventually removed to Yellowstone Park, Wyo., where he engaged as a stationary engineer for some time, and finally settled in Oregon City, where he manufactured excelsior. Upon disposing of this business he started a machine shop and foundry, which however, he disposed of in January, 1901. Going to Long Beach, Cal., he built an ice plant, which he carried on until 1902, but since selling the same has lived in retirement.

The oldest of the five children in his father's family, J. A. Roake was reared in Wisconsin, and at the age of twelve removed to the west, locating in Oregon City February 13 1888. He was associated with his father in the manufacture of excelsior and also learned the moulder's and blacksmith trade, continuing with his father until 1898. He then went up on the sound and worked as a moulder until returning to Oregon City in June, 1901. Here he bought an interest

in the business of his brother-in-law, William Ira Rowan, and under the firm name of Rowan & Roake, founders, they carried on business together until November, 1902, when Mr. Roake purchased the interest of his partner. Under the title of the Oregon City Foundry Mr. Roake has since conducted business alone. Here are turned out all manner of foundry goods, a specialty being made of hop stoves, fruit dryers, castings for ice machines, and a large amount of special castings. The business has grown to vast proportions of late, and now turns out five tons of castings per day.

In Oregon City Mr. Roake was united in marriage with Miss Nora Rowan, who was born at Buffalo Center, Iowa, and of this union one child has been born, John Albert. Mr. Roake is a broad and liberal-minded man and is interested in various organizations in which the town abounds. Fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen of the World, and in his business relations is a member of the Iron Molders' Union of America. Politically he is a Republican, and in religion he is a member of the First Congregational Church.

JOHN G. ROETHE. A well-known German family is represented in Clackamas county by John G. Roethe, who was born in Prussia, Germany, January 25, 1842, and who is a son of John G. and Johanna (Shrader) Roethe, born in Prussia, and farmers during their active life. In his youth the younger John G., who was the oldest of the three sons and one daughter born to his parents, received a practical training at home and in the schoolroom, this being supplemented by an active military training as a volunteer in the cavalry service of the Prussian army for two and one-half years, and he was engaged in the war between Prussia and Austria in 1866.

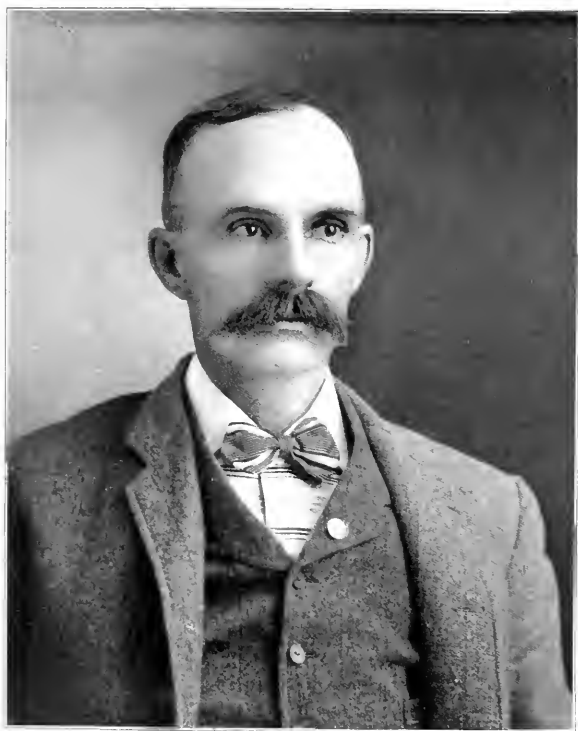
After his arrival in America, May 8, 1869, Mr. Roethe lived in St. Clair county, Ill., for about six months, removing then to Humboldt county, Iowa, where he bought a farm of one hundred and fifty acres. This farm being disposed of after a short trial as to productiveness, he moved to Webster county, Iowa, where he bought a farm of three hundred and twenty acres, but sold the place after ten years' hard work and came to the coast, settling first at Bethany, Wash., where he rented land for a year. In 1899 Mr. Roethe settled near Parkplace, Clackamas county, where he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land, which he has improved to the extent of ninety acres, and upon which he is engaged in raising onions, cereals and hay. Long experience has made of Mr. Roethe one of the most practical

and enterprising of farmers, and his property gives the impression of thrift, neatness and absolute order.

Thrice married, two of the wives of Mr. Roethe died in Iowa, and the present Mrs. Roethe, who was born in Germany, is the mother of five children, two sons and three daughters. Of the children, Edward is living at home; Paul is also living with his parents; Hedwig is married and lives in Portland; Emma is living in Portland, and Lena is living at home. Mr. Roethe is a Republican in national politics, but in local elections is liberal and independent. He has readily assimilated the language, customs and opportunities of his adopted land, of which he became a naturalized citizen in 1873. With his family he is a member of the Lutheran Church.

THOMAS OTCHIN. In these days of money-making, when life is a constant struggle between right and wrong, it is a pleasure to pause long enough to read an account of an unsullied character, one whose life has been honorable and praiseworthy in every respect. To the young it will be a useful lesson and an incentive to honest industry. In reading the life of Thomas Otchin, one of the substantial residents of Hillsboro and one of the earliest pioneers in the west, one finds much to admire and much which is worthy of emulation. In Lincolnshire, England, where his birth occurred November 17, 1814, he spent his early life in a manner usual with farmers' sons, attending school during the winter season and assisting with the multifarious duties incident to life on a farm during summers.

In 1836, while still a young man, Mr. Otchin left his native land and set sail for America on the Prince Rupert, Captain Graves, landing at Fort York, on Hudson Bay. Subsequently he went up the Red river to old Fort Garry, now known as Winnipeg, traveling a distance of nine hundred miles, under rather trying circumstances. Traveling on snow-shoes, sleeping on the snow under the open sky and getting meals, were all new experiences for Mr. Otchin, and while ice-bound at Davis Strait he smoked for the first time in his life, due to the fact that on account of the scarcity of provisions the party was put on half rations. After remaining in Winnipeg for two years in the service of the Hudson Bay Company, in 1839, by way of Vancouver, he went to the Fraser river, where for nearly two years he conducted a dairy for the latter company. In June, 1841, he went to Vancouver and a few months later took up a claim on the sound, his farm forming a part of the present site of Olympia, Wash. After carrying on that farm for a year, in 1842 he went to the



T. W. Sain

Tualatin valley and purchased for \$16 a farm of six hundred and forty acres, which had formerly been occupied by a sailor, who had made but few improvements upon it. It forms a part of four sections, and is only six miles from Hillsboro, and adjacent to West Union. This property is still in his possession, and during the sixty-one years he has owned it it has never been incumbered by debt. During the gold excitement he was one of the argonauts who sought the precious metal in California, meeting with success in his undertakings. Returning to his ranch he continued to follow the peaceful life of the farmer until the year 1808, which year witnessed his arrival in Hillsboro, where he is surrounded by all the comforts heart could wish, and which are the just reward of his well-spent life.

While still a young man, and before leaving his native land, Mr. Otchin and Miss Mary Beck, also a native of England, were united in marriage. While residing in West Union, in 1879, death deprived him of her companionship. Two children were born of their union, but both are deceased. In 1858 Mr. Otchin returned to England to visit the scenes of his childhood, and while there one of his sisters died, leaving a daughter, Miss Mary Ann Simpson, who, in October, 1881, came to Oregon to take charge of her uncle's home. She has indeed been an affectionate daughter to him and his declining years have been cheered and brightened by her care and tender watchfulness. Another sister, Mrs. Anthony Tongue, resides on the plains, and her son is the late Hon. Thomas Tongue, of Hillsboro. The Methodist Episcopal Church of Hillsboro claims Miss Simpson as one of its staunchest members. Her brother, William Simpson, resides in Yorkshire, England. In political matters Mr. Otchin gives the weight of his influence in favor of the Republican party. Upright in his dealing with his fellowmen and kind and considerate to all with whom he comes in contact, Mr. Otchin holds a place in the hearts of all, and his life has been one which the younger generation would do well to copy.

THOMAS W. SAIN, who is the owner of one of the best improved farms in Washington county, was born in Hazelgreen, Iowa, October 28, 1851. His father Philip H. Sain, was born in Ohio, October 17, 1813, and in early life learned the mason's trade, which he followed through many years. In the state of his nativity, September 29, 1836, he wedded Naomi Carpenter, who was born July 17, 1819, in Ohio, and there they resided for a short time, after which they removed to Iowa, where Mr. Sain devoted his attention to mining, following that pursuit for twenty-five

years in the lead regions of the Hawkeye state. In 1856 he left Iowa for Wisconsin, where he was employed at the mason's trade for eight years. He then proceeded as far as Boise City, Idaho, in 1864, where he was engaged in mining for a few years, and then came to Washington county, Ore. Shortly afterward, however, he removed to southern Oregon, where he was engaged in mining for sixteen years. Later he resided in Baker City, Ore., making his home in that section of the state until his death, which occurred November 16, 1897, when he had attained the advanced age of eighty-four years and one month. His wife had passed away in Washington county, December 3, 1881, at the age of sixty-two years and five months. In their family were thirteen children, but the only survivor is the subject of this review.

Thomas W. Sain can well remember the journey across the plains, which was made with a train of sixty-five wagons. While en route they had some trouble with the Indians, but nothing of a very serious nature. Upon reaching Idaho they had four oxen and two cows. These all died but one of the cows, and they were compelled to give her up to pay for the pasturage. This left them with no live stock whatever, but they traded a wagon for a horse to help them on their journey. The climax of their troubles in this direction was reached when members of a passing pack train stole this horse, leaving them without oxen, cows or horses. In June, 1865, our subject came with his mother to Washington county, Ore., settling about six miles northwest of Gaston. He remained at home until twenty-five years of age, and in his youth acquired a district school education which prepared him for life's practical and responsible duties. September 26, 1875, he wedded Alice J. Smith, who was born in this state, a daughter of Darling and Ellen Texanna (Gerrish) Smith, who came to Oregon in 1848 or 1849, settling in Yamhill county. They were married in Yamhill county November 29, 1851.

At the time of their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Sain located upon the farm which is still their home. He had a tract of land of a half section, all of which was wild and unimproved, excepting four acres under cultivation, but with characteristic energy he began its cultivation and has continued its development until it is now the best farm in the neighborhood, the fields being rich and productive while the buildings are in keeping with the most advanced ideas concerning agriculture. The residence is probably the most attractive rural home in Washington county. Mr. Sain now has six hundred and forty acres, about two hundred of which are under cultivation at the present time and devoted to the production of the cereals best adapted to the soil and climate

and to the raising of stock, for a part of his land is used for pasturage purposes, and he makes a specialty of raising shorthorn cattle, for which he finds a ready sale upon the market.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Sain were born six children: Lulu, the wife of J. W. Allen of Monmouth, Ore.; Lottie, the wife of James Parker of Dille, Ore.; Ray W., deceased; Lettie, the wife of Ora Hankins; Dexter C., who is attending school in Monmouth, Ore., and Wanda Alice, who completes the family.

Mr. Sain has always taken a deep interest in the cause of education and has served as a member of the school board. He has also filled the office of road supervisor and he takes an active interest in politics, doing all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of the Republican party. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. His life has been one of untiring industry and his perseverance and unremitting labor have been the foundation upon which he has built his prosperity.

IOHANN K. TUERCK. The product of the Portland Art Metal Works ranks with the finest in the country, whether in the east or west, and the greater part of the metal work which embellishes the most ambitious and costly structures throughout the state has come from the hands of its master workmen, inspired by the pride and ambition of their leader and proprietor, I. K. Tuerck. Mr. Tuerck has spent many years in pursuit of his favorite occupation, has had the benefit of a thorough European training, and has the artistic perceptions needful for the most satisfactory application of his work. From a very modest beginning he started a little business at No. 86 Second street, and for a long time foreman and mechanic were combined in the same person. As his talent became appreciated work became plentiful, every piece that he sent out being an advertisement of his thorough understanding of the calling. By 1902 his business had become firmly established among the permanent industries of the town, had more than a local reputation, and required larger quarters. His present shop at Nos. 402 and 404 Davis street is 50x100 feet in ground dimensions, is equipped with the most modern machinery known at the present time, and is supplied with electric power. The railings of the city parks and reservoirs on the City Hall were made at the Portland Art Metal Works foundry, as were also the iron decorations of Senator Corbett's residence and those on the new custom house building, inside and outside, which constitutes one of the most satisfactory jobs of the kind in the northwest. Most all of the city banks, club

houses, residences and churches owe their ornamental iron work to this concern, as do the General Electric Company, and many others of equal importance.

In Muggendorf, a village of Bavaria, Germany, twenty-seven miles northeast of Nürnberg, Mr. Tuerck was born September 13, 1863, in the same house which had witnessed the birth of his father, Christian, and his grandfather, John. The grandfather was a soldier and builder, and the father was a restaurateur and hotel proprietor, who died at the comparatively early age of forty-nine years. He was prominent in the quaint old town of Muggendorf, was mayor or burgomaster at one time, and had much to do with general town affairs. After the death of his wife, Margaret (Tuerck) Tuerck, he married again, and of the two unions were born six children, two by the first, and four by the last union. One of the sons, Christian, died in Cincinnati; Henry and Christine are living in Cincinnati, and two sisters live in Germany.

In Muggendorf I. K. Tuerck attended the public schools, and participated in the usual life and diversions which fall to the lot of the average youth of the Fatherland. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to his uncle, George Tuerck, of Beyreuth, under whom he learned the art metal trade, and with whom he continued to work for two years after completing his apprenticeship of three years. Later on he secured a position as master workman in a metal works in Nürnberg, one of the most picturesque and interesting cities of Germany, and at the expiration of five years served for ten weeks in the Fourteenth Infantry, First Reserves. He was then placed in the First Class Reserves, after which he removed to Munich, Bavaria, where he studied art and worked for a couple of years at his trade. Mr. Tuerck came to America in 1888, locating first in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he found employment with Schreiber & Sons, builders of machinery, with whom he remained for two years. In 1890 he came to Portland, worked for eighteen months in the machine shop of Mr. Tuerck, and later was engineer and mechanic for the Portland Dry Pressed Brick Company. In Germany his work had been along the line of anything in iron and steel, and after coming to Portland he received the highest praise from those who profited by his ability, for he is naturally a mechanic, and has developed this talent to the highest possible point. It is not surprising that he has succeeded so admirably, or that a continuation of his good fortune is a foregone conclusion.

In Portland Mr. Tuerck was united in marriage with Anna Ruoff, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, and the mother of six children: Henry, William, Katie, Annie, John and Margaret. Mr.

Tuerck is a member of the Manufacturers' Association, and is fraternally associated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Woodmen of the World, and the Sons of Herman. In religion he is identified with the Lutheran Church.

E. H. COOPER. Since coming to Clackamas county in 1889, Mr. Cooper has been intimately associated with political and public affairs, and at this writing he is engaged in the real estate and insurance business, besides acting as a notary public. Particular attention is given to the examining of titles, the bringing down of abstracts, and the drawing up of mortgages, deeds and other legal forms. Besides his property in Oregon City, where he has his home, he is still the owner of a farm, the supervision of which he maintains, though renting it out to tenants.

Referring to the family history of Mr. Cooper, it may be stated that his father, R. M. Cooper, was born in Mifflin county, Pa., a descendant of Scotch ancestry, firm adherents of the Presbyterian faith, and early settlers of Pennsylvania. The grandfather, John Cooper, of Pennsylvania birth, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and followed the occupation of a farmer together with the blacksmith's trade. Later, on his removal to Philadelphia, he became interested in a confectionery business. His last years were spent in Kansas and his death occurred in that state. During the Civil war R. M. Cooper was a soldier in the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania infantry, and while fighting at the front was wounded several times. About 1878 he settled in Osborne county, Kans., and began in the mercantile business at Osborne City. Several years were spent there, but the opportunities were not wholly satisfactory and he determined upon a change of location.

The year 1887 found R. M. Cooper a resident of Clackamas county, where he now owns and occupies a farm, and holds office also as postmaster at Carus, and justice of the peace, besides being prominent in the work of the Grand Army of the Republic. His marriage united him with Elizabeth A. Hoover, who was born in Mifflin county, Pa., of German descent, and is still living. Of their ten children all but three attained mature years, and of these E. H. is the oldest son and second child. Six of these are residents of Oregon. E. H. Cooper was born in Lewistown, Pa., October 7, 1861, and remained there until 1878, when he accompanied the family to Osborne City, Kans., and there attended the grammar and high school. After graduating he bought a claim and took up farm pursuits. The improvement of his land consumed his time and attention until 1889, when he came to Oregon and purchased land

near Carus, Clackamas county, occupying the same for a time, and still having it in his possession. In 1896 he was appointed deputy to Sheriff Grace. A year later he became deputy county clerk, serving as such under Mr. Dixon for three years. During these years he gained a thorough knowledge of details connected with the office and was thus in a position to fill its duties in a manner satisfactory to all. In 1900 on the citizens' ticket he was nominated for the office and duly elected, serving in the position from July of 1900 to July of 1902, since the expiration of his term having given his attention to various business interests of an important nature.

For some years Mr. Cooper was an active worker in the Farmers' Alliance and the National Union, and for several years held office as secretary of the State Alliance. For a number of years he was also secretary of the Grange. While living in Kansas he married Nellie M. Rowan, who was born in Illinois, and by whom he has three children, Ray, Elizabeth and Kate. Since coming to Oregon Mr. Cooper has allied himself with the Masons, and is now associated with Willamette Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M. In the Independent Order of Odd Fellows he is past noble grand, and during 1901 served as district deputy grand master, besides which he is senior warden of the Encampment. He is past officer in the Woodmen of the World, past officer of the Artisans, and an active worker in the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In religion he is of the Presbyterian faith, and officiates as a ruling elder in the local church of that denomination.

J. B. PRICKETT. A blacksmith by trade and owner of a little shop on his farm near Forest Grove, J. B. Prickett is also a popular and influential member of the community, and identified with its advancement along political and social lines. This excellent business man was born in Williams county, Ohio, October 9, 1847, and comes of Ohio farming stock, long identified with the Buckeye state. As one in a family of seven children it was his lot to be early dependent upon his own resources, and he wisely prepared for the future by learning the blacksmith's trade in a neighboring town.

Having begun his trade at the age of fourteen, and qualified as an expert in his line, Mr. Prickett found employment in the quartermaster's department at Gallatin, Tenn., as assistant forge master, and was thus engaged for eight months. Thereafter he worked at his trade in various parts of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana and Minnesota, and in 1872 came to Oregon, settling for a year at Rainier. For the following year he plied his trade at Dille, and then took

up a homestead of twenty-two acres and another place of twenty acres, upon which he now lives. In connection with general farming he conducts his blacksmith shop, and his excellent grade of work has brought him the patronage of a large number of residents of both the towns and country. He has made good improvements on his place, has a commodious residence, good barns and outhouses, and a substantial, light little work shop. For several years he conducted a threshing machine in connection with his trade, which operation netted him a neat income each harvest time. Another line of activity in which Mr. Prickett has engaged is that of mining, and on and off he has spent about seven years in mining and prospecting in Jackson county. It was his recognition of its utility that originated the Labor Exchange in the state, and after its organization he was the president of Branch 14, Forest Grove, until the organization became defunct.

In politics a Socialist, Mr. Prickett has arrived at his way of thinking through profound research into prevailing conditions, his conviction as to Socialism being so pronounced that he was led to organize the people's party in Washington county. In an official capacity he has served as school clerk for nine or ten years and has held other offices within the gift of his fellow townsmen. Fraturnally he is associated with the Masons and the Grange. The wife of Mr. Prickett was formerly Myra McCue, a native of Indiana.

C. M. OLSEN is one of the Swedish-Americans who are helping to maintain the credit of their country on foreign soil. As proprietor of a large transfer business in Portland he has established a reputation for fair dealing and upright methods, and has also won a fair competence in return for years of patient striving. He was born in Gottenburg, Sweden, November 18, 1844, and comes of a family long identified with Swedish affairs, all of whom were devoted members of the Lutheran Church. Ole Matteson, the father of C. M., was a farmer during his active life, and his wife, formerly Anna Helgesdotter, born June 9, 1822. Mrs. Matteson, who is still living on the old Swedish homestead, became the mother of eleven children, eight of whom attained maturity, and five of whom are living. Of these, C. M. and his sister are the only members of the family in America.

Equipped with such education as his arduous home duties on the paternal farm permitted, C. M. Olsen emigrated to America in 1868, and after landing in New York City began a long career before the mast. He came hither on the sailer *Amoy*, which sailed from Seville, Spain,

and landed in New York harbor April 1, 1868. From here he embarked on the sailer *Flordimare* for the Mediterranean, and remained for some time in the coasting trade. On the sloop *Formosa* he sailed via Good Hope to Melbourne, Australia, and from there to Hong Kong, afterward visiting Manilla and Batavia, India. Back to Boston, Mass., via Good Hope, Mr. Olsen returned to Sweden in 1873, and the following year returned to New York City as a sailor on the *Oceanic*. On the same steamer he made a trip to Liverpool, and was then transferred to an American sailing ship, aboard which he returned to America. For some time afterward he was engaged in the coasting trade between New York City and New Orleans, and later served as quartermaster on a ship running between New York and Savannah. For two years he was quartermaster on the *Anterior*, running between New York, the West Indies and Brazil, and then became quartermaster on the steamer *City of Sidney*, and came through the straits of Magellan to San Francisco. There Mr. Olsen left the steamer and remained in the California city for about three years.

In 1887 Mr. Olsen came to Portland on the old Oregon, but this proved an expensive venture, for his employers kept his first year's wages, and the circumstance disillusionized him as far as this part of the country was concerned. Nevertheless, he started in to retrieve his loss as best he could, and for a couple of years worked hard on a farm, and after he got acquainted, succeeded in getting all the work he could do. About 1881 he started in the transfer business, and from a very small beginning has built up a fine and paying enterprise. His storage houses are located at No. 128 First street. A specialty is made of piano and safe moving, at all times difficult and hazardous work. Mr. Olsen runs four teams the year round, and his reliable and careful understanding of his business has resulted in the building up of a large and remunerative trade.

The wife of Mr. Olsen was formerly Othelia W. Schmall, a native of Germany, and the mother of two children, Charles and George. Mr. Olsen is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is politically a Republican. With his wife and family he is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

OTTO F. OLSON. Born among the peasantry of Smoland, near Walmersvig, Sweden, December 28, 1862, Otto F. Olson, electrician of Oregon City, was reared to the practical and industrious, and received that impetus to worthy and worthwhile action generated by early hours, large responsibility and little leisure. It was nec-



WILLIAM L. FARRELL.

essary for all of the eight children of Abraham Olson to assist with the family maintenance, and their arduous duties necessarily limited their educational privileges.

Of the large family which labored from dawn

years, and which cause he is serving as president of the Oregon City Association.

In Portland Mr. Olson was united in marriage with Ann B. Peterson, a native of Norway, and of which union there have been born three children: Raymond Ferdinand, Hazel Arline and Norman Bernard.



self-centered, but has the general welfare of the community at heart. He is fraternally a member of the Woodmen of the World, of which he is past officer, and is also associated with the Order of Pendo. A Republican in national politics, he is also a Prohibitionist, and has labored ardently and with good results in the cause of temperance. An essentially moral and upright man, Mr. Olson is also a religious man, and lives up to the tenets of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is trustee and financial agent. Furthermore, his field of usefulness and influence extends to the Young Men's Christian Association, in which he has been active for

WILLIAM L. FARRELL. A general farmer and potato grower who has achieved marked success in Multnomah county is William L. Farrell, sole architect of his growing fortunes, and dependent from earliest youth upon his own unaided efforts. Born in Casey county, Ky., September 24, 1830, he was six years of age when his family removed to Lafayette county, Mo., where he was educated in the subscription schools, and attained his majority on the paternal arm.

Equipped with a fair common school education and a practical knowledge of farming, Mr. Farrell started overland for California April 14, 1850, accompanied by four other men, and six yoke of oxen. The dangerous journey was accomplished in ninety-six days, and at its expiration the courageous overlanders went to work in the mines on the American river, at Horse Shoe Bend. After a short experiment Mr. Farrell engaged in placer mining at Placerville, Cal., and in February, 1851, engaged in street grading in San Francisco. On May 1, 1851, he boarded the old steamer Sea Gull, bound for Portland, fare \$80, and upon reaching his destination found employment in mining for a sawmill company. At the expiration of a year he located near the land which constitutes his present home, but eventually found that the farm of one hundred and sixty acres was practically worthless on account of the high water. Therefore, in 1857, he disposed of his property and bought the one hundred and sixty acres upon which he now lives, and which is a part of the McCullung donation claim. There were no improvements on the property, but a heavy growth of timber presaged an enormous outlay of personal effort before seed could be planted or a yield guaranteed. After realizing satisfactorily as a result of his industry he began to sell off his land, until at the present time he owns about thirty acres. He has made a specialty of potato growing, his land yielding abundantly of this much wanted commodity. While developing his land Mr. Farrell has gained a reputation for devotion to the public welfare which is altogether commendable and argues a wealth of shrewd common sense and progressiveness. A Democrat in politics, he was one of the very early supervisors of this county, and has served as school director for several years.

Married February 1, 1853, to Mary Logsdon.



WILLIAM L. FOSSELL.

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Of the large family which labored from dawn to sunset on the little Swedish farm, Otto F. was the only one whose ambitions dictated removal from his native surroundings. At the age of nineteen he therefore emigrated to America, and for a year lived on a farm in the vicinity of Evanston, Ill. He then entered the employ of Marshall & Co., harvester manufacturers of Sycamore, Ill., and in 1883 became identified with Mandel Brothers, general merchants of State street, Chicago, Ill. At first in a modest capacity, he eventually became assistant engineer and dynamo tender, in all remaining with this enterprising firm for about three and a half years. In 1887 Mr. Olson came to Portland, Ore., and soon after found employment with the United State Electric company, later changed to the Willamette company, and still later doing business under the name of the Portland General Electric Company. With this concern Mr. Olson started in as oiler at the new steam station works, and after a year became dynamo tender, still later becoming assistant electrician, in 1890 assuming complete charge of the station. Still with the same company, he located in Oregon City in 1891, as foreman of Station A, and afterward assumed his present responsibility as head electrician of Station B, which has a horse power capacity of eight thousand, is modern in construction and equipment, and has the latest appliances of electrical science.

With due appreciation of the possibilities of his interesting calling, Mr. Olson has not been content to rest upon the laurels of others interested in electrical achievement, but has added his name to inventors who have materially advanced the scope of electricity. Among the inventions credited to him are patent weather strips, a water gauge reflector and a wire stretcher and tightener. Although a natural mechanic, and more or less of a genius from the standpoint of electrical achievement, Mr. Olson is by no means self-centered, but has the general welfare of the community at heart. He is fraternally a member of the Woodmen of the World, of which he is past officer, and is also associated with the Order of Pendo. A Republican in national politics, he is also a Prohibitionist, and has labored ardently and with good results in the cause of temperance. An essentially moral and upright man, Mr. Olson is also a religious man, and lives up to the tenets of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is trustee and financial agent. Furthermore, his field of usefulness and influence extends to the Young Men's Christian Association, in which he has been active for

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one child was born to Mr. Farrell, Mary O., who is now deceased. Mrs. Farrell died in March, 1855, and in February, 1860. Mr. Farrell was united in marriage with Eliza Sunderland, of which union there was born one daughter, Harriet L., who is now deceased. Mr. Farrell bears an honored name in the community of which he is a resident, and his success furnishes an example to all who rebel at early obstacles and the absence of visible encouragement.

ALFRED NIBLIN. Sweden was the scene of the early life of Mr. Niblin, and there his birth occurred June 17, 1854. In the common schools of his native country he was instructed in those branches of learning which gave him a good educational basis and to this he has continued to add by observation. When Alfred was nineteen years of age his parents immigrated to America and made their first settlement in Michigan. After a time, however, they came to Oregon and took up a homestead in Clackamas county.

In 1886 Mr. Niblin was married to Miss Eudoxia Kelly, the daughter of Plympton Kelly, and after this interesting event in his life he came to Multnomah county to make his home, and for a time resided on the property now occupied by Peter Johnson. He cleared and otherwise improve the land, but finally disposed of it and purchased the property where he now lives, near Palestine. Although he has not resided in the vicinity for very many years his achievements have been little short of marvelous, for when he located upon the land it was covered with a heavy growth of timber, and now there are twenty acres cleared. For a number of years he devoted the land to the raising of fruit entirely, but at the present time rents the land. In addition to this property he also owns another tract of fifty acres of farm land, besides valuable holdings in the city. Great credit is due one who, notwithstanding his unfamiliarity with the language and customs of his adopted country, wins success as a result of indomitable energy, and this may with truth be said of Mr. Niblin, for he had all these obstacles to contend with. Mr. and Mrs. Niblin have one child, Ruth C. Mr. Niblin takes a deep interest in the political affairs of the country and has allied himself with the Republicans. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic lodge at Mount Tabor.

HERMAN METZGER. During the thirty-one years spent in the hide, wool, fur and curled hair business, Herman Metzger has managed to acquire as extensive a knowledge of his chosen occupation as any man on the coast. To the

conduct of his affairs he has brought the reliable and progressive traits of his Teutonic ancestors, for centuries located in and around Boeschingen, Germany, in which city he was born July 12, 1855. The name in that part of Germany was associated with large undertakings and consequent affluence, the paternal grandfather, Heinrich, accumulating quite a fortune as a manufacturer and vineyardist.

David Metzger, father of the Portland wool merchant, was a manufacturer in his native land, and in 1864 brought his family via Antwerp to Hull, England, and thence to Liverpool, where they set sail for the United States, their destination being Portland, Ore. They sailed on the Golden Rule to Aspinwall, crossed the isthmus of Panama by rail, and boarded the steamer America for San Francisco. On the steamer Brother Jonathan they arrived at Portland September 4, 1864, the little party, consisting of husband, wife and four children, having survived the long and tiresome journey in good health and spirits. The father engaged in a general merchandise business for several years, later branching out into the manufacturing of curled hair and glue. He was successful up to the time of his retirement, and was a well-to-do man at the time of his death, August 6, 1896. A Republican in politics, he was fraternally associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he was a past officer. His wife, formerly Babette Levi, born in Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, was the mother of four children, three of whom are living. Her death occurred in Portland. One of her sons, Ferdinand, is a merchant in San Francisco.

When the family made the memorable trip to America and Portland, Herman Metzger was nine years of age, and for three years after arriving he attended the public schools. In 1868 he went into his father's store and learned the merchandise business, and in 1871 was employed under manager A. A. Cohn in a branch of the San Francisco hide, fur and wool business of Louis Sloss & Co. and the Alaska Commercial Co. In 1879 he opened a branch of the business at Walla Walla, Wash., and when the railroad was completed in the north in 1883, returned to Portland. He found that the Portland branch had been disposed of to Bissinger & Co., and he became interested in the business and was associated therewith as manager until 1885. He then sold out and started an independent venture along the same line at No. 45 Third street, and in February, 1887, located at his present place at Nos. 226-28 Front street. Aside from his regular business Mr. Metzger finds relaxation and enjoyment in the management of farm lands, and in the cultivation of ninety-five acres of fruit lands four miles from Portland. In the

latter venture he is in partnership with Messrs. Wolfe & Rosenfeld.

In Portland Mr. Metzger married Josephine Wolfe, a native of Germany, and sister of Adolph Wolfe, of the firm of Lipman, Wolfe & Co. Of this union there is one son, Henry W. Mr. Metzger is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Concordia Club. Fraternally he is connected with Portland Lodge No. 55, A. F. & A. M., and Al Kader Temple, N. M. S. He is also identified with the B'nai B'rith Society and Temple Beth Israel, of which latter he is an ex-director.

CHARLES NIBLIN. In that part of Sweden which is called Wasmanlan, near the Vesterås, the ancestors of Charles Niblin lived and prospered for many years. He himself was born in this locality, April 26, 1852, as was also his father, Erick, the latter of whom followed the example of his forefathers, and from earliest youth evinced a particular aptitude for military service. That his inclination was more than a passing one is evidenced by his subsequent career, for twenty-six years of his life were spent as a member of the Grenadiers in Sweden. After his honorable discharge from a meritorious service he came to America, where he lived with his son, Charles, until his death at the age of seventy-five years. He was a member of the Lutheran Church, and was a man of high principle and exhaustive knowledge of military tactics. On the maternal side also Charles Niblin claims distinct military associations, for his mother, Annie Sophia Pearson, came from a family many of the members of which had won distinction on Swedish battle fields. She was the mother of four children, of whom Charles is the oldest; Ericka is the wife of Sven Anderson, of the vicinity of Portland; Alfred also lives near Portland, and Agnes lives on a farm in the vicinity of the capitol city.

While being reared on the paternal farm in Sweden, Charles Niblin managed to acquire a fair common school education, and when twenty years of age, in 1872, came to America via Hull, England, and in Boston, Mass., worked in a cabinetmaker's shop for some time. He afterward worked in the mines of the Lake Superior region. Not having any too much confidence in the prospects of that locality, he removed to Wyoming in the fall of 1874, and after prospecting for a year came to Clackamas county and located on a homestead near Highland. This farm he partly improved, but not liking it, he settled in Portland, where he worked in a brick yard for one summer and then engaged in salmon fishing on the Columbia river. After four

seasons of fishing, during which time he had also engaged in steambotting, he purchased a ranch, upon which he settled in 1877. This property was all in the bush, and necessitated arduous labor in taking out the stumps and preparing the land for crops. Mr. Niblin devoted his property principally to berry culture, and at the present time does a large business in this line, having six acres in strawberries, six acres in raspberries, and a number of acres in fruit and cherries. This model farm consists of twenty acres on Division street, two miles from Portland, and it is generally conceded to be one of the best equipped of its kind in the county. Mr. Niblin is an experimental horticulturist, and has brought the cultivation of his various kinds of fruit to a high state of perfection.

The wife of Mr. Niblin was formerly Amy Anderson. She was born in Sweden, and died in America, leaving one child, Amy. Mr. Niblin is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Foresters of America. He is a Republican in politics, and is in religion a member of the Lutheran Church.

HIRAM O. STIPE. That the City and Suburban Street Railway Company made no mistake in the selection of Mr. Stipe as their chief engineer is a fact which none will dispute, as since he assumed the position in 1897 he has proved beyond a doubt that he is the right man for the place. The plant has increased to three times its original capital, and in 1901 he was sent to Cincinnati, Ohio, to superintend the construction of machinery which the company had ordered for the works in Portland. The boiler and engine have a combined power of thirty-six hundred horse power, and Mr. Stipe has entire charge of the power plant.

The first member of the Stipe family of whom we have any record is the great-grandfather, a descendant of Irish ancestors, who participated in the Revolutionary war. The grandfather, John Stipe, who was a native of Ohio, settled near Chester, Ill., upon a farm, where his death occurred. The father, Henry, was born upon this farm, and there also his death occurred when he was only forty-seven years of age. His wife, Eliza Roberts, also a native of Ohio, was the daughter of James Roberts, a native of old Virginia, who settled in Ohio in the early days and was also a pioneer wagon manufacturer in Illinois. Mrs. Stipe makes her home in Illinois. The maternal great-grandfather was a participant in the war waged with the mother country for the independence of the colonists.

Of the nine children, five sons and four daughters, who comprised the parental family, one is deceased, and all of the sons reside in Oregon.

William resides in Portland, as does Charles, who holds a position with the City & Suburban Street Railway Company. James died in this city, and J. R. is engaged in the grocery business here. The third son in this family was Hiram O., who was born near Chester, Ill., March 5, 1858, and until twenty years of age was reared upon his father's farm. The district schools of his home vicinity afforded him all the educational privileges he was destined to receive, and when twenty years old he was apprenticed to N. O. Nelson, of St. Louis, to learn the machinist's trade. After serving in that shop for three and one-half years he added to his fund of experience by working in various machine shops in that city. In 1889 he went to Anaconda, Mont., as chief engineer in the power plant of the lower works of the Anaconda, which he held until 1892. In May of that year he came to Portland as chief engineer and superintendent of the Oregon Pottery Company. He had entire charge of the erection of all the engines and other machinery installed in the plant, and after it was in running order he had charge of it for two years. His next position was with the Union power house, where he was assistant engineer for about three years. His previous experience had well fitted him for the position which he now holds with the City & Suburban Street Railway Company, whose duties he assumed in 1897, and judging by the esteem in which he is held by his superiors it is safe to predict that he will be retained in his present capacity indefinitely.

In Randolph county, Ill., Mr. Stipe was united in marriage with Miss Mary Wright, who was a native of that county. Six children were born to their union: John, a baker in St. Louis; Carrie, who holds a position with the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company; Arthur, who has a cigar and fruit business in Portland; Elmer, who is attending Portland Academy; and Ruth and Inez, who complete the family. Mr. Stipe finds time to devote to fraternal matters and holds membership in Hassold Lodge, I. O. O. F., the Modern Woodmen and the local lodge of the American Stationary Engineers, of which latter organization he has served as president. Politically he gives his vote and influence to further the cause of the Republican party.

WILLIAM ALBERT WOODSIDE, a well known farmer of Clackamas county, residing near Mulino, is a native son of the state, and was born in Marion county, October 12, 1856. His father, Asbury, was born in Illinois, and crossed the plains to California in the time honored way with ox-teams, and for a short time experimented with gold mining. Convinced that this method of securing a livelihood was not his particular

forte, he soon after came to Marion county, Ore., locating on a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres near Sublimity. He afterward took out a patent on this land, and in time traded the same for a saw-mill near Silverton. Here he engaged in milling up to the time of his death at the age of fifty-two years, at the same time making his home near the mill, which netted him a fair income. When he came across the plains he was accompanied by his wife, Elizabeth (Antrems) Woodside, who was born in Indiana, and who became the mother of two sons and two daughters: Sarah, deceased; Martha, also deceased; Lewis M., a resident of Oregon; and William Albert.

By the age of eighteen William Albert Woodside had acquired a fair common school education, and was ready to start out on his own responsibility. After working on various farms for a time he bought a farm five miles north of Silverton, his brother being half owner of the same. After the division and sale of the farm Mr. Woodside came to Mulino in 1892, bought seventy-five acres of unimproved land, of which he has since improved fifty acres. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and has met with considerable success in his chosen occupation. His wife was formerly Bertha Jane Milster, a native of Marion county, whose father, Robert Milster, was a native of Missouri. Mr. Milster crossed the plains in 1852 and settled five miles north of Silverton, his donation claim consisting of six hundred and forty acres. He lived on his new land until his death in September, 1888, at the age of fifty-two years. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Woodside, Francis A., and Ida Dell Dodge. Mr. Woodside was formerly a Republican but has of late affiliated with the Reform party. He was road supervisor of Marion county two terms, and has been school director for about nine years. Fraternally he is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

AMBERS THORNBURGH. Among the successful farmers and lumbermen of Forest Grove may be mentioned Ambers Thornburgh, who was born in Jefferson county, Tenn., July 29, 1832, the second in a family of six children, three of whom are yet living. The father, Ovid C. Thornburgh, carried on farming in Tennessee, and in 1846 he removed to Keokuk county, Iowa, making the journey by team. There he secured a farm sixty miles from Burlington, where he resided until 1863, and then came to Oregon, where he carried on agricultural pursuits until he put aside business cares to enjoy a well earned rest. He is now living retired with his son Ambers, and has reached the venerable age of nine-



A. Wittenberg

ty-one years, but is still enjoying good health. His wife, who in her maidenhood was Priscilla Mills, was a native of Tennessee and died in December, 1901, at the age of ninety years.

Ambers Thornburgh spent the first fourteen years of his life in his native state and then accompanied his parents to Iowa. He had previously attended the subscription schools in the south, but in the pioneer district in which the family settled there were no schools and his time was given to the breaking of prairie and to the other arduous toil incident to the development of a pioneer farm. When he had attained man's estate he worked as a farm hand for fifty cents per day, and later for from \$6 to \$10 per month, working all day in the fields until dark overtook him. He continued to follow farming in Iowa until 1859, when he made his way to the west, driving an ox-team across the country to California by way of the Platte route, the trip consuming six months. He took up his abode near Tehama, engaging in teaming until 1862, when he removed to Portland, Ore., arriving the latter part of June, 1862. Coming to Washington county soon afterward, he here secured work upon a farm, and in the same year his father came to the northwest, driving horses and mules. He and his father purchased the Dairy Creek ranch of two hundred and ten acres, which he continued to cultivate for a time. Subsequently Mr. Thornburgh purchased one hundred and forty-five acres further up the valley and a mill site, turning his attention to the manufacture of lumber. The first year the mill was operated by water power and then Mr. Thornburgh employed an engineer and fitted up the plant with steam power. In this enterprise he had as a partner Martin Manning. When the mill had been running but six weeks it was destroyed by fire. The proprietors rebuilt at once and continued in the manufacture of lumber for fourteen years, manufacturing seven or eight thousand feet of lumber per day. The rapid growth of the country made the building interest a flourishing one and consequently created a large demand for lumber. Taking advantage of the good business opportunity Mr. Thornburgh then engaged in the lumber business in a profitable way until 1867, when he returned to the farm, which all this time had been operated under his supervision. He has since purchased property and located in Forest Grove, where he is now living retired, his toil in former years having brought to him a well merited and desirable competence.

In Washington county, Ore., in 1866, Mr. Thornburgh was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Ann Neal, who was born in Keokuk county, Iowa, and came to this state in that year. In the family were eight children: Mrs. Mary Ellen Benefel, of Washington county; William

J., who is living upon the home farm; John A., who is conducting the flouring mill and is represented elsewhere in this work; Janie, who died at the age of seven years; Thomas W., of Forest Grove; Myrtle E. and Millie, at home; and Ray, who died at the age of seven years. The family is one of prominence in the community and Mr. Thornburgh has been regarded as a representative business man, enterprising, progressive and reliable. In his political views an earnest Republican, he has never sought or desired office, however, preferring to devote his time to his agricultural and manufacturing interests, in which he has met with signal success.

HERMAN WITTENBERG. The life of Herman Wittenberg in many respects reads like a romance, and is an illustration of what hard work, plenty of grit and earnest effort will do when intelligently applied. Seldom does it occur, in the actual world of business affairs, that a man within a comparatively few years rises from an obscure position in life, viz., that of a poor farmer boy, to a post of great responsibility, influence and trust, in charge of a business in which millions of dollars are invested and a small army of employes are constantly being handled in many departments. The brain and personality that can bring about such a transformation must, indeed, be forceful and interesting.

The earliest recollections of Mr. Wittenberg are associated with the west. He was born at Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., September 15, 1859, and is a son of David and Caroline (Blass) Wittenberg, natives of Germany, who married in Detroit, Mich. About 1854 the family settled upon a farm which is now included within the government reservation at Leavenworth. During 1862 the father, accompanied by his wife and three children, crossed the plains with ox teams, following the Oregon trail, and after encountering and enduring many hardships reached the Columbia river at The Dalles in September, 1862, after a journey of five months. From The Dalles they came to Portland by boat. In the midst of the woods, on the east side of the river, where Woodlawn now stands, he established his home and improved a claim from the forest. This property he sold in 1880 and has since lived in retirement, at present making Portland his home. His family consists of five daughters and three sons, all of whom are living, Herman being next to the oldest. As already intimated, the early recollections of Mr. Wittenberg are associated with Oregon. The first school which he attended was conducted in a log cabin near his father's farm. When twelve years of age he was compelled to discontinue

his studies to make his own way in the world. His first employment was as water boy in the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, between Portland and Tacoma, and later he worked on a farm in Washington county. Another occupation to which he devoted some time was the cutting and hauling of cordwood, which he sold in Portland and to steamers plying on the Willamette and Columbia Rivers. He also tried his hand at steambating on the above named rivers, not as owner, but as fireman and deckhand. Subsequently he gained considerable experience in mining in eastern Oregon, where the famous North Pole and Red Boy mines now operate, and here for three years he worked at placer and quartz mining. During 1878 and 1879, while still at the mines, the Bannock war broke out and he served in a local company organized for the protection of life and property in that section. He was one of three who drew lots for the purpose of making the trip to Baker City with two four-horse teams to secure supplies for the miners and their families. Their return was greeted with cheers, as it was deemed nearly a forlorn hope to attempt the trip.

Returning to Portland in the fall of 1879 Mr. Wittenberg and R. H. McMillen (son of Capt. J. H. McMillen) opened a small grocery in East Portland, and after two years Mr. Wittenberg bought the interest of his partner, continuing alone for about a year. He then disposed of his business and embarked in the retail bakery trade, purchasing a half interest in what was known as the German bakery at No. 145 Third street, Portland. For three years he had A. A. Franklin as a partner, but at the expiration of that time acquired the entire property and continued alone for two years. Meantime, April 8, 1886, he organized the Portland Cracker Company, with a capital stock of \$30,000, and started in business on Second and Davis streets, having as partners in the enterprise Louis Nicolai & Sons. A year after the organization of the company he sold the German Bakery in order that he might devote his entire attention to the development of the cracker business. Besides acting as vice-president and manager of the company, he traveled for five years in the interests of the business, and meantime visited almost every point of importance in the northwest. During these years the company bought out the only other concern of a similar nature in Portland, this being the Oregon Steam Bakery, an old established concern. Upon the reorganization of the business in 1891 the building now used for the headquarters of the concern was erected, and the following were merged into the new company: the Tacoma Cracker Company, of Tacoma; the Northwestern Cracker Company, of Seattle; and the Queen City Cracker

Company, of Seattle. A factory was also established at Spokane under the name of the Washington Cracker Company.

An important enlargement of the business was effected in 1892 in the purchase of the Seattle Steam Candy Company of Seattle and the Bernheim-Alisky Candy Company of Portland, the two largest manufacturers of confectionery in the northwest. At the time of purchase the capital stock was increased to \$500,000 and the capacity of the plants greatly enlarged. This was accompanied by an immediate and corresponding increase in the business, which had now extended to every part of the Pacific coast. In 1894 branch houses were opened in San Francisco and Los Angeles, and the name of the company became known throughout the entire region west of the Rocky Mountains, and from Alaska to Mexico.

September 15, 1899, the fortieth anniversary of the birth of Mr. Wittenberg, the Portland Cracker Company sold out to the Pacific Biscuit Company, which at that time was organized with Mr. Wittenberg as vice-president and manager, a position which he has continued to occupy to the present time. At this writing the capital stock of this great corporation is \$3,000,000. The magnitude of the business transacted by this concern may be inferred from the statement that the company is successor to the Portland Cracker Company, the Oregon Cracker Company, and the Sweet Candy Company, all of Portland; the Seattle Cracker and Candy Company, the Queen City Candy Company, and the Portland Cracker Company, all of Seattle; the Portland Cracker Company, of Tacoma; the Washington Cracker Company, of Spokane; the Capitol Candy Company, of Sacramento; the Portland Cracker Company, and L. Saroni & Company, of San Francisco; the Southern California Cracker Company, the Los Angeles Candy Company, and the Portland Cracker Company, of Los Angeles. Factories and offices are established at the following points: Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Spokane, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salt Lake and Sacramento. More than seventy-five traveling salesmen are employed on the road, and the total number of employes reaches nearly two thousand. The trade extends to the entire territory on the Pacific coast west of the Rocky Mountains, Alaska, British Columbia, China, Japan, South America, Mexico, and the islands of the Pacific Ocean.

While as a rule Mr. Wittenberg has refused all offers of official position and takes no special interest in politics aside from voting the Republican ticket in national affairs, and for the best man regardless of party in local matters, he has consented to serve in school offices. At this writing he is a member of the Portland school



Chas. F. Street

board, and was serving in a similar capacity in East Portland at the time of its consolidation with Portland; and he also was a member of the East Portland city council. He has served as a director in the Chamber of Commerce, of which he is a member; and he is also identified with the Board of Trade, the Civic Improvement League, the Commercial Club, and the Multnomah Amateur Athletic Association. In 1888 he was made a Mason in Washington Lodge No. 46, A. F. & A. M.; and since then has risen to membership in Washington Chapter No. 18, R. A. M., Oregon Consistory No. 1, A. & A. Scottish Rite, Oregon Commandery No. 1, K. T., and Al Kader Temple, N. M. S. A charter member of Fidelity Lodge No. 4, A. O. U. W., he has been associated with this order for twenty-two years. Though not identified with any denomination, he is a liberal contributor to religious and philanthropic movements, and always has been a friend and supporter of such projects. He is taking an active and unselfish interest in the movement having for its object the holding of the Lewis and Clark Exposition in Portland in 1905. He assisted in organizing the committee having the arrangements for the proposed exposition in charge, and was a generous contributor to the fund of \$300,000 given by the original stockholders of the exposition company. Being fully cognizant of the numerous benefits to be derived by Oregon and the city of Portland through the contemplated fair, he is an earnest champion of street improvement and all other municipal projects that will add to the attractiveness of Portland as a place of residence and a desirable location for new enterprises. He is one of the staunchest advocates of the project for deepening the Columbia and Willamette rivers from Portland to the sea, for the construction of a great drydock for ocean-going vessels in this city, and for the erection of smelters for the reduction of ores found in Oregon and Washington. Mr. Wittenberg is interested in several other industrial institutions and business enterprises, both for the purpose of investment and encouragement to such institutions. In fact, his influence is extended in favor of all movements whose aim is to keep the metropolis of Oregon in the rank she has won—that of one of the most progressive and substantial cities of the country.

The marriage of Mr. Wittenberg was solemnized in Portland in 1880, and united him with Mary Alice Shaver, daughter of George W. Shaver. (See sketch elsewhere in this work.) Mrs. Wittenberg was born at Waldo Hills, Marion county, Ore., and received her education in Portland, where she was a schoolmate of Mr. Wittenberg. They are the parents of two sons,

Louis Mason and Ralph Shaver. Mr. Wittenberg attributes a great deal of his success in life to the noble assistance given him by his loving wife, who, through the twenty-three years of their wedded life, has always proven a source of strength and comfort; and he claims that without her everything might have been different. Their happy home is always open to their friends, of whom they have a large circle.

CHARLES F. STREET. The art of floriculture has no more sincere appreciator in Clackamas county than Charles F. Street, the products of whose hot-houses find their way to lovers of flowers in Portland, Seattle and Tacoma, Wash., and many surrounding towns, and who is rapidly coming to the front as one of the most intelligent exponents of his truly delightful and ever expanding occupation.

That Mr. Street is entitled to his position of authority among florists and landscape gardeners is accounted for by the fact that he has made a profound study of everything connected therewith since he was twelve years of age. He was born in Sussex, England, January 24, 1857, and is the oldest son and second oldest child born to Frank and Harriett (Pronger) Street, natives of England, at one time residents of Kent, and now living retired in London, England. Charles F. was educated in the public schools, but his early assumption of responsibility as a florist's apprentice interfered materially with whatever educational plans he may have desired to carry out. At the age of twenty-two he sailed away to Australia as a fitting field for the exercise of his chosen work, and upon arriving at Sydney in 1879, found employment as foreman in a nursery near the town for three years. Upon coming to the United States he located at Menlo Park, near San Francisco, and after working at gardening for a year came to Oregon in 1882. Not content with the prospects he returned to Australia, remaining there for seven years, and in the meantime making rapid advancement along floricultural lines. In Victoria, Australia, he purchased eighty acres of fine land, upon which he grew flowers, vegetables and fruit, and won the distinction of being the first to force tomatoes on the Melbourne market. That tomatoes were a profitable investment is best judged by the fact that he received sixty cents a pound for them at the start, but of course reduced the price as the novelty wore off. In 1880 a return was made to Oregon, where he resided for two years, at the end of which time he removed to California and continued to reside in that state until 1808, when he came back to Oregon and settled in Clackamas, where he bought fourteen acres of land, upon which has been built his present fine busi-

ness. His hot-houses measure 105x26 and 36x50 feet, while yet another measures 13x91 feet. For heating purposes a thirty horse-power boiler is utilized with good effect, and hot water pipes are all over the place. For getting the water a gas engine pump is found perfectly satisfactory. Also Mr. Street owns a small apiary, and contemplates increasing his store of bees.

In England Mr. Street married Jane Lewis, a native of Wales, and the mother of four children, three sons and one daughter: Frank W., a florist of Burlingame, Cal.; Emaline Lily, at home; Arthur Hubert, also at home; and Ernest Albert, living with his parents. Mr. Street became a naturalized citizen of the United States in California, and has since been independent in politics. Fraternaly he is connected with the Farmers' Grange Society, and with the Artisans. He is an agreeable, tactful and very prominent member of the community of Clackamas, and his many friends and associates feel a personal pride in his success as one of the most capable in his calling in the state.

CHARLES B. MOORES. While maintaining his legal residence in Salem, Mr. Moores is at present making Oregon City his headquarters, having come to this place in the discharge of his duties as register of the United States land office. The district which he has under his supervision comprises the following counties: (part of) Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, (part of) Crook, (nearly all of) Lincoln, (the larger part of) Linn, Marion, Washington, Multnomah, Polk, Tillamook, (parts of) Wasco and Yamhill.

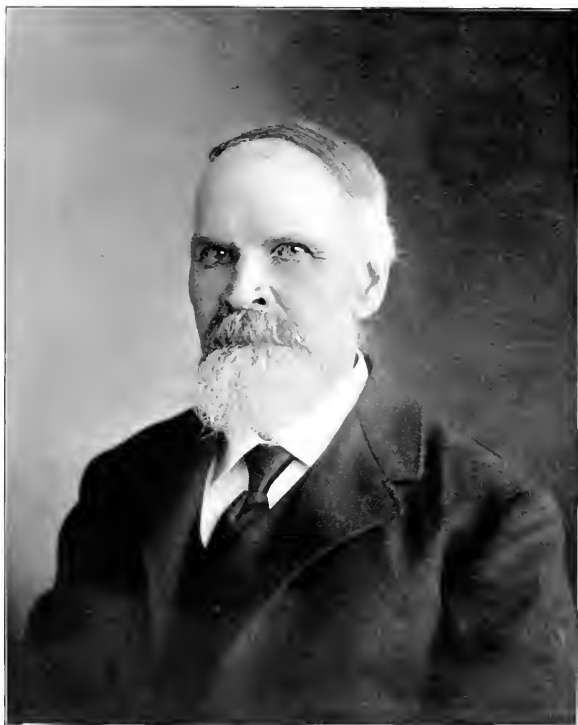
The qualities which have contributed to the success of Mr. Moores are traceable to his Scotch-Irish ancestry. The family of which he is a member has been associated with Oregon from a very early period. His grandfather, Col. I. R. Moores, Sr., commanded a regiment in the Black Hawk war and served in the Mexican war. In 1852 he came to Oregon and settled near Eugene soon after which he was elected to represent Lane county in the territorial legislature, also served as a member of the Oregon state constitutional convention of 1857. At one time he was the candidate of the Republican party for the state senate, and in other ways he was prominent in his party and among his fellow-citizens. Nor was his son, Col. I. R. Moores, Jr., less conspicuous as a citizen or less worthy as a man. For several years he represented Marion county in the house of representatives, of which body he was chosen speaker in 1865.

Another son, Hon. John H. Moores, was equally prominent in public affairs and equally worthy of the confidence of the people.

From the time that he came to Oregon, in 1852, until his death, he was loyal to the interests of the state, and for some years he represented Marion county in the state senate. By his marriage to Virginia L. Lamont he had, among other children, Charles B., who was born in Benton, Mo., August 6, 1849, and who was therefore only three years of age when the family settled in Oregon. The first winter was spent in Portland, and in March of 1853 they removed to Salem, where he has since made his home. In 1870 he was graduated from Willamette University, with the degree of A. B.

A few days after graduating Charles B. Moores became a draughtsman for the Oregon & California Railroad, continuing in the land department of that company for four years. In 1874 he went east and took a course in a business college, after which he spent a short time in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, continuing his law studies later in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, from which in 1877 he was graduated with honors and the degree of LL. B. On his return to Oregon he was admitted to practice at Salem. In 1880 he acted as chief clerk of the house of representatives, and from 1882 to 1887 he held the position of private secretary to Governor Moody. In 1894 he was elected to represent Marion county in the house of representatives, receiving a large majority. At the following session of the house he was chosen speaker. For several terms he was a member of the city council of Salem. Since 1878 he has been a member of the board of trustees of Willamette University at Salem, of which he acted as secretary and treasurer in former years. This position of trustee was also held by his father, who was deeply interested in educational matters and a man of progressive spirit. In other matters the resemblance in character between father and son is noticeable. Both are identified with the lumber manufacturing business in Salem, besides which the father was for years a dry-goods merchant in that city. Both were leading workers in the Odd Fellows, Charles B. Moores having been initiated into the order at Portland, and now affiliating with Chemekela Lodge No. 1, in which he is past grand. Both claimed horticulture as one of their many interests, and Mr. Moores is now the owner of a ranch of twenty-five acres, all in fruit, located near Salem. He is a member of the Illihee Club of Salem and the Order of Lions at Oregon City, in which he is a past officer.

November 1, 1881, Mr. Moores married Sallie E. Chamberlain, by whom he has four children, namely: Gertrude E., who is a student in the State Agricultural College; Merrill B., who is a member of the sophomore class in the same in-



Adam Stamer

stitution; Gordon C. and Chester Alexander. Mrs. Moores was born in Michigan and in 1873 graduated from Willamette University at Salem, receiving the degree of B. S. In religious connections she is associated with the Methodist Episcopal Church, to the maintenance of which Mr. Moores is a contributor, though not an active member of the denomination. His prominence among the people of his state is a deserved tribute to his mental attributes, his genial personality and broad intelligence.

ADAM SHAVER is the owner of an excellent farm of one hundred and sixty acres located in the vicinity of Tigardville. He was born in Lorain county, Ohio, September 9, 1834, and in early boyhood became a resident of Iowa, where he remained until eleven years of age. About that time his father died. The mother, with her children, accompanied her parents on the long journey across the plains to Oregon in the year 1852. Mr. Shaver secured a donation claim and from that time to the present has been identified with the early settlers and aided in the development of this section of the country.

In 1857, when twenty-three years of age, Mr. Shaver was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Palmateer, a native of Canada, and they began their domestic life in a log cabin of one room situated upon the farm which is yet his place of abode. Here Mr. Shaver has devoted his time and energies to agricultural pursuits continuously since and all of the improvements upon his farm have been placed there through his efforts. At the present time he is the owner of a quarter section of valuable land and follows general farming and stock-raising, the fields being under a high state of cultivation, while in the meadows are found good grades of cattle, horses and hogs.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Shaver was blessed with thirteen children: William E., who is residing upon a part of the old home place; Lewis, who makes his home in Tualatin; Emma, who is under the parental roof; Mary, who is living in Portland; Robert M., James A., Frances, Stephen A., and Irvin, all deceased; and Pearl, Bessie, Orrin, and Fred, who are still under the parental roof. Mrs. Elizabeth Shaver died December 30, 1898.

Mr. Shaver exercises his right of franchise in support of the Democracy and of the men who are made the candidates of the party. He has served as a member of the school board and as road supervisor and in the discharge of his official duties he has ever been loyal and faithful. In matters of citizenship he has taken a deep interest in whatever pertains to the general progress and upbuilding of the community in which he

lives. At the same time in his business affairs he has been enterprising and industrious and these qualities have enabled him to secure a good farm.

WILLIAM S. TIDEMAN, head roller of the Portland Rolling Mills, is one of the most experienced in his line in Oregon, and has qualified for his important responsibility in the most important rolling mills of Europe and America. From earliest youth he had before him the example of ancestors engaged in a similar occupation, the forefathers on both the paternal and maternal sides of his family having devoted their energies to perfecting the iron moulders' art. He was born in Degerfors, Vermland, Sweden, November 28, 1860, his father C. G. Tideman, and his mother, Hannah (Erickson) Tideman, being natives of the same part of the kingdom, and both living in Sweden at the present time. Up to the time of his retirement from business C. G. Tideman was a boss roller in a plate mill, as had been his grandfather before him, and at that time the work was all accomplished by forging. The maternal grandfather, Erickson, was also an iron worker, his father having engaged in the same business. Of the children born to these parents, eight in number, four sons and one daughter are living, all the sons being residents of America. Carl is a machinery manufacturer in Worcester, Mass.; Frank is a blacksmith and mechanic in Brooklyn, N. Y.; and Stephanus is also a blacksmith and mechanic.

While still quite young William S. Tideman was employed in the iron works, everything in that city seeming to center around the large iron manufactories. At the age of twelve he began as a roller hand, and by the age of seventeen had become a practical worker, also having learned the machinist's trade. In 1879 he immigrated to Worcester, Mass., and since coming to America has lived in many of the most prominent cities in the country, in all working in many mills of the first magnitude. His association with the west began in 1896, during which year he located in Lake View, Wash., and for three years was boss roller in the Western Iron and Steel company's works. In April, 1900, he returned to Europe, visited his old home in Sweden, the Paris Exposition, France, Germany, England, Ireland, and Scotland, returning to the United States and Portland in the fall of 1900, associating himself at once with the Portland Rolling Mills.

In St. Louis, Mo., Mr. Tideman was united in marriage with Sophia Maddox, born near the St. Joe lead mines, a daughter of Henry Maddox, born in Kentucky, a farmer in Missouri, and a soldier in the Federal army during the Civil

war. Mr. Maddox was severely wounded at Chickamauga, but recovered, and is now living in retirement in Leavenworth, Kans. His wife, formerly Amanda Summers, was born in Tennessee and died in St. Joe, Mo. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Maddox, of whom Mrs. Tideman is the oldest. Mr. and Mrs. Tideman have one child, Elmer. Mr. Tideman is fraternally associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Tacoma, Wash. He is a member of the Amalgamated Association of Steel & Iron Workers, and in national politics is a Republican.

GEORGE F. MERRILL. A seer of nautical affairs who understands as much about the building as he does about the management of various kinds of craft, and whose investigation upon the high seas has led him to many climes and lands, is George Francis Merrill, who for many years has been a builder of light boats and launches. Association with maritime affairs is a natural consequence of inheritance and early training, for at the time of the birth of Mr. Merrill in Portland, Me., March 10, 1831, his father, Francis, was engaged in the boat-building business at the yards in Bangor, an occupation to which he devoted his entire active life. The grandfather, also named Francis, was a stevedore, and during the war of 1812 was on a gunboat. Of English descent, the father of George F. eventually removed from his boat-building yard in Portland to a similar place in Bangor, Me., but he finally settled in Brewer, that state, where his death occurred. His wife, Mary Jane (Jenkins) Merrill, who was born in the vicinity of Portland, Me., was of English descent, and also died at Brewer. She became the mother of fourteen children, ten of whom attained maturity, and six of whom are living. One of the sons, Benjamin M., is living in Astoria; Charles W. is an ex-soldier of the Civil war, and is living in San Francisco; while Frank M., also a soldier in the Civil war, is a resident of Santa Clara county, Cal.

Reared in an atmosphere altogether sea-like, George Francis Merrill, the fourth oldest in his father's family, was pre-ordained to the kind of life which he has since led, and for which he evinced the earliest and most pronounced aptitude. In Bangor, Me., to which the father removed from Portland, the lad attended the public schools, but this was incidental to the boat-building industry, which he undertook to learn at the age of fourteen. A year later he took a trip to the West Indies, and afterward to New Orleans, embarking then upon the Constitution for France. In 1850 he left New York harbor aboard the clipper ship Stag Hound, and at the expiration

of one hundred and nine days landed in San Francisco, having spent five days at Valparaiso, South America. Thereafter he made a trip to Puget Sound, and upon returning to San Francisco worked in the mines on Feather river for six months. He next turned his attention to steamboating between San Francisco and San Juan, Nicaragua, on the steamer Independence, but this craft met a sorry fate on the third trip, under her new commander in 1852, when she struck a rock, sprung a leak, filled with water, and of her passengers and crew two hundred were lost and three hundred rescued. Mr. Merrill returned to San Francisco and soon afterward shipped on the Brother Jonathan, and in 1853 embarked on the clipper ship White Squall, the trip around the Horn to New York consuming ninety-six days, an unusually rapid trip, for the vessel was east of the Horn when only forty-two days out. After a visit of several months in his native state of Maine Mr. Merrill went to Bristol, England, on the Deringo, and upon returning to this country worked in a boat shop in Bangor, Me., until the breaking out of the Civil war.

January 1, 1862, Mr. Merrill enlisted in the United States navy under Admiral Farragut, as able seaman, on the ship Hartford, of the Gulf squadron, and until disabled at the end of eleven months, participated in the principal water combats of the war, including the sieges and taking of Forts Jackson and Phillips, the Shalruet batteries, up to Post Vicksburg, and down again to Baton Rouge. He was accidentally injured on board ship, his arm was broken in two places, and he was ordered to the Brooklyn Navy yard. After recovery Mr. Merrill was mustered out of the service, having served for eleven months and some days. After returning to Maine he engaged in boat-building in Bangor, after which he had a boat-yard of his own in Bucksport, Me., for three years. Later he engaged in boat-building for a couple of years in Kennebec, that state, and in the fall of 1871 went to Chicago, Ill., where he engaged in house-building and general carpenter work. At Grand Haven, Mich., he worked in the Kirby shipyard for about ten years as ship carpenter, and in 1882 came to Astoria, Ore., and worked there until locating with his family in Portland in 1883. In 1801 he started a boat-house and shop, which has since known an uninterrupted season of prosperity. He both builds and rents boats, and has a full complement of all kinds of small boats suitable for pleasure taking, including the naphtha launches Constitution and Hartford, and about thirty rowboats.

In Portland, Me., Mr. Merrill was united in marriage with Sarah A. Churchill, a native of Portland, and of this union there have been born six children, viz.: Gustavus C., in business with his father; Clara E.; Ira C.; Alice M., now Mrs.

Rhoads, of San Francisco; George F.; and Frank. All of the sons are in business with their father, and all are devoted to their work and enthusiastic over all things pertaining to navigation. Mr. Merrill was made a Mason in Kennebunk, Me., and is now a member of the Washington Lodge No. 46, of Portland. He is also connected with the Independent Order Odd Fellows; the Ancient Order United Workmen of Grand Haven, Mich., and the Eastern Star. He is a Republican in national politics, and is a member of Sumner Port, G. A. R.

W. J. LEWELLEN. The year after his father came from the east and settled on his donation claim near Springwater, Clackamas county, W. J. Lewellen, one of the large farmers and successful general merchants of Springwater, was born October 16, 1853. E. B. Lewellen, the father, was born in Kentucky in 1823, and died on his farm in this county in 1894. He was reared to agricultural pursuits in Missouri, to which state his father, Jacob L. Lewellen, had removed when his son was four years of age. After an uneventful youth in Missouri E. B. Lewellen crossed the plains with six yoke of oxen and a large party in 1852, and at the end of the six months' trip landed near Oregon City. One mile south of Springwater he took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres, upon which he conducted general farming and stock-raising for the remainder of his life. Through his industry two hundred acres of his land was relieved of its burden of timber and underbrush, and the improvements which he introduced were up-to-date and labor-saving. Mr. Lewellen was a Democrat politically, and though reared in the Baptist Church, became a Presbyterian in later life. Thrice married, his first wife, a sister of George Shaver, of Portland, died after two years of married life. His second wife, Sarah (Scott) Lewellen, bore him four children, of whom John L. lives in Oregon City; W. J. lives in Springwater; Alfred E. is deceased; and the only daughter in the family is now Mrs. M. C. Cornett, of Portland. Mrs. Wilson, who became the third Mrs. Lewellen, died five years after her husband. Mr. Lewellen was road supervisor and school director for a number of years, and filled quite an important place in the community of Springwater.

William J. Lewellen lived with his father until twenty-four years of age, after which he removed to a part of the paternal farm and undertook independent farming and stock-raising. The year 1892 found him a resident of Springwater, where he started a general merchandise store on a small scale, but in so systematic and careful a manner that his present success was a foregone conclu-

sion. In connection with the store he has also maintained his farming interests, and at present owns and operates one hundred and twenty-five acres of his father's original donation claim.

In 1877 Mr. Lewellen was united in marriage with Jennie Currin, of which union there have been born three children, Ora, George and Sallie. Mrs. Lewellen is a daughter of George Currin, who was born in Grayson county, Va., March 7, 1816, and who emigrated to Missouri when a young man. In 1845 Mr. Currin crossed the plains in the usual way, and at the end of his six months' trip located at what is now Currinsville, taking up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres. He married Lida Wade, and reared a large family of children. Mr. Currin became prominent in his locality, as indicated by the town named in his honor, and by the numerous positions of trust which he held in the community. Mr. Lewellen is a Republican in national politics, but in local elections votes independent of party lines. He is a member and elder in the Presbyterian Church, and contributes to the extent of his means towards the maintenance of his church.

JOHN A. THORNBURGH, manager of the flouring mills of Forest Grove and a partner in the ownership of this important industry, was born in Greenville, Washington county, Ore.; and is the third in order of birth in the family of eight children born unto Ambers and Rebecca A. (Neal) Thornburgh. Obed C. Thornburgh, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of Tennessee and became a resident of Forest Grove, Ore. Ambers Thornburgh was born in eastern Tennessee and in the year 1862 came to this state, settling in Forest Grove, where he conducted a sawmill and also engaged in agricultural pursuits. He wedded Rebecca A. Neal, a native of Iowa, and their marriage was blessed with eight children, of whom six are yet living.

John A. Thornburgh, of this review, was born March 1, 1872, and spent his childhood days in Forest Grove, attending its public schools from the time that he was six years of age until he began preparation for the practical affairs of business life by entering the Portland Business College, in which he was graduated with the class of 1892. For two years thereafter he was engaged in farming and then entered upon the duties of deputy county recorder, serving for two years under Recorder Calvin Jack, Jr. He afterward spent a year with the firm of Shipley & Haines, government hay contractors, and on the 20th of March, 1901, he bought a half interest in the Crescent Mills as a partner of Mr. Haines and assumed the management of the enterprise, which has since been conducted under his guidance.

The mill has a capacity of sixty barrels per day and a storage capacity of sixty thousand bushels of grain. It is equipped with the latest improved machinery and modern processes, is operated by electricity furnished by a forty horse-power motor, and is a splendid plant, turning out an excellent quality of flour, which finds a ready sale on the market. The flour manufactured is of a very high grade and known throughout Oregon as the Crescent brand. Mr. Thornburgh also owns a farm of one hundred acres, nine miles north of Forest Grove, and is there engaged in the growing of hay and grain.

In Forest Grove April 22, 1894, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Thornburgh and Miss Nettie M. Whitney, a native of Michigan. He belongs to the Odd Fellows Lodge of Hillsboro and to Griffin Cabin of the Native Sons of Oregon, while in his political affiliations he is a Republican. Imbued with the progressive spirit which has led to the marvelous development of the northwest, he has not only been one of the active and enterprising representatives of business interests in Forest Grove in recent years, but has also been the promoter of public movements and measures advancing substantial progress and upbuilding here.

JACOB MAUSS. Among the many German-Americans who have found their way to Oregon, and to whom Washington county has held out large inducements, may be mentioned Jacob Mauss, owner of one hundred and nine acres of land, a considerable portion of which is under cultivation. Mr. Mauss is a practical and scientific farmer, and keeps abreast of the times in his chosen occupation. He is in favor of all modern improvements and devices, and himself has thought of many ways in which to lighten farming burdens, and reduce arduous toil to pleasurable work. He has a pleasant and comfortable residence on his property, good barns and out-houses, and some fine agricultural implements. General farming, dairying, and stock-raising to some extent, are followed with gratifying success, and from the apparent prosperity, neatness and thrift around the farm it is evident that Mr. Mauss regards as fortunate his decision to make the northwest his home.

In a typical rural home in Germany Mr. Mauss was born May 6, 1850, and in his youth became inured to hard work and little diversion. Nevertheless, between times, he managed to acquire a fair common-school education, and upon emigrating to America in 1871, felt well equipped to face the conditions among strangers in a strange land. In Iowa he found employment on a farm by the month, and from one place went to another, his excellent service making him a de-

sired hand to all who wanted good work. For seven years he continued to live in Iowa, and in 1878 came to Oregon, residing on a rented farm in Washington county for three months. He afterward moved to his present farm, or rather eighty acres of it, which was entirely covered by brush at the time he purchased it, and to this has been added by more recent purchase until at present he owns one hundred and nine acres.

The wife of Mr. Mauss was formerly Pauline Teft, and she is the mother of five children: Henry, Mary, Rosa, Lucy and Katie. Mr. Mauss is a Democrat in national politics, and has served the county as a school director for several years. With his family he is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

ISAAC LEISY. Two and one-half miles northwest of Hillsboro is the well-improved farm of Isaac Leisy, who owns one hundred and sixty acres of land in his home farm, and besides owns a tract of fifty-two acres in another part of the county. From timber and brush Mr. Leisy has brought about the present state of development, has fenced his property, and added implements, buildings and all appurtenances which contribute to the maintenance of the splendid agricultural supremacy of the west. Nor have the efforts of this honored pioneer farmer been confined within the limits of his own possessions, for the welfare of the county at large has mingled with his thought of advancement, and his time and money have been unstintingly at the disposal of all worthy efforts at advancement. No little credit for the fine condition of the public thoroughfares is due to Mr. Leisy, who appreciates the extent to which roads are an indication of the character and enterprise of the farmers who live along them.

Mr. Leisy comes from the time-honored Lancaster county, Pa., where he was born January 25, 1822, and where he lived for thirteen years. His family then removed to Wayne county, Ohio, where he was reared on a farm, and received his education in the public schools. When twenty-one years of age he began working on other than the home farm, and from then on until 1850 he received the average monthly wages, which he saved, and thus made some headway towards better things. During 1850 he became a member of a party of five who started across the plains with two wagons and four teams of oxen, the party bringing up after five months at the middle fork of the American river, where Mr. Leisy mined for about three months. He then came to Washington county, and in the vicinity of Hillsboro worked out until 1854. The following eight years were spent on a homestead taken up on the east fork of Dairy creek, from where he removed



Charles Muzzer

to the farm where he now lives. During his residence in Washington county he has also improved two other farms, which he afterward disposed of.

On his farm Mr. Leisy has a comfortable and commodious rural residence, cared for by his wife, Esther (Marsh) Leisy. Nine children, five sons and four daughters, have been born into the family, all of whom were given good educations, and every advantage within the power of their parents. All are living and are named as follows: Roseilla, wife of George Hathorn; Henry W.; Nettie, wife of William Montgomery; Daniel E.; Flora, wife of Dwight Pomeroy; Wealthy, wife of John Long; Isaac Burr; Perry J.; and Douglas. Mr. Leisy has been a Republican since 1860, and cast his first presidential vote for James K. Polk. For many years he held the office of school director in his district.

CHARLES MAYGER. No more inspiring example of the man who has developed under strenuous western conditions is available for those who travel the uphill road to success unaided by the influence of friends or the material advantage of money, than is furnished by the career of Charles Mayger, founder of the town of that name, and one of the very early pioneers of the intrepid great northwest.

The saying that "once a sailor always a sailor" is disproved by the career of Mr. Mayger, whose versatility has enabled him to be as enthusiastic a follower of land opportunities as he is of those of the sea. At the age of eleven he sailed away from his native France, where he was born December 25, 1829, the vessel flying the American colors. During his ten years before the mast he visited nearly every country bordering on the sea in both hemispheres, and during his travels picked up more than the average amount of information. When Mr. Mayger came to the Puget Sound country in 1849, there were but half a dozen people in Olympia, and not a settler had as yet realized the importance or advantage of locating in either Seattle or Tacoma. Mr. Mayger was employed in a sawmill for a time and in 1850 located in what is now Cowlitz county, Wash., across the river from where he now lives. Here he wisely started a logging business, and for twenty years, or until 1870, his camp was about the busiest concern in all the northwestern country. Large areas of timber were felled in order to meet the demands of trade, and great clearings took the place of primal density. In 1870 Mr. Mayger removed to Portland, where he worked in the mills for five years, and then took up the homestead near where he now lives. In time he formed the Mayger Wood and Logging Company, which com-

pany has cut up eighteen quarter sections of timber around Mayger. In 1888 was started the general merchandise store so well and favorably known in this county, which is now being run by the sons of the founder. Thus a number of important enterprises have been inaugurated by this far-sighted and shrewd business man and pioneer, all of which have proved particularly necessary and helpful to his county and state. Although practically retired, Mr. Mayger still holds the office of postmaster of Mayger, and in addition to this has held various Republican offices. While in Washington territory he was commissioner of Cowlitz county for two terms, an office fraught with great responsibility during that unsettled time.

November 17, 1853, Mr. Mayger was united in marriage with Minerva Kellum, and of this union there were born twelve children, as follows: Margaret Jane, wife of Alex McAyeal; Charles W.; Alice, deceased; Ira, deceased; Laura May, deceased; George G.; Jessie G., wife of J. McGinnis; Minnie E., wife of Fred Haas; Hattie E., deceased; Nellie; George Alex, deceased; and Eva, wife of Wiley Bushong. With keen appreciation of the advantages of a good education, Mr. Mayger has surrounded his children with every opportunity for improving themselves, and all have reflected credit upon their admirable home teaching and school advantages. The name of Charles Mayger is enrolled among the captains of industry of this great state, and among those pioneers whose courage and daring opened up innumerable vistas of usefulness and honor to more recent arrivals in Washington and Oregon.

REV. CLINTON KELLY. This pioneer of the northwest was born in Pulaski county, Ky., June 15, 1808, and in early manhood was converted, becoming a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a licensed minister in the denomination. Ere attention had been attracted to the Pacific coast through the discovery of gold he resolved to seek a home here. In this decision he was influenced by his desire to remove from the surroundings of a slave state. After having carefully prepared for the long journey, he took up the line of march in October, 1847, having three wagons and four yoke of oxen for each. When the approach of cold weather rendered progress impracticable he stopped in Cass county, Mo., but resumed the journey early in the spring of 1848. Slowly the little party wended its way along the old Fort pass and the old immigrant road to Boise City. With his family were others seeking new homes in the west, there being altogether about sixty men in the expedition, during the trip through the Blue mountains.

On his arrival in Oregon Mr. Kelly took up a

section of government land which he secured as a donation claim. The Powell Valley road now runs through this land. As soon as he had put up a log cabin he began to clear the land, in order that he might take up farming pursuits. The first house that he built was 20x32, with a clap-board roof. Later it was replaced by a more commodious and comfortable structure. While the improvement of his land consumed almost his entire time, yet he never neglected his religious work, but continued to preach and teach the Gospel as opportunity afforded. His sincere, upright life won him many friends, and even those who had no sympathy with the doctrines of Christianity were constrained to admire his earnest, self-sacrificing spirit and devotion to the cause. At the time of his death, June 19, 1875, he was sixty-seven years of age. Three times married, his first wife was Mary Easton, who died in Kentucky. Five children were born of their union, one of whom is living. His second wife was Jane Burns, by whom he had one child, and by his third wife, Maria M. Crane, he had nine children.

PLYMPTON KELLY. From the surroundings of his youth, near Somerset, Pulaski county, Ky., which was also the place of his birth, September 7, 1828, Plympton Kelly accompanied his father, Rev. Clinton Kelly, to Oregon at the age of nineteen years. There remains in his mind to this day a very vivid recollection of the tedious and even perilous trip, made in a prairie schooner, drawn by oxen. Few had preceded the expedition over the plains and across the mountains. In the aspect of Oregon there was not much that was inviting. Heavy forest growths covered the land, and no pioneer could hope to succeed unless he was sturdy of frame and stout of muscle. There were five sons in the Kelly family, all eager, industrious and ambitious, so they were able to heartily supplement the efforts of their father, although two died the fall of their arrival. Plympton assisted in clearing the home farm, and when it was in a condition which rendered cultivation possible he took up life for himself. In 1850 he entered three hundred and fifty acres of government land for himself, and on this he now resides, near Palestine, Multnomah county. About the first improvement was the building of a log cabin, and he then set about clearing the land. Since that time he has put under the plow nearly two hundred acres of land. The value of this property was greatly enhanced by the presence of a fine spring and his cabin was erected near this spring. In 1882 he made improvements on another part of the farm and established his home there.

July 4, 1864, he married Miss Elizabeth A.

Clark, a daughter of Alexander and Nancy (Hitchens) Clark. Mrs. Kelly is a niece of Mrs. C. S. Kingsley, who came to Oregon in 1851, in company with her husband, as a Methodist missionary. She was born at Ann Harbor, Mich. Prior to her marriage she was engaged in teaching, and during the winter of 1863-64 taught in a log cabin on Mount Tabor, with but sixteen pupils, while the district included all of Mount Tabor, Montavilla, Russellville, South Mount Tabor and part of the east side district. As a result of her union with Mr. Kelly she has become the mother of the following children: Eudoxia Amelia, the wife of Alfred Niblin; Calumet and Clinton, both deceased; Mary, the wife of Thomas Howitt, of Gresham; Harriet, deceased; and James Garfield, who is at home with his parents.

During the Indian wars of 1855-56 Mr. Kelly served as a corporal under Colonel Nesbit and Colonel Cornelius. The volunteer soldiers marched from The Dalles, through the Indian country into the Walla Walla valley, where they spent the winter. During the latter part of December, 1855, they had a fight with the Indians that lasted for four days, and although the Indians outnumbered the whites, the latter gained their victory. Mr. Kelly can relate many very interesting stories of those days, and although history states there were more white men than red, he says he was in a position to judge the two forces and says he is quite sure the forces were equally divided.

In politics Mr. Kelly votes with the Republican party. Reared in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, he followed his father's example by becoming an exhorter, preaching in local churches and also aiding much in the Sunday-school work. His life has been one of great activity, and like all pioneers he has had much hard work to do. The clearing of his farm did not prove a sinecure, as all can testify who have been obliged to dig out hundreds of stumps before the soil can be cleared. The reward of his industry is to be seen in his one hundred acres of finely cultivated land. In addition to this improved acreage he has fifty acres in the farm that have not yet been placed under cultivation.

WILLIAM T. LEGG. None of the farmers whose untiring zeal and well-directed energies have helped to develop the resources of Oregon retain a more vivid impression of the very early days of her awakening than does William T. Legg, one of the most venerable and prosperous of the agriculturists of Multnomah county. His memory travels back to the time when, twelve years of age, he accompanied his mother and uncle, John Bozorth, across the plains with three

ox teams, one wagon and some cattle, and how, at the Platte river, the oxen and cattle ran away one night and got mixed up in a buffalo stampede. To continue the journey the party had but one pair of oxen, but were fortunately able to borrow animals from others comprising the band, and thus were enabled to make their way via the Columbia river to Vancouver. The mother settled on the Columbia bottom lands in 1850, taking up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres, which her son eventually aided in clearing. The conditions were crude and unpromising, the neighbors remote, and trial and deprivation were among the expected rather than the unexpected things. When young Legg came to Portland in 1849 he was obliged to travel by boat, and for many years that was the method of reaching the city. Grain was also taken there by boat, because there were absolutely no roads at that time, and transportation was at best inadequate and tedious. When twenty-one years of age Mr. Legg began working on other than the home farm, and after his marriage to Christina Johns, in 1859, rented a place for a couple of years, later settling in Clarke county, Wash., for a year. He then came back to Oregon, and the following year bought one hundred and forty-six acres of land in section 7, along the Columbia river, which he improved, and upon which he lived until 1878. The farm upon which he now lives then became his property, and consists of one hundred and five acres in the home tract and forty acres in another tract. Here he has engaged extensively in dairying and general farming for many years, but latterly has retired from the strenuous duties which have contributed to his usefulness and prosperity. He has seen the city of Portland develop from a town of a few scattering houses to one of the magnificent industrial centers of the west, and the valley of which he is an honored resident yield up its riches in the wake of the cleared timber and human ingenuity.

The success of Mr. Legg is based upon his own efforts, and upon his ability to grasp the opportunities by which he was surrounded. Born in Lewis county, Mo., August 27, 1835, his father was already deceased, and his mother was left with him, her only child, in comparatively poor circumstances. The mother subsequently married David Dort, with whom she removed to Hancock county, Ill., when her son was four years of age. After a residence of two years the family removed to the vicinity of Oskaloosa, Iowa, where the step-father died, and where they lived until the removal to Oregon in April, 1847. Mrs. Legg's third husband was John Lance, who died the year the family came west. For her fourth husband she married Eden Millard, who died in 1868, again leaving her a widow, and her death occurred in 1871, while in Clarke county, Wash.

William Legg, the father of William T., was a native of England, and his wife was formerly Elizabeth Bozorth. Six children have been born to William T. Legg and his wife, Christina (Johns) Legg, viz.: Frank, a resident of East Portland; Laura, the wife of Frank Powell; John A., who died, aged ten months; Frederick, a druggist of Salem; Burton, the manager of his father's farm; and Jesse, a soldier in the National Guards, who enlisted in January, 1899, and in January, 1890, went to the Philippines in the hospital corps.

W. C. JOHNSON is a native of Missouri, his birth having occurred in Cooper county, April 4, 1833. His father was a farmer by occupation and died when the son was but five years of age. Five years later the mother was also called to her final rest, and thus at the early age of ten years Mr. Johnson was thrown upon his own resources and started out to fight the battle of life. In the struggle he has come off victorious, for he possesses sterling characteristics and untiring energy and purpose. He began working by the month as a farm hand, and was also employed at driving stock, following those pursuits until he was eighteen years of age, when, hoping that he might have better opportunities in the far west, he started with friends for Oregon. The history of travel common at that time gives a picture of the way in which the party made a journey across the plains. They had seven yoke of oxen and in this slow, laborious way they proceeded, mile after mile, over the long distance that separates the Mississippi valley from the Pacific coast. At Umatilla some Indians stole a horse and blanket belonging to Mr. Johnson, but the savages did not commit any greater depredations and the party thankfully escaped with their lives. On the 15th of September, 1852, they reached Salem, having been upon the way from the 4th of May.

After coming to Oregon Mr. Johnson was employed at making rails, following that pursuit for about ten years, and thus he gained a start and was enabled to lay the foundation for his future prosperity. He wedded Miss Mary Gerish, a native of Missouri, and unto them has been born one child, James A., who is now a resident of Forest Grove. It was in the year 1853 that Mr. Johnson took up his abode in Washington county and here he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land near Gaston, the greater part of which was wild and unimproved. He has owned altogether eight farms in Washington county, and throughout an active business career his labors have been very effective in promoting the cultivation and improvements upon his place, having these various tracts of land under a high

state of cultivation. He now has in the home place one hundred and six acres devoted to general farming, and he is likewise a successful stock-raiser, making a specialty of Angora goats and Cotswold sheep.

In 1856 Mr. Johnson was called upon to mourn the loss of his first wife, and later he married Elizabeth Williams, who was born in Missouri. Her death occurred in April, 1898. In his family are seven children: Florence J., who resides upon a farm adjoining her father's land; Martha A., who is now living in Dilley; William T., of Malheur county; Rosa A., who has departed this life; Frank W., at home; Thomas S., of Malheur county; and Elmer C., whose farm adjoins the old home-place.

In political views Mr. Johnson is independent. He has served as road supervisor for several years and has been a member of the school board. His life record shows the force of perseverance and energy in the practical affairs of life, for through those lines he has become the owner of a comfortable competence and a good property.

WILLIAM LARSON. In Sweden, April 20, 1839, occurred the birth of William Larson, who was reared on the home farm, and there grew to a sturdy manhood, such as an outdoor life only can give. In 1869 he came to America, landing in New York. At once striking out for the west, he made his first halt in Kansas, where he was engaged for one year in constructing railroads, and from there he went to Kansas City, and for four years was employed as a stone-mason. At the expiration of this time he came to Oregon, working in the gas plant at Portland for two years, and then, in 1877, bought ten acres of his present place, near Palestine. When he first saw the land it was covered with heavy timber, but by persistent effort he has transformed it into a habitable tract and feels well repaid for the hard work which he expended upon it. In 1887 he purchased twenty acres more, one mile south of the original tract. This was also heavily timbered, but has since been cleared. Altogether he owns one hundred and sixty acres in Multnomah county, ten acres being planted to strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, gooseberries and cherries.

Mr. Larson was married to Miss Matilda Anderson, whose birth occurred in Sweden. They became the parents of ten children, seven of whom are living. Augustus makes his home in this county; John went to Alaska to seek his fortune and is interested in mines there; Josephine became the wife of George Pickett and resides in Seattle; Henry makes his home in Gresham; Emma is still at home with her parents; and Charles and Theodore complete the list of those

living. Hilda and Annie died in childhood, and Hilda, another child of that name, passed away when nineteen years of age. When Mr. Peterson was county road supervisor Mr. Larson held the position of foreman for some time. He has also been road overseer. In political matters he gives his vote and the weight of his influence in behalf of the Republican party. He holds membership in the Lutheran Church and is also identified with the Grange.

SAMUEL A. MILES. No more honored name adorns the pages of the history of Columbia county than that of Hon. S. A. Miles, who has not only known how to avail himself of apparent opportunities, but has penetrated into grooves of activity discernable only to those of far-sighted and more than ordinary penetration. Arriving in this state with available assets amounting to less than a dollar, Mr. Miles is to-day rated as the wealthiest man in Columbia county, and his rise from comparative obscurity to a place of personal and business eminence is interestingly interwoven with the most substantial development of one of the garden spots of Oregon.

In Pulaski county, Ky., where he was born on a farm near the present site of Somerset, the county seat of Pulaski county, September 17, 1830, Mr. Miles lived with his parents until nine years of age, when they removed to a farm near Macon City, Macon county, Mo. Extremely pioneer conditions prevailed in Missouri about this time, and the most palatial residences of the settler were not far removed from puncheon-floored and clapboard-roofed log cabins. It was with a feeling of opening up chances that the youth started away with a caravan bound for the land of the western sea and future orange groves, but instead of locating in California as the party had intended, they veered off at Pacific Springs, in the Rocky Mountains, and headed for Oregon. This change of plans was due to adverse reports from the gold fields, and the travelers had more faith in the prospects mapped out by Lewis and Clark and the Hudson Bay Company in Oregon. From Oregon City Mr. Miles came down the river to Portland, which at that immature time consisted of seventeen box houses located among logs and stumps along what was intended to be a street. September 23, 1850, the boarding-house of F. Perry, at Milton, one and one-half miles south of St. Helens, had a stranger guest at its festive board, who, had he been asked for a dollar, the usual price of meals served at Perry's, must needs have departed with a full stomach, but an empty pocket. It is supposed that Mr. Miles in time paid for this layout, for he continued to live in the vicinity for eight years, and during that time worked for many people, among them being



Charles Muckle

this same Francis Perry and H. M. Knighton, the first proprietor of the town site. An attempt on the part of Mr. Miles to reap a fortune during the mining excitement of the Rogue river in 1852 was frustrated, owing to the hostility of the Indians, in consequence of which himself and partner, William Kane, were obliged to beat a hasty and undignified retreat through the waters of the Jumpoff Joe creek. He then returned by foot to St. Helens, and went to hewing timber for the San Francisco market and driving oxen.

Conscious of a deficiency in his education, Mr. Miles started in to attend school in 1854 under Professor Condon, but after three weeks he decided to go to Port Offord on the Rogue river, which he reached March 28. His arrival in the town was characterized by considerable dampness and discouragement, for the small boat which was to convey them ashore from the steamer was overloaded and he was washed overboard and was obliged to swim nearly three-fourths of a mile. After working in a saw-mill in Port Offord for some time Mr. Miles returned to St. Helens, and the following year, in 1855, participated in a battle with the Indians just across the river, in which contest eight Indians were taken prisoners and three killed. Mr. Miles was variously employed at St. Helens until 1860, in which year he became the owner of half of the Daniel Wilson donation claim on Deer Island. This property was utilized for a stock ranch, and he conducted his enterprise on an extensive and profitable scale. The stock business may be said to be the foundation of the large fortune of this intrepid pioneer, the gaining of which has been intercepted by many setbacks, discouraging indeed to one less stout of heart. On the night of December 14, 1885, fire destroyed the Miles home, the savings of twenty years, including \$1,000 in county warrants, and treasures upon which no intrinsic value could be placed. Nothing daunted, this was not allowed to dampen the ardor or deter the progress of Mr. Miles' accumulation, for other opportunities came his way, and were seized with avidity and consummate understanding. His knowledge of human nature has been gained at somewhat of a loss, as most money loaners can testify. On several occasions his only interest on capital loaned has been experience, a considerable amount of principal also being swallowed up in this same invaluable commodity. Nevertheless, Mr. Miles has a fine faith in the general integrity of his fellow-men, and a happy and inspiring optimism seems to emanate from his genial and always helpful personality. Thinking, striving, saving and working have made up the guiding elements of his life, and thus his wife and himself have an abundance, and his children have been started upon their various ways with splendid fundamental training,

the blessings of fond parents, and substantial aid from a generous and successful father.

The home life of Mr. Miles has been a particularly harmonious one, due largely to the fact that the head of the house has always conceded the important part taken by his wife in fashioning his career and assisting him in the uphill road. The marriage occurred February 2, 1862, between Mr. Miles and Elizabeth Peacher, with whom he commenced housekeeping in St. Helens. Of this union there have been born eleven children: Mary E. is the wife of Marion E. Butler, of Portland; Francis lives in Portland; Rebecca J. is the wife of Guy W. Cole; William A. lives in Portland; Cora is the wife of A. J. Rupert, of Seattle; Lucy is the wife of Elmer B. Wharton, of Spokane, Wash.; Samuel A., Jr., died November 24, 1877; the next child died in infancy; Bertha L., deceased, April 21, 1877; Grace H. is living at home, as is also Eugene. Mr. Miles has been associated with the Democratic party ever since casting his first vote, and he has always strenuously maintained the principles and best tenets of his party. He was elected sheriff of Columbia county in June, 1862, and during his eight years of service in this capacity was also tax-collector. For eight years he promoted the cause of education as a member of the school board, and during a part of that time was chairman of the board. Four times since living in the great northwest, Mr. Miles has journeyed across the mountains to his old home in Missouri, returning always with renewed enthusiasm for the great northwest in which he has suffered much, lost much, but gained infinitely more.

CHARLES MUCKLE. A career worthy of inspiring like effort in all struggling young lives is that of Charles Muckle, who traces his absolute independence back to his eleventh year, and who is justly proud of the grit and determination which have placed him among the foremost lumber men of St. Helens. A native of Ontario, Canada, Mr. Muckle was born August 12, 1846, and is a son of James and Katie (Charles) Muckle, natives of England, and the former born July 26, 1809.

The many-sided abilities of James Muckle, Sr., have won him the old fashioned appellation of Jack of all trades. He was brought to Canada by his parents during his tenth year, settling in Quebec, where his marriage eventually occurred. He became interested in the lumber business in that northern city, and served as township officer for many years. In 1876 he removed from Canada to St. Helens, Columbia county, where his wife died at the age of eighty-four years, but where he is still living with his son, Charles, at the age of ninety-three years. Nevertheless, in

spite of his extreme age, he is enjoying good health, and is in the possession of all of his faculties. To himself and wife were born the following children: Robert, of Tennessee; James, of Portland; William, of Rainier; George W., of St. Helens; Charles; Anna, the wife of R. Cox of St. Helens; Eliza, the wife of D. J. Switzer of St. Helens; Mary, the wife of Jacob George of North Albino; Margaret, deceased; Jane, deceased; and Thomas, deceased.

At the immature age of eleven Charles Muckle was bringing in sufficient to pay for his board and clothes. In 1866 himself and brother James established a sort of silent partnership, and started forth upon a combined career which has been amicably continued up to the present time. With their small worldly possessions the boys left the home farm in Canada, and after experimenting for a short time in Ohio traveled further to Wisconsin, where they became interested in lumbering. The three years in the lumber camps of Wisconsin gave them an insight into possibilities as yet unsounded, and they determined to seek a field of operations in the great lumbering district around Vancouver, Wash. For seven years they profited by the resources of this well favored locality, when, rich in experience, and fairly well to do financially, they came to Portland July 26, 1870, and to St. Helens in 1874, and have since been identified with the largest lumbering concern in the town. The brothers are held in the highest esteem in this state, where they are well known, and where their business integrity is above reproach. They are among the conservative and substantial money-makers of this country, and have built up a business destined to increasingly promote the general prosperity. At the present time James Muckle makes his home in Portland, where he oversees the large timber interests of the firm.

Charles Muckle is a Republican in politics, but has always been too busy to either desire or accept political preferment. He is fraternally connected with the Masons, and in religion is a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Muckle owns farm as well as timber land, and may be said to be an integral part of the development of his adopted state. He is popular and successful, his many admirable traits of character having drawn to him and kept, many warm friends.

GEORGE W. FORCE. The name of George W. Force has been associated with a number of important western enterprises, chief among which is that of pork packing, conducted in East Portland and Vancouver. He is now living on his farm on the south side of Columbia river, opposite Vancouver, Wash., where he was born

and raised. This honored and very enterprising member of the community of Multnomah county is a native son of this section of Oregon, and was born May 29, 1849, a son of George W. and Susan (Wolfe) Force, natives respectively of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and the latter of whom died on the 4th of March, 1868, at the age of thirty-nine years.

George W. Force was a man of leading characteristics, and materially impressed his general worth upon all people and things with which he had to do. A shoemaker by trade, he followed his calling in several parts of the middle west, and in connection therewith carried on general farming and stock-raising. That he was far-sighted and ambitious is proved by the fact that as early as 1845, before the general emigration westward, he joined a large train of others equally desirous of broader opportunities, and braved the six months' trip across the plains. Landing at The Dalles, he engaged in boating emigrants down the river to Portland for a couple of years, from 1847 to 1848, and eventually became master of a line of boats called the Captain Force Hudson Bay Boat Company. After going out of the transportation business he took up a donation claim of six hundred and twenty acres on Columbia slough or river, across from Vancouver. Here he made his home for a couple of years, and then went to California and interested himself in mining for fourteen months near Placerville. Returning to his farm he rounded out his life thereon, attending to an extensive stock business. Before his death, in September, 1898, at the age of seventy, he had increased his farm to seven hundred and twenty acres. Three sons and four daughters were born into his family: George W.; James W., living on the old place; Theodore N., of Colton, Ore.; Eva Jane Simmons, of St. Johns Peninsula; Mrs. Lottie Scotten, of Washington; Delia Scotten, of Clark county, Wash.; and Hannah Selbey, of Mulino, Ore.

As a boy George W. Force worked on the paternal farm on the Columbia river, and at the age of eighteen assumed the entire management thereof. When twenty-eight years old, September 18, 1876, he was married to Annie Fulkerson, and about that time he purchased two hundred and thirty-seven and a half acres adjoining the paternal possession, and engaged in an independent stock business. After his long experience under his father's instruction he was bound to make a success of his own business, and lived on this farm for eight years. Next he removed to Portland and engaged in the milk business, as the firm known as the railroad milk depot, First street, for a couple of years. This did not prove as profitable as he had anticipated, and he disposed of his milk interests, and returned to the

farm and stock business for a couple of years. Returning to Portland, he became interested in pork packing in a small way, and gradually increased his business until he became prominent in his line under the firm name of Burkhard & Force. At the end of two years he bought out his partner, and after conducting the pork packing three years by himself sold out, and undertook a similar occupation in Vancouver, Wash., where he purchased three lots and built his own buildings thereon. Two years later he retired to his farm, owing to impaired health, due to confinement. At this writing he is engaged with his brother, James W., in the dairy and stock business. James W., T. N. and George W. own the old donation claim, formerly their boyhood home.

Mrs. Force is a native of Clarke county, Wash. Peter Fulkerson, her father, was born in Missouri March 1, 1822, and died about 1879. He was a painter by trade, and crossed the plains to Oregon in an early day, taking up a homestead in Clarke county. His wife, Minerva (Fitzgerald) Fulkerson, was born in Arkansas, and died March 15, 1899, at the age of sixty-one years. Of the two sons and two daughters born to Mr. and Mrs. Force Maggie and Frank are deceased; and Fred and Kate are living with her parents. Fraternally Mr. Force is connected with the Masons of Vancouver, Wash.

JOHN H. McNAMER, whose history with its many exciting episodes reads almost like a tale of fiction, has been a resident of the west since 1859 and his career is indicative of the early conditions of the country. He was born in Louisa county, Iowa, March 20, 1848, a son of Noah and Elizabeth (Hurley) McNamer. The father was a native of Kentucky, and the grandfather on the paternal side was a representative of an old Virginia family of Scotch descent. From Kentucky he removed to Illinois, where his death occurred. Noah McNamer, after living in Illinois for a number of years, became a pioneer farmer of Louisa county, Iowa, but in 1849, attracted by the discovery of gold on the Pacific coast, made his way to California by the Panama route and engaged in mining in that state. Success attended his efforts and he there remained until 1853, when he came to Washington county, Ore., and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of bottom and prairie land. His first wife had died during the infancy of our subject, and in 1859, by way of the Panama route, he returned for his little son. When he again reached Washington county he resumed farming, continuing in this occupation up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1863. His wife, a native of Illinois, had died in Iowa in 1849. Of the three daughters and two sons born

of their marriage, two daughters and one son are yet living.

John H. McNamer spent the first ten years of his life in Iowa and in the spring of 1859 came to Oregon with his father and was reared upon the home farm five miles north of Forest Grove, pursuing his education in the district schools, which he attended only through the winter months, as his services were needed in the fields during the balance of the year. He remained at home until 1864, when he volunteered for military service as a member of Company B, First Oregon Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered in at Salem. He served on the plains to protect immigrants and prevent Indian uprisings, but did not go to the scene of fighting in the south, for the war was almost over at the time of his enlistment, and previously he had been too young to be accepted as a soldier. He was only sixteen years of age when he did enlist, and in 1865 he was mustered out at Vancouver.

On the 9th of March, 1868, in Vancouver, Mr. McNamer was married to Miss Amanda Mayfield, a native of Missouri, who came across the country with her parents when a young girl. After his marriage Mr. McNamer removed to Shasta county, Cal., settling near Fallriver City, where he carried on farming and stock-raising. He always dealt extensively in horses, but he suffered heavy losses because of the hard winters and gave up agricultural pursuits, entering the employ of the Wells-Fargo Express Company as an express messenger. October 24, 1876, while going by stage between Redding and Weaverville he was held up on the Tower House and Weaver-ville road, being the only messenger in the coach, although there were three other passengers. The bandit secured the express company's money box containing \$6,800 and then ordered the coach to drive on. At the first curve, however, within seventy-five yards of where the robbery occurred, Mr. McNamer jumped off the coach and ran back, managing to keep out of sight. He found the robber rifling the box under a bank and stayed within gunshot distance until he climbed up, when he fired. The robber ran, still grasping the money, but Mr. McNamer fired again and brought his man down about thirty yards further on, killing him at the second shot. Thus he obtained the express money which had been stolen and also recovered \$1,300 beside which the robber had in his pocket, and when the expenses of the inquest were paid there remained of this sum \$1,025, which amount was turned over to the school fund of California. The express company presented to Mr. McNamer a fine gold watch, inscribed with his full name and the date of the robbery, in recognition of his coolness, courage and success in dealing with the robber. He was then transferred by the company to Nevada, on a

route south of Carson, because the road agents were looking for him and had they found him would undoubtedly have taken his life. Four times stages were held up in an attempt of the robbers to find him.

For three years Mr. McNamer remained upon the road in Nevada and then returned to Oregon, where he engaged in stock-raising on land in Klamath county. The hard winter of 1878, however, again occasioned him heavy losses, and selling the horses which he still had, he returned to California and purchased a stage station in Big Valley, which he conducted for eighteen months, but a toll road built about three miles away, took the trade the other way. He then sold there and bought a station on the toll road twelve miles away. Disposing of this after two years he went to San Francisco to get a position on the police force, but was not eligible until he had remained for a year in the city, and therefore he returned to the Sunset state, locating in Forest Grove in 1891. Here he purchased a livery business which he has since successfully conducted, and he also has a livery barn in Tillamook, Ore., doing a big business and having a stable 100x105 feet. His stable in Forest Grove extends from street to street, and is 110x145 feet in size. His patronage is very extensive and he also is engaged in dealing in horses.

Mr. and Mrs. McNamer have three children: Frank, a farmer of Big Valley; Fred, who is engaged in the logging business in Siskiyou; and Mrs. Addie Dollard, of California. Mr. McNamer is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and John P. Mathews Post No. 39, G. A. R., also the Knights of the Maccabees, and in his political views is a Republican. The courage which he displayed when an express messenger made his services in constant demand for some time by sheriff and other men in authority and he served for many years as deputy sheriff of Shasta county, Cal. For some time he served as deputy sheriff of Washington county, and in 1899 was the Republican nominee for sheriff, but was defeated with the balance of the ticket. In all such offices he has been most efficient and faithful and has had some exciting and interesting experiences, oftentimes bringing him into great dangers, but fortunately he has always escaped unharmed and is today a prosperous and respected citizen of Forest Grove.

CHARLES B. BARTEL. Since coming to Portland, in 1868, Charles B. Bartel has been identified with the city's growth in various capacities, and whether as a contributor to its artistic well being as a landscape gardener, or to its municipal stability as a holder of im-

portant political offices, his efforts have rebounded to his own and the credit of the town of his adoption. Born in Danville, Northumberland county, Pa., March 21, 1838, he is the son of Charles H. Bartel, whose artistic ability found expression in sculpture, of which he was making a considerable success at the time of his premature death. Thereafter, his wife took her two daughters and only son, Charles B., to Germany, where she spent the remainder of her life, and where the children received the greater part of their education.

As a means of livelihood Charles Bartel selected landscape gardening, and in order to get the best possible training, went to Frankfort, Germany, and worked for a time with his uncle. To escape compulsory military service he went to England at the age of eighteen, and at Liverpool made his first money as an independent exponent of landscape gardening. Afterward he went to Hull, from where he embarked in 1858 for America, and for some months found employment at his trade. A friend having become interested in a foundry in Pennsylvania, he joined him, working with him for a time, and eventually making his way to Chicago, Ill., and Milwaukee, Wis., in both of which cities he worked at his trade, and endeavored to locate himself among promising and pleasant surroundings. His sojourn to the coast was inspired by the many favorable accounts which had reached him since landing in America, and upon arriving in Portland in 1868, these reports were in a fair way of being corroborated from the start. Chancing to meet Uncle Stevens, the old man took an interest in his welfare, and employed him to set out shrubbery for his addition. Afterward, at various times during the lifetime of his benefactor, he assisted him in various capacities, grew to appreciate his sterling worth, and intensely regretted his departure from his pioneer haunts in this city. Also, Mr. Bartel laid out and worked on the Holliday park, filled a commission of importance for Henry Green, and laid out the beautiful Henry Failing grounds. His talent received substantial recognition from the most exacting trade in the city, and under his able direction many unpromising localities were made to realize their import as pleasure giving or productive centers. So large were the contracts undertaken by him that at times the assistance of from twenty to thirty men was required.

At an early day Mr. Bartel bought the block upon which his present home was erected in 1870, and in the meantime he has turned this property to profit and good account by clearing it, laying it out in lots, and erecting five houses, four of which he still owns. Always greatly interested in the political situations by which he



J W Thompson



Avarilla Thompson

has been surrounded, he has upheld the interests of Republicanism from his first voting days, and in connection therewith has been able to additionally apply his knowledge of city beautifying. During a seven years' service as street commissioner in East Portland, he laid out various streets, and by his suggestions greatly improved the general aspect of things under his jurisdiction. For a time he had charge of the yard display of the government building, having been appointed by R. P. Earhart. Judge Stephens appointed him bailiff of the criminal department of the circuit court, and after the death of the eminent jurist, his successor, Judge George, confirmed the appointment, which terminated after the new rulings of the court, in September, 1901. Mr. Bartel was a member of the council of East Portland for one term, and he has been a delegate to numerous city and county conventions. He is a charter member of the Phalanx Lodge No. 14, K. of P., and he is a member of the German society known as the Eintracht. In Portland Mr. Bartel married Mrs. Jennie Hesle, who died in 1897, leaving two children by her first marriage, of whom Walter is married and engaged in business in Portland, and Annie is the wife of H. H. Holmes. The children have always gone by the name of Bartel. In 1898 Mr. Bartel married Mrs. Elizabeth Slegel, whose son, Edward, is in the printing business with Mr. Torry, and whose daughter, Emma, is the wife of Mr. Holzer. Mr. Bartel has led a very industrious and practically useful life, and he may well regard with satisfaction the disposition which he has made of time, talent, and opportunity. He bears an honored name in the community, and numbers his friends and well wishers by the score.

THOMAS W. THOMPSON. A retired resident of Portland, and one who in the past has proven his capability as a citizen of a pioneer country, is to be named in the person of Thomas W. Thompson, who was born in Blairsville, Pa., May 16, 1831. He was the son of Joseph and Maria (Culbertson) Thompson, both of whom were also born and reared in Pennsylvania, near Jacksonville, and there the death of each occurred between the ages of seventy and eighty years. Of their family of eleven children one died in infancy, the remainder attaining years of maturity, though the following four are the only ones now living: William, who lives near Olympia, Wash., a carpenter by trade; Thomas W., of this review; Samuel, of Leavenworth, Kans., also a carpenter by trade; and Maria Jane, the widow of Benjamin Davidson, now living in Jacksonville, Pa. The father was a carpenter by trade, but in later years turned

his attention to farming, in which latter occupation he attained the same degree of success which had characterized his earlier efforts. In the matter of his life work the elder Mr. Thompson was thrown upon his own responsibility and achieved his success entirely without aid. He was a self-made man, and the practical ability which distinguished him was passed on into the lives of his children, who as well received the best education which the schools of Pennsylvania offered.

Thomas W. Thompson remained at home with his father until he was nineteen years of age, working on the farm, and being of a mechanical turn of mind he easily picked up the trade of his father, to be followed in his later years in the pursuit of his livelihood. When he decided to strike out into the world for himself his father found him a place for the period of six months, to work at his trade for the remuneration of \$4 per month and his board. On leaving this situation he carried with him the wages which he had earned in the intervening time, and was soon employed as a journeyman carpenter with wages ranging from \$12 to \$15 per month. He remained in Pennsylvania until attaining his majority, when he started for California, which, however, he did not reach for some time, as he met a number of men in New York City who were going to Melbourne, Australia, and induced him to try his fortune there. It was the period of the gold discovery in that country, and upon his arrival there he, like many others, sought the mines, though he combined with mining a prosecution of his trade. After six months he was satisfied to seek another location, and in company with his brother John he went to Callao, Peru, still in search of gold, but finding nothing he went up the coast to Panama, where he worked at his trade and received good wages. In 1853 he went by water to California, and was employed in the mines of Placerville for a short time, but being unable to accomplish anything as a miner he once more worked at his trade, and was also employed during one season in the harvest field. He remained in California until 1857, when he came to Oregon, joining his brother John, the latter of whom had come north from Panama and engaged in painting in this state. Mr. Thompson at once found employment as a journeyman carpenter at lucrative wages, and also did some contracting independently. In 1858 he located in Forest Grove, Washington county, where he remained for a year and contracted with C. O. Clark at Spring Valley, and was also engaged in contracting in the city of his residence.

In 1863, six miles southwest of Forest Grove, Mr. Thompson was united in marriage with Avarilla Stott, a daughter of Samuel Jack and

Lucy (Denney) Stott. Her parents were pioneers of 1851, crossing the plains with ox teams from Jennings county, Ind., to Oregon, where the father located a donation claim near Beaverton, Washington county. Afterward he traded that for one near Gaston, in the same county, where he made his home until his death in 1880, at the age of sixty-five years. His wife died two years later at the age of seventy. Both were natives of Kentucky, and were of English and Irish extraction, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Stott being James McGuire, who fought as a soldier in the Revolutionary war and is remembered for his very small stature, weighing only about one hundred and thirty pounds. In politics Mr. Stott was a Republican, his first presidential vote being cast for William Henry Harrison. Of the six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Stott in Indiana, those besides Mrs. Thompson are as follows: Mary Jane, who became the wife of W. H. H. Myers and died at Forest Grove, aged forty-five years; Fielding D., who died at North Yamhill aged forty-seven years; Raleigh, who served for some time as district attorney of Multnomah county and died in Portland, aged fifty-six years; Frank, an attorney, who died aged twenty-six years; and Rebecca, who was married to Charles A. Ball, and died at the age of twenty-four years. The children of this family who were born in Oregon are as follows: Samuel R., an attorney and miner of Greenhorn, Ore.; and Fanny, who became the wife of John L. Miller and died at the age of twenty-six years. The children were all educated in the common schools of the state in which they lived and three sons graduated from college.

After marriage Mr. Thompson came to Portland, where he and his wife made their home for two years, while he engaged in his trade. In 1865 he took up a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty-five acres, and also made a purchase of one hundred and sixty adjoining. During the thirty-five years which he passed as a farmer he has accumulated sufficient property to amount to three hundred and seventy-six acres, three hundred of which has been brought to cultivation through the industry and perseverance of the thrifty owner. In every particular Mr. Thompson proved his ability as an agriculturist, his early training returning to him as he once more sought his livelihood through the cultivation of the soil. In 1900 he rented his farm, giving up the general farming and stock raising which had occupied his attention for so many years, and with his wife, who has aided materially in the accumulation of a competence, he removed to his present home, located at No. 740 East Taylor street, Portland, the property being purchased by Mr. Thompson.

In his personal character Mr. Thompson is above reproach, honest and straightforward in all his dealings, and though not a church member he has liberally supported all church movements and upheld the hands of those who were attempting reforms and progression. In politics he has never been a man to support a party, to give his allegiance unquestioningly along certain lines, but has always held himself free to support the men best qualified to carry out the best interests of the community, state or government. He has not cared for political recognition, but has not neglected his duty as a citizen, having served at different times as school director and clerk of the school board. In fraternal relations he is identified with the Masons, and in regard to the interests with which he had so long been connected he was active, both himself and wife being charter members of the Gaston Grange, Mr. Thompson serving as master and his wife as chaplain. Both are members of Pioneer Association of Oregon. Practically the entire life of Mr. Thompson has been ordered according to his own lights, the ventures which he has made being the result of his own judgment, the success which he has achieved a fitting termination to a life of energetic and persevering effort. He enjoys the esteem of all who know him, and he himself appreciates his own success as well as that of others who also came as pioneers to Oregon and worked side by side with him toward a common end—the upbuilding of a western statehood.

WILLIAM CLAPSHAW is one of the best known and most prosperous farmers and stock-raisers in Washington county, making a specialty of Jersey cows and Percheron horses. He was born in Sussex county, England, April 16, 1843, and in 1848, came to America with his parents. This ocean voyage has no place in the memory of Mr. Clapshaw, but from hearsay he knows that it was seven weeks long, and that they were overtaken by violent storms. His father, who in England conducted a hotel, located in Fond du Lac, Wis., where he engaged in farming, and where most of his eleven children were born. In 1860 the family fortunes were shifted to Minnesota, and in 1875 changed to Oregon, where the parents lived to a ripe old age on their farm in Washington county.

Into the otherwise uneventful youth of William Clapshaw came the opportunity for army service in Minnesota, and when seventeen he enlisted in Company B, First Minnesota Mounted Rangers, serving in all fifteen months. Not satisfied with the duration of his service he re-enlisted in Company C, Eleventh Volunteer Minnesota Infantry, and during his service of more



J. L. Atkinson

than a year participated in the battle of Nashville, and in a number of minor engagements. He was chiefly responsible for the capture of Colonel Harper, the chief guerilla of Tennessee, and before being mustered out at Fort Snelling, Minn., had been promoted to the rank of corporal.

Soon after his return from the war, Mr. Clapshaw was united in marriage with Laura Duns-moor, a native of Maine, who removed to Minnesota with her parents when but two years of age. From there they started for the coast with teams and wagons, but became very tired of this means of travel and sold their outfit upon arriving at Council Bluffs. The rest of the way they came by train, and upon arriving in June, 1875, located upon the place which has since been their home, and which comprises eighty acres. This property was exceedingly wild at the time of purchase, but now about sixty acres are under cultivation. Mr. Clapshaw raises as fine Jersey cows and Percheron horses as can be found anywhere in the state, and his farm is well equipped with modern buildings.

In his capacity as a broad-minded and enterprising agriculturist Mr. Clapshaw has seen the advisability of mingling with the general affairs of his county, and it is through his instrumentality that many improvements have been brought about. He constructed the first school house in his neighborhood and has always been the friend and advocate of advanced educational methods. As a member of the Congregational Church he has been one of the most active in promoting the interests of that denomination, and had largely to do with the construction of the church in his district. In political affiliation he is a Prohibitionist. For many years he has served his fellow citizens in the capacities of school clerk and road supervisor. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Clapshaw, as follows: Edith B.; Myron M.; Charles E., of Forest Grove; William A.; Verna L.; and an infant deceased.

JOSIAH LITTLE ATKINSON. No material monument reared to the citizens of Portland could be so eloquent as the memory which attaches to the name of one who has made sacrifices for the advancement of the city and country, who, in the pursuit of a livelihood and competency which is every man's due, has still found time and means to reach the aid of a strong, true manhood to the financial, social and moral support of the community. Such a one was Josiah Little Atkinson, who died January 30, 1902, his last resting place in Riverview Cemetery, in the city wherein he acted the part of a pioneer. A brief résumé of his life is appropriately placed in this representative work.

Mr. Atkinson was born in Newbury, Vt., February 14, 1823, and educated in an academy at Newburyport, Mass., where the family removed at an early day. His father was a farmer throughout his entire life, and Mr. Atkinson remained at home for many years engaged in assisting in carrying on the work of the farm in the support of the family. During the gold excitement in California he became interested in the prospects of the west, and hoping to better his condition he decided to make the trip, coming by the way of the Horn in 1849 and safely landing after an uneventful voyage. He at once became a miner, making success of placer mining, which he followed for three years. From a New England ancestry Mr. Atkinson inherited the shrewd judgment and discrimination which the true business man possesses, and in the midst of the wooded wilderness he soon saw an opening in lumbering, even with the disadvantages at hand of the lack of machinery, etc., embodying a fortune for all who cared to make use of their talents in this more quiet and less exciting employment. He erected mills in various locations and at once began cutting timber. This really brought him a fortune, but later he experienced the loss of about \$90,000 worth of property by fire, which left him rather low in his finances and once more at the foot of the ladder. Nothing daunted, however, he determined to again begin the upward climb, and knowing something of the conditions of Portland and the northwest section generally he decided to locate there. Accordingly, in 1866, he came north with \$13 as a beginning for the fortune which he hoped to find in this state. Meeting with some practical business men of this section he was induced to take up the real estate business, and thence entering upon the work he never had reason to regret the step. He first formed a partnership with L. M. Parrish and later with Mr. Wakefield, and for twenty-five years the firm did a general real estate business, which placed them in the front ranks as dealers of this nature. In 1901 Mr. Atkinson sold out his interest to Mr. Fries, then withdrawing entirely from active business life on account of declining health. While a resident of the city he had lived on Third street and his death occurred in the first home owned by him in Portland, No. 385 Third street.

This property in which Mr. Atkinson passed away is one of historic interest, as it was erected by Governor Lane, territorial governor of Oregon, as a wedding present to his daughter who married Eugene Shelby. It is built entirely of California redwood and when Mr. Atkinson became the owner he remodeled and modernized it without taking from it the attributes which had made it pleasing in the earlier times. In his life in Portland Mr. Atkinson had shown himself a

thorough business man, giving his personal attention to the details of the work whereby he won a competency. In party affiliations he was a staunch Republican and it was the truest loyalty which caused him to refuse to accept office, as he believed his influence would be stronger if exercised from the ranks. Fraternally he was a Master Mason, and religiously belonged to the First Congregational Church, in which he was always an active worker. In all charitable undertakings he gave liberally of the wealth acquired through the exercise of executive ability and business methods to those less fortunate in the possession of those gifts or less active in the use of them, his kindly disposition making the recipient of his bounty forget that it was charity which was tendered him. It has been said of him that no one ever asked in vain for help. The home life of Mr. Atkinson was almost ideally perfect, for though of a strong will and intense vital forces, he combined these with a generous and forgiving nature, and a broad charity which could see but the good traits of those about him. He was greatly attached to his wife and children and did everything in his power to make their home life enjoyable.

The first wife of Mr. Atkinson was Isabelle Clarkson, whom he married in 1856, in California, of which union two children were born, both dying in infancy. Mrs. Atkinson died in 1894, in the home purchased in 1887. February 12, 1898, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Jennie Champlain, the widow of George Champlain. She was born in 1858, in California, in Eldorado county, when Mr. Atkinson was engaged in his milling operations in that part of the country. She came to Portland in 1878. Of her four children one died in infancy; Winnie M. is the wife of A. B. Cousin, of Portland, who is engaged in mining; Florence B. is the wife of F. H. Irwin, also of this city; and Myron A. is engaged in business in New York City. The children were all educated in the best schools which the country afforded, all graduating from the high school with honors.

JOHN MARSHALL. One of the oldest living engineers upon the Willamette river is John Marshall, a sturdy, stanch and enterprising pioneer of 1852, who has contributed a half century of worthy living to the growth and upbuilding of the western state. He comes of an English family, the members of which were especially endowed with the genius which finds its true expression in the operation of mechanical appliances. There were four brothers, John, William, Samuel and George Marshall, all of whom engaged in the manufacture of boilers in the city of London, afterward locating in Paris,

where the work was continued for some time and later sold. At a very early date George Marshall, the father of John, brought some of the first boilers to the United States. He died in Southampton at the age of forty-one, while engaged in the management of a large shop in that city. His wife, formerly Mary E. Spencer, came to Chicago with her seven children, four sons and three daughters, four of whom afterward crossed the plains with her, while three remained in Illinois. Those who came to the Northwest are as follows: George, who was a master mechanic for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, and whose death occurred in Portland, July 3, 1887, at the age of fifty-seven years; John, of this review, who was born in London, England, May 26, 1837; Annie M., who is the widow of Griffith S. Williams, and who carries on a general store at The Dalles, formerly conducted by her husband; and Edward T., who is engaged as a blacksmith in South Dakota. Those who remained in Chicago are: Sarah, who became the wife of L. Smith and died at Stratford, Canada; Mary E., the widow of A. W. Clark, of Chicago; and William, a boiler maker, who came to Portland in 1858, remained for a time, then going to Walla Walla, where he opened a shop and continued until his death in 1885, at the age of fifty-two years. The children received the principal part of their education in Chicago. Mrs. Marshall was married the second time to William Harmon, who was a blacksmith, having learned the trade from the Marshalls, and had gone to Chicago in 1836 on the vessel which brought the John Bull to America, and was an intimate friend of the Marshall family. By this marriage she had one daughter, Emma, born in Oregon, who became the wife of Dr. O. D. Doane, of The Dalles. After her marriage with Mr. Harmon the family outfitted with eight yoke of oxen, three cows and four horses and necessary supplies and set out upon the journey for the west. By the time they reached The Dalles they had but one yoke of oxen and one cow, having had to borrow one to make out a team; the hardships and suffering experienced upon the way tried to the uttermost the purpose of these sturdy pioneers. They had set out for California but decided instead to locate in Oregon, where Mr. Harmon took up a donation land claim near Oregon City, afterward removing to The Dalles, where his death occurred. The mother was a woman of fine strength of character and acute faculties, which were retained in all their strength up to the time of her death, which occurred at the age of eighty years.

John Marshall was an attendant of the schools of Southampton until his ninth birthday, after-



STEPHEN D. COALMAN.

ward attended the schools of Chicago, and was fifteen years old when the family crossed the plains. He worked in a blacksmith shop in Portland when he had to stand on a plank to reach the tools. He was the first one of the family to find work in their new home, and in the winter of 1852 he walked to Oregon City and found work there, being employed in a small foundry for several months. His brother George became the manager of a saw mill in that city and when the mill was in operation John engaged with him to run the engine. This he continued until 1853, when he began trading, in partnership with J. B. House, the two bringing the first horses from Upper to Lower Cascades, two and one-half days being required to make the six mile portage. From 1853 to 1855 he worked again at the shop in Oregon City, and in September, 1855, became employed on a steamboat with John Torrence, who was afterwards master mechanic for the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, having held the position for years. This was the first stern wheeler on the upper Willamette river. He engaged upon it as assistant engineer and also in fitting out the boat, until 1857, when he took charge as engineer. Since that time he has been in active service. The first boat upon which he worked was the Enterprise, commanded by Capt. A. Jamieson, and there Mr. Marshall remained until 1858, when he went on the Wide West, remaining seven years, and followed this up with twelve years on the Astoria.

In 1860 Mr. Marshall was married in Portland to Sarah E. Davis, who was born in Madison county, Ind., and was the daughter of H. W. Davis, who crossed the plains in 1852. He was a mechanic and started the first foundry in Portland, the firm of Davis & Monastus being well known. At one time he acted as post-master of Portland and was justice of the peace for many years. To Mr. and Mrs. Marshall were born five children, all claiming Portland as their birthplace. Two died in early childhood, and of the other three Sarah L. married Capt. C. A. Sprague and died at the age of twenty years, in Portland; Alice L. is unmarried and makes her home with her parents; George A. is married and lives in Manila, where he practices his profession of dentist. The three children were graduates of the Portland public schools, and the son graduated from Bishop Scott Academy and the Philadelphia Dental Academy, and has practiced for several years. The first residence which Mr. Marshall built in Portland was between Fourth and Fifth, the second on the corner of Fifth, later building on Fourth between Everett and Flanders, and also No. 554 Everett street, in the latter place making his home for nineteen years. In January,

1903, he removed to his present location at No. 771 Hoyt street. Mr. Marshall was always active in the public movements of the city and has been of much material assistance, his faith in the future of the city impelling him to push out into directions which were shunned by others less sanguine. When he built on Everett street his was the most remote house, and it was through his efforts that Seventh street was opened up. In fraternal relations Mr. Marshall is a member of Willamette Lodge, A. F. & A. M., having been made a Mason in 1863, and also belongs to Hope Lodge No. 1, A. O. U. W., which he joined in 1880. In political matters he is not a party man but reserves the right to cast his vote for the man best calculated to fill acceptably the positions of trust and responsibility which follow the growth of a city. He faithfully supports all church work. The members of his family belong to the Unitarian Church.

STEPHEN D. COALMAN, one of the large landowners of Clackamas county, traces his descent to Revolutionary stock, his grandfather, Elijah, having followed the martial fortunes of Washington in defense of the Colonists. His family is further represented in the great wars of America by his father, another Elijah, who served with distinction in the war of 1812.

A native of Washington county, Ohio, Mr. Coalman was born May 9, 1834, and lived on the paternal farm until eighteen years of age, acquiring his education at the public schools. In 1852, with three yoke of oxen, he started over the plains to Oregon, and at the end of four months and a half arrived at Portland, in September, 1852. Not having much money at his command he walked to the mines in southern Oregon, and after experimenting with indifferent success for a few months decided that his forte did not lie in mining. In the Willamette valley he spent a year near Eagle creek, and in 1853 went down to Gold Beach, Ore., in search of the precious metal. The next year found him the possessor of a claim in the Rogue River valley, where the Indians were so troublesome that he was glad to abandon it. In Eureka, Cal., he mined for a few months, then took up a claim in the Illinois valley, southern Oregon, in 1855. In 1858 he settled near Sandy in the Willamette valley, upon a portion of the land he now owns, and which consists of two hundred and forty acres. Of this property, forty acres are cleared, and general farming and stock-raising are carried on.

Mr. Coalman has accomplished considerable for the county as superintendent of roads since 1864, in which year he was identified with Mr. Revenue in the construction of Cascade road, and

the bridges thereon. He has been keenly alive to the advantages of well constructed thoroughfares, and has thereby materially advanced the general tone of the community. No one is more familiar with the early troublesome times of the Rogue river district, and during the Indian war centered thereabouts he served as scout under Colonel Kelsey, and has the distinction of killing the first Indian at the outbreak of the trouble. In 1881 Mr. Coalman married Elizabeth Harnett, who died in 1883. She became the mother of one child, Eliza, who resides at home most of the time. Though independent in politics, Mr. Coalman has been prominent in local affairs, and has been a school director for a number of years, and also constable. Fraternally he is associated with the Lone Pine Lodge of Masons at Clackamas. Mr. Coalman is a resourceful and enterprising member of the community in which he lives, and his many sterling traits of character have won him friends and influence.

JOSEPH BUCHTEL. Few men have had as varied and eventful careers as has Joseph Buchtel, the subject of this article. Of a somewhat roving disposition, in his younger life he saw much of the country and met with some interesting adventures. Since being a resident of Portland he has taken a deep interest in her public life, being in the public service in a number of capacities, and has been one of the men who have sought to advance the best interests of the community, making scores of friends and attaining a high standing in business and social circles.

The father of our subject was Michael, son of Martin Buchtel, a well known agriculturist of the state of Ohio, where he died at the advanced age of ninety years. Michael Buchtel was born in Pennsylvania, and came of good old German stock. He learned the trade of shingle making, which he followed up to the time of his death. He moved his family to Urbana, Champaign county, Ill., where he opened a saw and shingle mill for Colonel Buscy, which he continued to operate. His death occurred in 1841. His widow, and the mother of our subject, was before her marriage a Miss Mary Harvey, her people being English. She married as her second husband a tailor named John Johnson, by whom she had one daughter, Addie, who married Thomas Maxwell. This daughter came to Portland with her mother, and died here. The latter continued to make this her home, living with her son Joseph up to the time of her death in 1895, at the age of eighty-four years.

Of the children of Mrs. Buchtel by her first husband, three went to Illinois. Samuel, a younger brother of our subject, served as a soldier in the Civil war, and at the close of the war

came to Portland, from which place he went to California, where he died in 1901. A daughter, Eliza, died in Urbana in 1853.

Our subject was born in Stark county, Ohio, near the city of Canton, November 22, 1830, and received his education in the public schools of Ohio and Illinois. After the death of his father he assisted in the support of the family until his mother re-married. When only fifteen years of age he made a trip to Chicago, which was then but a small town. His step-father taught him the tailor's trade, but it not being congenial, he never followed it. He early learned the art of making daguerreotypes, and for a time conducted a business in Urbana, where he also clerked in a store. He was the first to introduce all kinds of pictures, including ambrotypes, tin-types, solar pictures, porcelain, watch-dial pictures, enamel cameos, and medallions. About 1855 he made the first photograph.

When the great excitement of 1852 was at its height and people were pouring into Oregon from the eastern states, Mr. Buchtel caught the fever and started with ox teams with some friends from near-by towns across country. The train of forty wagons left Illinois April 23, and reached Portland September 27, 1852, making the long and arduous trip without molestation from the Indians, then so plentiful on the deserts, and meeting with no special hardship until near the end of their journey, when the food supply became low and fourteen were sent ahead with barely enough to last until the end of the journey was reached. By this plan more food could be given the members of the train, the main body of which arrived about a month after the advance guard of fourteen, one of which was Mr. Buchtel.

After his arrival in The Dalles Mr. Buchtel went to Portland, traveling by sail boat and canoe as far as the Cascades on the Columbia river, and from thence across the Cascade mountains on foot. He was without funds and glad to turn his hand to any honest labor, working on the rivers from that time up to 1853, when he again went into the daguerreotype business, opening up galleries in Portland, Oregon City and Astoria. For some time thereafter he continued to look after his galleries in the summer and worked on the rivers during the winter. He introduced the first photographs in Portland, and was the second daguerreotyper, L. H. Wakefield being the first. But soon after Mr. Buchtel arrived he purchased the business. He conducted a gallery in this city for over thirty-five years, doing a very successful business and becoming widely known.

The nuptials of Mr. Buchtel and Miss Josephine Latourette were celebrated in Butteville in 1855. Miss Latourette was born in Michi-

gan, of French parentage, in 1836, coming to Oregon with an uncle, and here met and married our subject. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Buchtel. Joseph died at the age of six years; Albert Z. died when twenty-three years of age; Frank S. died in 1901; Lucy Lillian is the wife of U. L. Curry, of Sunnyside; they have two children, Merton and Addie Louise; Addie E. is the wife of Wilber G. Kerns, and lives at Mt. Tabor; Archie L., who has one son, Chester, makes his home in Salem; and Fred G. is living at home and a student in the high school. All the children have been given good educations and after finishing their regular schooling the boys have been given a business course in the commercial schools.

Mr. Buchtel has been quite active in public life, having served as sheriff of Multnomah county two years, twice chief of the volunteer fire department, which he helped to organize, and in which he always held some office as long as the department lasted. He was fourth chief of the paid fire department for two years, and has been one of Portland's most efficient fire fighters, among other things equipping a fire boat to be used on the river, and which has rendered excellent service.

Mr. Buchtel has always been interested in all classes of outdoor sports, which he has taken great pleasure in encouraging, and in his younger days was quite an athlete, taking part in a number of athletic contests.

In 1866, assisted by others, Mr. Buchtel organized the Pioneer Base Ball Club, the first organization of the kind in the state. After the first six months he was made captain, manager and pitcher, in which position he continued for fifteen years. In addition to winning the state championship, the club won the centennial medals offered as a prize by the city. Ten of the original club are living, nine being residents of this vicinity and leading business men. Mr. Buchtel claims the distinction of being the only pitcher who could successfully throw a ball backwards to a given point underhand without looking, especially to second base, making it almost impossible for a runner to steal a base. He is one of three men who has covered one hundred and fifty yards in fifteen seconds, standing start. The other two men were professionals, while Mr. Buchtel was never specially trained and when he made the record he ran without running shoes. That this record is correct is attested by Hon. J. L. Ferguson, a representative to the legislature from Yamhill county in 1855, who held the watch. As a jumper his record of twenty feet and four inches, running broad jump, and twelve feet and two inches, standing jump, are found to be close to professional records. Owing to the interest Mr. Buch-

tel took in the question the Central school in East Portland is located on two blocks, including the streets, thus giving ample room for a campus. This is the only school in the city thus located, and but for the activity of Mr. Buchtel the school would have been located like the others, on one block.

All his life Mr. Buchtel has had a natural mechanical ability and has patented many useful inventions. Among the more useful and important ones may be mentioned a telegraph fire hose, which enables a man fighting a fire in a building to signal by an electric bell when to turn the water on and off. He also has a spray nozzle that is ahead of anything ever placed on the market, making it possible for one to walk right into a fire, as it throws a solid wall of water in all directions. His patent fire extinguisher is also a wonderful improvement over the old styled ones and is much more practical. Another invention is his gold mining caisson, for working in the bottom of rivers; the steel fence post, being about one-third the weight of any other post. As this post can be stamped out of malleable steel it can be produced more cheaply than any other post (wood not excepted). In addition to the devices already mentioned are many other useful inventions which will be placed on the market as his means permit.

Mr. Buchtel and Judge Beck were the first persons to agitate the question of building a bridge across the Willamette river. Through an injunction of Judge Deady the building of the bridge was delayed some seven years, but at the end of this time the Morrison street bridge was erected by a corporation. In recognition of the interest Mr. Buchtel had taken in the matter, he was the first man to cross by authority, riding at the head of the procession.

Mr. Buchtel is a lodge-man of high standing, holding membership in the Harmony Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, A. F. & A. M., and Hassalo Lodge, I. O. O. F., for which latter he was a national delegate in 1870, and also a member of the Encampment. Mr. Buchtel has the faculty of being able to grasp a situation at first glance, and his presence of mind has been the means of saving a number of lives. Not only that, but it has enabled him to become a leader among men, rendering valuable services to his city, whose advancement has ever been his first concern. Genial and kindly by nature, honorable and upright in all his business transactions, Joseph Buchtel is a man whom any city may well be proud to number among her citizens.

FREDERICK A. ELY. Various worth while undertakings in Clackamas county have been inaugurated and maintained by Frederick A. Ely.

who has found the coast prolific of opportunity and in need of vital energy and sound business judgment. He became a resident of the state in 1878, during which year he bought one hundred and twenty acres of land near Oregon City, which he improved and redeemed from primeval inactivity. Among his efforts to promote activity and progress in his locality may be mentioned the Mountain View addition, connected with Oregon City, and which now bears the name of Ely. This embryo town is now the residence of Mr. Ely, who has contributed to its upbuilding by starting the general merchandise store of the place, and by engaging for many years in the dairy business.

The representative of a fine old New England family, Mr. Ely was born in New York state in 1844, and is a son of Elisha A. Ely, a shoemaker by trade, and a native of Connecticut. The elder Ely was also a meat market man and farmer, and he removed from Connecticut to Madison county, N. Y., where he farmed, and where his death occurred at the age of sixty-three. His wife, Electa Chapman, was also born in Connecticut, and was the daughter of Timothy Chapman, who was born in England, settled in Connecticut, and served in the war of 1812, dying in New York state.

While a youth of immature years Frederick A. Ely worked on his uncle's schooner on Long Island Sound, and at the same time attended the public schools as opportunity offered. About 1870 he removed to Rockford, Ill., near which town he bought eighty acres of land, upon which he lived for five years. In 1875 he changed his location to St. Joseph, Mo., where he lived for a year, and in 1878 settled in Oregon City. His subsequent purchase of land and all around activity has won him an enviable reputation as an upbuilder and public-spirited citizen. He has not been particularly active in politics and may be said to be independent, voting rather for principle than party. In his family is his wife, whom he married in New York, and who was formerly Christina Vermilyear, and three sons and one daughter. Of the children, D. C. is carrying on the mercantile business in Oregon City, with which his brother George B. was connected until the winter of 1903. The latter is now residing in Oregon City, but since dissolving partnership with his brother he has been living retired. Charles is also a resident of Oregon City, and Clara is the wife of E. W. Williams, of Oregon City.

is still recalled with keen regret by all who appreciated his unusual ability, keen insight and substantial traits of character. Born in Fayette county, Pa., June 20, 1824, he combined in his makeup the noblest traits of his English and Welsh ancestors, whose early establishment in Pennsylvania resulted in dissemination of this family to various states in the east and middle west. At the age of eight he removed with his parents to Clermont county, Ohio, and three years later to Vermilion county, Ind., where his preliminary education was received, and where he laid the foundation for the scholarly attainments of later years. As a lad he valued knowledge above the average, and while working hard on the home farm during the entire summer and during the morning and evening hours of the winter season he managed to insert a good many hours of extra study.

In 1844, when twenty years of age, Mr. Smith started on the perilous and then unusual journey across the plains. His experiences on the way were those of the later emigrants, intensified because of the Indians' uncurbed animosity and the difficulty of securing provisions. The winter of 1844-45 was spent among the snows and high altitudes of the Rocky mountains, the Indians being the sole companions of the few remaining members of a once large train. Arriving in Salem in the spring of 1845, Mr. Smith took up the study of law under rather discouraging circumstances, having no money with which to back his efforts and depending upon his efforts at manual labor and school teaching. After being admitted to practice he built up a paying practice in Salem, and in 1853 transferred his practice to Puget Sound, Washington territory, where he served for a time as prosecuting attorney of the third judicial district. In 1855 he was elected to the territorial legislature and unanimously chosen speaker of the house, subsequently being appointed United States district attorney for the territory, by President Buchanan.

Returning to Oregon in 1858, Mr. Smith duplicated his former success in Salem, and in 1862 declined election after being nominated by the Democratic convention associate justice of the supreme court of Oregon. He was one of the first to advocate the establishment of manufacturing enterprises in Oregon, realizing that through this medium the greatest and most substantial good would eventually come. He took up his residence in Salem in 1860, and after that, in connection with his lucrative law practice, became the principal proprietor and financial manager of the Willamette Woolen Mills at Salem, the oldest industry of its kind on the Pacific coast. His political prominence increased after his location in Salem, and in 1866 he re-

JOSEPH SCHOEWALTER SMITH. Permanently associated with the jurisprudence and political prestige of Oregon is the name of Joseph Schoewalter Smith, whose death in 1884



A. L. Hall

ceived the nomination for United States senator, being defeated by only three votes. In the meantime hard work and varied responsibility had undermined his health, and in 1867 he took his family to Europe, and while traveling through other climes regained in a measure the strength to continue his work. In 1868 he was nominated United States congressman, and elected by a majority of twelve hundred votes, being the first Democrat to be elected to Congress in eight years. His congressional service was marked by intelligent representation of the needs of his constituents, his ready wit, sound reasoning, and impression of sound judgment prevailing, and influencing to the attainment of his ends. He was chiefly instrumental in securing the passage of the Northern Pacific Railroad bill, and penned an amendment whereby the road was permitted to build its main line down the Columbia to Portland.

After his return from Washington territory, Mr. Smith became a member of the law firm of Grover, Smith & Page, but, being in comparatively feeble health, he was unable to devote much time to his profession. He traveled extensively through the southern states in his search for the boon of health, and although absolutely unable to accept, and in the face of almost sure defeat, he served his party by permitting his name to be mentioned for governor in 1882, two years before his death. One of his most favorably received speeches was delivered at the time of his nomination, his forensic power, lucid ideas and clear delivery, combining to make the occasion one long to be remembered. Mr. Smith married, in 1849, Julia A. Carter, and of their children three attained maturity, Walter V., Mrs. H. Y. Thompson, and Preston Carter, the latter of whom is deceased. Mr. Smith rose from comparative obscurity to a place of enviable power and influence, and thus evidenced sterling worth and many sided ability. If he was attached to his party he was no less interested in his church, and though not an ordained minister, his voice was often eloquently raised in the pulpits of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His financial sagacity resulted in the accumulation of a large fortune, and he surrounded his family with every luxury within his power. He was essentially unostentatious, and while he was known to contribute generously to all reasonable demands upon his time and means, comparatively little of his real goodness of heart will ever be known, save to the immediate beneficiaries of his bounty. All through his life, in spite of its limitations in the early days, and the insecure health which darkened his hopes and rendered physical effort at times a burden, he progressed evenly and splendidly, filling his positions of high honor with

unfailing credit and public satisfaction. Everywhere he gave the impression of the sincere, gifted, strong and earnest man, and his part in the founding of a great western commonwealth is a broad and undisputed one.

ALFORD C. HALL, an extensive onion raiser and general farmer of the vicinity of Sherwood, Washington county, was born in Pettis county, Mo., December 22, 1843, and is of Scotch descent.

In fashioning his career Mr. Hall had before him the example of a particularly successful and worthy father, Josiah Hall, who was born in Bowling Green, Ky., December 21, 1806. The elder Hall learned the carpenter's trade in St. Louis at an early age, and when eighteen years old removed with his parents to Missouri, where his marriage with Mary Fisher, a native of Pennsylvania, and of Dutch descent, was solemnized. Of this union the following children were born in Missouri: Benjamin, deceased; John C., deceased; Alford C.; M. L., deceased; and Mary, the wife of George H. Reeves of Cedar Mill, Ore. In Missouri Mr. Hall achieved success as a farmer and mule raiser, and was particularly interested in the latter occupation, raising large numbers for many consecutive years. Nevertheless, he thought to improve his prospects by removal to the west, and in 1852 got together his portable possessions, and with his wife and children started across the plains with three ox teams, the journey taking the greater part of four months. The donation claim upon which he settled was near what is now Cedar Mill, and consisted of three hundred and twenty acres, all timber and wild land. Here the most useful part of his life was spent, and here he received his greatest meed of appreciation as a farmer and progressive member of the community. He was much interested in the cause of education, and lent his hearty endorsement to all measures calculated to improve the opportunities in this direction. He was also foremost in the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, towards the maintenance of which he contributed generously. The better to educate his children, he removed to Forest Grove for a few years, but otherwise spent the remainder of his life on his farm, where his death occurred at the age of sixty years, he being survived by his wife until her eightieth year. To his otherwise creditable career Mr. Hall added meritorious service to two wars of the country, the Mexican and Black Hawk, in the former of which he was invested with the rank of major, a title by which he was afterward known.

Until his twentieth year Alford C. Hall remained under the paternal roof, and during that time was reared to farming, and educated in the

public schools. Thereafter he turned his attention to learning the blacksmith's trade, and also the machinist's; and to these combined occupations he devoted about thirty-seven years of his life. December 2, 1875, he was united in marriage with Celina Sells, a native of Oregon, whose parents, Stephen and Mary Sells, settled near Portland in 1853. After his marriage Mr. Hall resided in Dilley for a year, and then took up his residence in Goldendale, Wash., which continued to be his home for about six years. Afterward he lived in Cedar Mill for six years, and in 1890 bought the place of thirty-one and a half acres near Sherwood, upon which he now lives, and to which he has added by recent purchase, at present owning sixty-five acres. He is responsible for the many fine improvements which make his place one of the most desirable in his section of the county, and is engaged in onion raising on quite an extensive scale.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Hall is one of the staunchest supporters of his party in Washington county, but has never entered the arena of political preferment, although he has served for two years as justice of the peace in this county. He is a liberal patron of all that has to do with the general upbuilding of his neighborhood, and is socially and from a business standpoint both prominent and popular. Fraternally he is associated with the Masons of Hillsboro, Ore., and with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Goldendale, Wash. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hall, of whom Arthur W. lives in Sherwood; Chester G. is a medical student at Portland; and Harry B. is living at home.

JUDGE SAMUEL S. WHITE. The name of Judge Samuel Simpson White is associated with many of the events which form the early history of the state and with those bearing upon its latter day progress and improvement. The commonwealth stands as a monument to such men as he and his name should be inscribed high on the roll of its honored and eminent citizens. He died January 6, 1901, after a residence of fifty-six years in Oregon, having come to the state—then a territory—in 1845.

The judge was born in Indiana, December 27, 1811, and was descended from Puritan ancestry, belonging to a family early established in New England and noted for longevity. Others of his immediate family came to the northwest. His brother, Newton White, is now living at Prineville, Ore., at the age of more than eighty years, and a sister, Nancy, who also came to Oregon, became the wife of Thomas Reed, a resident of Corvallis, and is deceased. Mrs. Cynthia Albright, with her family, is now living in Fort Madison, Iowa, where her husband,

William G. Albright, was once a prominent merchant. Another sister of the judge became the wife of Berryman Jennings, a brother of Mrs. White. Colonel Jennings became a prominent factor in Oregon and was a farmer here at an early day. He died leaving three sons and four daughters; one son, Edward, by the first marriage, was a teacher and died at Coos Bay. Mrs. Jennings died at the old homestead, near Oregon City.

Judge White was long regarded as one of the most scholarly men of Oregon, yet he was a self-educated man, having no school privileges, save that he attended a primitive school for about three months in his early boyhood. He was born and reared upon a farm and followed that vocation in Indiana until the early '30s, when he removed to Illinois, spending a short time in Sangamon county. He was married in 1830 to Miss Huldah Jennings, who was born in Kentucky and was a daughter of a Kentucky planter and one of the heirs of the noted Jennings estate. Leaving Illinois the judge removed to Iowa, where he located a tract of land and built the first house in what is now the city of Burlington. His wife's brother, Berryman Jennings, was the first school teacher there. At the time of the Black Hawk war Judge White enlisted from Iowa for service against the Indians, and in many other ways he was active in events shaping the pioneer history of the middle west. He was engaged at different times in merchandising at Burlington, Ft. Madison and at Keokuk, Iowa, and he also followed steamboating. He first began by operating a ferry at Ft. Madison and gradually worked into the steamboat business. He has always been recognized as the founder of Burlington, where he lived for some years, removing thence to Ft. Madison, where he remained until his emigration to Oregon. He became well to do through the conduct of his various business interests, and hearing that the northwest was a good place for investment he resolved to identify his interests with those of this section of the country. Accordingly with his wife and three children he came overland, driving ox-teams, and after six months his eyes rested upon the green valleys of the northwest and the journey was ended. They had traveled with a train of sixty wagons. The Indians were then very troublesome and all the emigrants were armed.

Judge White remained but a short time in Portland, then went to Oregon City. He became prominent in public affairs as well as a business man, and in 1846 he was appointed by Governor Abernethy as probate judge, being the first to hold that position in the territory. The following year he was appointed county judge of Clackamas county, and thus his name became

associated with the early jurisprudence of the state. He located a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres, two miles southeast of Oregon City, and gave his attention to farming and steamboating. In connection with Lott Whitcomb and Berryman Jennings he built a steamer called the Lott Whitcomb, which was the first boat on the Willamette river. Turning his attention to fruit raising, Judge White also planted one of the first orchards in the state. It covered eighteen acres and demonstrated the possibilities of Oregon for fruit producing. He continued to live upon his farm, superintending his varied interests, until 1870, when he removed to eastern Oregon, where he remained for three years. In 1849 he had gone to California over the mountains, to the mining districts, and had engaged in mining in the Sacramento valley. He also devoted some time to merchandising there, remaining in California for two years, after which he returned to Oregon. He was interested in the Florence, Caribou and Fraser river mines and also in mines in Baker and Union counties, Ore., was well informed on the subject of mining and quite successful in his labors in that direction. In 1873 his family settled in Portland for educational advantages; he went to Tacoma, Wash., where he became identified in real estate business.

It was not long after this that Judge White was elected justice of the peace in Tacoma, and later returning to Portland served for six years in that capacity in South Portland precinct. Here he was elected a member of the legislature in 1847, and served for one term. In politics he was first a Whig and later a Republican, and he frequently served as a delegate to the city, county and state conventions, where his opinions carried weight and his influence was strongly felt. Again coming to Portland he purchased a home at No. 348 Fourth street, where he lived until his death.

Judge and Mrs. White were accompanied to Oregon by their three children. Edward Milton was interested in mining, merchandising and steamboating for a number of years and died in Portland at the age of fifty-nine years. He left a widow, three sons and two daughters, but one of the sons is now deceased. Jane White became the wife of Capt. J. C. Ainsworth, of Portland. William Lynn White, who was president of the Portland Business College, was an expert penman and made a specialty of card and artistic writing. He died at the age of forty-one years, leaving a widow and three children, of whom one son is now deceased. After the removal to Oregon three other children were born, but the son, Thomas Carter, died in infancy and Ozella died at the age of four years. The other son, Eugene Dolph, was born October 16,

1851, on the old family homestead, and is the only one of the family now living. The wife and mother died in 1891, and the judge passed away in his ninetieth year. He was an earnest Christian and an active worker in the Congregational Church. At an early day his home was the meeting place of the ministers and missionaries and he served as moderator at Oregon City and assisted in building several churches. He was also deeply interested in educational matters and assisted in founding a number of schools. He had more to do with the development of the roads in Clackamas county than any other man, and during the Indian wars he was always active in support of the men in the field and protecting their families at home. He was a pensioner of the Black Hawk war, a member and active worker in the Pioneer Association of Oregon, and his activity seemed to have touched every line of substantial development and permanent improvement in the state. He owned much Portland property, having prospered in his business career, and he was thus enabled to provide his family with the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. While a most public-spirited citizen, he was also a devoted husband and father and found his greatest happiness at his own fireside. He is survived by one son, a brother and one sister.

The son, Eugene D. White, was educated in Oregon City under Dr. G. H. Atkinson and lived upon the home farm until nineteen years of age. He also attended the Pacific University at Forest Grove, the public schools, and Old Portland Academy under Profs. T. M. Gatch and T. H. Crawford. In 1874, on completing a business course, he accepted a position as bookkeeper for a large firm with which he remained for three years, when he turned his attention to the brokerage business. He has been active in financial circles for a number of years as the senior member of the firm of Eugene D. White & Company, of Portland.

April 27, 1876, Eugene D. White was married to Miss Emma Giltner, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1855, a daughter of Dr. J. S. Giltner, who came to Oregon in 1866. They have one son, Eugene Giltner White, who was educated in the public schools of Portland. He was married March 11, 1903, to Miss Carrie Smith, a daughter of Samuel Smith, a pioneer of the state. Mr. and Mrs. E. D. White reside at No. 201 Sixteenth street, where he built a fine residence. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to Willamette Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M., of which he was master in 1882-83; Portland Chapter No. 3, R. A. M.; Oregon Commandery No. 1, K. T.; Al Kader Temple of the Mystic Shrine; and Oregon Consistory No. 1, A. A. S. R. He is also a member of the

Native Sons, serving as the grand secretary during the first two years of its existence, and was the organizer of the ladies' auxiliary, the Native Daughters of Oregon. In politics he has always been a Republican. His attention is fully occupied with his business interests, which now rank him among the representative men of Portland.

JOHN P. WALKER. Like many another who started out to find his fortune in the gold fields of California, John P. Walker found it in more substantial pursuits of life in the north-west. Coming to Oregon and detained by, what for the moment looked like misfortune, Mr. Walker has never had reason to regret his decision though he has met with many reverses in his work here, for he has given substantial aid in the upbuilding of the city of Portland and has also gained a competency through application to his duties and undaunted courage.

The father, Thomas Walker, was a native of England, and by occupation a blacksmith; with the desire to test his ability in a land of broader opportunity he came to the United States and settled in Ohio. In 1835 he removed to Elkhart county, Ind., becoming a pioneer of that state, where he died in 1848, at the age of fifty-four years. He became a large land owner, having entered government land which he improved, engaging in farming throughout the remaining years of his life. Before leaving England, which he did at the age of twenty-six years, he was the recipient of a good common school education, which with his practical business ideas made possible the fortune which he acquired before his death. In Ohio he married Elizabeth Harmon, who was born in England, December 31, 1799, and came to America when she was sixteen years old. She died in Indiana, in 1878. Of the ten children born to them only five are now living, the oldest being John P., of this review, who was born in Hocking county, Ohio, in the town of Logan, October 13, 1829. He was the fourth child born to them and the only one who sought a home on the Pacific coast. The fifth child was Edward W., who is in business in Goshen, Ind.; Emily Hopkins lives on the line between Michigan and Indiana, near White Pigeon; and Harriet Taylor and Charlotte live in Iowa. The other children died in the east, the youngest of the family being Charles, who left a son, Charles W. Walker, who was employed as a caricaturist by Harper Brothers, of New York City. The children were all educated in the public schools and in a private seminary.

The education of John P. Walker was received in the public schools, two winter seasons were spent at La Grange Seminary and one at Middlebury. He remained at home until his father's

death, assisting with the farm work and in the building of the home. Having considerable mechanical ability he began as a carpenter in the employ of the Southern Michigan & Indiana railroad, the second to be built into Chicago. March 15, 1852, he left Indiana for the gold fields of California, being one of a party of young people who crossed the plains with ox teams, and had four wagons filled with necessary supplies. Six months of the year were consumed in the passage, and while on the way they met a pack train returning to the East, by whom they were induced to spend the winter of 1852 in Oregon. Before reaching The Dalles Mr. Walker was taken very ill with mountain fever and for four weeks lay sick in a wagon; in the meantime he abandoned his original intention of going to California. Upon recovery he came to Portland and began working at his trade, with a partner, doing general contracting, and meeting with good success in his work. In 1859, armed with a letter of introduction from H. W. Corbett, of Portland, to his agent Samuel Roosevelt, an uncle of President Roosevelt, living at No. 18 Warren street, New York City, Mr. Walker returned east to purchase machinery for a planing mill which he intended to build and put in operation. The journey was made, both going and coming, by way of the Isthmus of Panama. Upon his arrival again in Portland he set up the machinery, establishing and operating the first planing mill in that city, and carried on a flourishing business until July 10, 1868, when the entire plant was lost by fire. July 30, Mr. Walker went to Umatilla, and there took the United States mail stage for the east, undaunted by his misfortune and again ready to make the journey to secure new and modern machinery, succeeding in doing so in that same year, this time erecting a brick mill, one block east of Honeyman's foundry, and being once more in operation in December, 1868. Five years later, in 1873, a devastating fire once more destroyed his property, twenty-three blocks of the city being then burned. This second loss was of such a character as to compel him to relinquish the idea of undertaking again the management of such a business. He then became a pattern-maker in the Willamette Iron Works and continued about four years in that occupation. While engaged in his milling operations Mr. Walker had invested his surplus money in real estate of the city, all of which he had improved, thus assisting very materially in the growth of Portland. May 1, 1853, he built a home at the corner of First and Main streets, and that and his present residence at No. 374 Second street have been his home since.

Mr. Walker was married February 26, 1852, to Harriet A. Keightley, who was born in 1835,



HIRAM S. STONE.

and crossed the plains with him and gave the strength and earnestness of her womanhood to the life of a pioneer. She died January 15, 1866, in Portland, on the home place now occupied by Mr. Walker. Four children were born to them, the two sons dying in early childhood and the two daughters being Myrtle O., and Nellie F. The former is the widow of H. W. Winch, and makes her home in San Francisco. She has one son, Frank W. Nellie F. is the wife of Francis Seeley; and they have one daughter, Kathleen, aged eleven years; they make their home with her father in the old home erected by him. Mr. Walker has been a fond and indulgent father and has surrounded his daughters with every comfort and luxury within his power, and giving them the advantages of the Portland schools, of which they are both graduates. The mother and daughters have always been church members, and Mr. Walker has contributed liberally to the support of religious work. In politics he is a Republican but has never cared for official recognition. Fraternally he is a member of Samaritan Lodge I. O. O. F., having joined in 1854, and is a charter member of Ellison Encampment, having passed all the chairs in both. He has been a member of the Grand Lodge.

HIRAM S. STONE. The valley of the Columbia river is especially rich in its dairying possibilities, the climate and other natural advantages being nowhere more happily combined. That this is a fact one will readily see in viewing the many fine ranches in the vicinity of Cleone, one of which belongs to Mr. Stone. In North Monroeville, Ohio, his birth occurred August 17, 1847. He grew to manhood on his father's farm, assisting in the duties of the same in so far as his time and strength made it possible. At the age of twenty-three he started out in life on his own account, going first to Minnesota. In the spring of 1872, however, believing he could find a wider field for advancement in the west, he came to Oregon, with whose farming and dairying interests he has since been identified. Locating near Cleone, he rented a ranch which belonged to an aunt, and this was the scene of his labors from 1872 until 1881. In the latter year he purchased the property on which he now makes his home, which comprises two hundred and twenty-five acres in sections 27, 28, 33 and 34. All of the improvements on the place are the result of his own persistent efforts, and he has one hundred and ninety-five acres cleared.

Hiram S. Stone was married to Miss Eliza Zimmerman April 24, 1881, and they became the parents of four interesting children, whose names in order of their birth are as follows:

Roy, Lena, Cedric and Platt C. Mr. Stone gives the weight of his influence and his vote in favor of the Republican party, which body, in 1890, elected him county commissioner, serving in that capacity eight years all together.

Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, holding membership in the Fairview Lodge at Cleone.

FERGUS M. LICHTENTHALER is numbered among the pioneer residents of Oregon of 1853 and since 1873 has made his home in the city of Portland. He was born in Indiana county, Pa., October 25, 1836, and is a son of Jacob Barge and Mary (Moorhead) Lichtenthaler. His paternal grandparents were natives of Germany and came from Rothenbach, in the county of Neuwied, Germany, to America. The Lichtenthalers are of a long-lived race. Both the parents of our subject were natives of Indiana county, Pa., the father born August 18, 1803, and the mother April 13, 1806. In 1842 they removed to Illinois, settling in Moline, and afterward became residents of Rock Island, whence they went to Alton and afterward to Lexington, Ill., where the father followed the carpenter's trade. He was a man of good education and was a prominent and influential factor in the various communities in which he resided. In 1853, accompanied by his family, consisting of his wife, four sons and three daughters, he started westward. He had secured an outfit of two wagons and fourteen head of cattle and thus he started on the overland route for Oregon, desiring a change of climate and also that he might be far from the danger of cyclones, such storms being very numerous in Illinois at that time. He was attracted to the west, too, by the hope of securing a good farm and home for his family on the Pacific coast, for he had heard of the act of legislature which granted six hundred and forty acres of land to all men of families who would locate in Oregon. Accordingly he started for the Sunset state, crossing the Missouri river April 14, 1853, and arriving at Portland September 26, following. The train with which he traveled was known as the Missionary train. Mr. Lichtenthaler himself was a preacher of the United Brethren Church. In early life he had embraced the Methodist faith and was one of the ministers of that denomination in Pennsylvania and in Illinois until 1844, when the church was divided into the Methodist Episcopal Church, north and south. At that time he joined the United Brethren Church and preached in its behalf in Illinois and also after coming to Oregon. T. J. Conner was sent by the Missionary Society of the United Brethren Church to the northwest and he gathered about

him several religious men who came on their own responsibility to Oregon. A train of twenty wagons was thus made up and because of the religious character of its members was known as the Missionary train. On reaching his destination Mr. Lichtenthaler established his home in Portland, where he remained for two years and again followed his trade of carpentering. He then went to Chehalem valley, where he located a claim, but did not remain very long. Later he located at McMinnville, where he owned a farm of eighty acres and while there he also worked on the construction of the McMinnville Institute, which was then being built. He afterward sold his eighty acre farm and removed to French Prairie, where he purchased and improved a tract of land upon which he lived for sixteen years. He not only carried on agricultural pursuits, but also continued his labors in behalf of the church and every Sunday filled the pulpit of the United Brethren Church. For two years he was the presiding elder for the Oregon and Washington district of this denomination. While residing in French Prairie he was elected a member of the state legislature and served in that capacity for two years. After residing for sixteen years about one mile from Champco he removed to Portland. In 1872 he settled near what is now the town of Fulton, where he purchased an acre and a half of land and there he engaged in gardening, making his home on that place until his death. No matter in what business he engaged he was always faithful and loyal to the church and preached in various houses of worship in Oregon and also delivered many addresses before the Young Men's Christian Association. He was one of the prime movers in establishing a college at Slomah, Ore., in the '70s and his influence was widely felt along intellectual and moral lines. He was never a politician in the sense of office seeking, although he gave a stalwart and earnest support to the Republican party and its principles. Both he and his wife were very charitable and were generous almost to a fault. They were very anxious and ready to assist those in need and the world is certainly better for their having lived. Mr. Lichtenthaler passed away in Portland January 7, 1886, and his wife died in the same city March 2, 1890, their remains being interred in River View cemetery.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Lichtenthaler were born fourteen children, all of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. Of this number the eldest, John, died in infancy, his birth having occurred September 7, 1826, and his death in 1827. Sarah, born October 5, 1827, became the wife of John Spires and died in Alton, Ill., in 1851; Lucinda F., born April 8, 1829, was married to Joseph

Sloan and died in Portland, March 4, 1880, leaving a daughter, Mrs. Nellie Squires, now of New York City. Mathias, born October 20, 1830, was a soldier of the Civil war and was killed in the service of his country in 1861. George W., born August 27, 1832, died in San Francisco, Cal., February 20, 1893. He was a naturalist and for the last twenty years of his life he traveled. During this time he gathered a collection of specimens valued at \$20,000, and these he donated to Stanford University of California. It cost \$500 to ship this collection from Bloomington, Ill., to its destination. George W. Lichtenthaler was a very well educated man and a scientist of broad learning and research in the line of his specialty. David W., his twin brother, was a prominent attorney of Oregon and died October 11, 1900. He taught school in 1857 and some of the records which he made at that time are now in possession of the subject of this review. David W. Lichtenthaler was also the first man elected on the Republican ticket to the position of county clerk in Multnomah county, being chosen to the office in 1859, and he served as county judge of Union county for several terms. Wesley Lichtenthaler, the next member of the family, was born April 9, 1835, and is a farmer of Randolph county, Mo., where he is now living with his family. Fergus Moorhead is the next younger. Harrison Barge, born February 10, 1839, is a farmer residing in Clackamas county, Ore., having come to this state with his father in 1853. He is married and has a son, Ernest Grant. Rebecca A., born October 24, 1840, became the wife of Henry Morrow and died in Benton county, Ore., in 1863. Jennie E., born November 29, 1843, came to Oregon with her parents and afterward married Charles Pickett. Following his death she became the wife of J. L. Parrish of Salem, Ore., and by that marriage had two daughters: Mrs. Grace Pierce, the wife of Dr. Pierce of Salem, and Mrs. Josie Slater, whose husband is also a physician of Salem. Mrs. Parrish died August 10, 1887. William C. Lichtenthaler, born January 4, 1847, accompanied his parents to Oregon and is now a farmer living in Clackamas county. Mary, born July 7, 1849, died in 1849, and one other died in infancy.

Fergus Moorhead Lichtenthaler was born in Pennsylvania, but acquired his education in French Prairie in Oregon. He made his home with his parents until 1872, although he spent some time in the mines of this state and of Idaho. He also had a farm in Marion county adjoining his father's land. In 1871 he came to Portland and in company with John Epperly opened a butcher shop at the corner of First and Clay streets. This was at the edge of the city and they remained there for two years, on



J. M. Robinson M.D.

the expiration of which period the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Lichtenthaler again began business on his own account, managing The Grange Market, at the corner of First and Madison streets, for about one year. In 1873 he purchased his present property and erected a building for the use of the store and residence.

In the year 1873 in Washington county, Ore., Mr. Lichtenthaler was united in marriage to Miss Martha R. Jolly, a daughter of the Rev. William Jolly. She was born in Oregon in 1854 and died in 1880. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Lichtenthaler were born two children, of whom George Clarence, born in 1878, is now living at home. He was educated in the public schools. The other son, William B. Lichtenthaler, died in infancy.

In 1873 Mr. Lichtenthaler of this review became one of the charter members of the Volunteer Fire Company No. 5, and served for seven years with that organization, acting as its foreman for one year. He was elected a member of the board of delegates for one year and in 1877 he was appointed a member of the police force, acting in that capacity for about a year. In June, 1881, he was chosen constable and filled that position until 1886, since which time he has lived a retired life. In politics he has always been a Republican and has taken an active part in the work of the political organization which embraces the principles that he endorses. Mr. Lichtenthaler belongs to the Pioneer Association of Oregon and to the Taylor Street Methodist Episcopal Church. For a half century he has been a resident of this state, witnessing its progress and development and as the years have gone by he has achieved success through honorable business methods which naught can question or condemn.

FRANCIS MARION ROBINSON, M. D., who has attained prestige as a representative of the medical fraternity, is now practicing successfully in Beaverton, and is one of Oregon's native sons, his birth having occurred near Hillsboro, February 5, 1848. His father, James B. Robinson, was born in December, 1812, in Westmoreland county, Pa., while the paternal grandfather of our subject was a native of Germany and became a member of the German navy. While on a cruise along the coast of America he deserted, together with two hundred others, and took up his abode near Philadelphia. He died during the early boyhood of his son, James B. Robinson, who at that time was bound out, remaining with his employer until about fourteen years of age, when he ran away in order that he might make his own way in the world. He lived at different times in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Illinois and

Iowa, taking up his abode in the latter state about 1840. There he engaged in farming and while residing in Iowa he was united in marriage to Melissa H. Warner, a native of Tennessee. They began their domestic life in the Hawkeye state and in 1847 left for the far west, becoming residents of Washington county, Ore. Their home was near Hillsboro, where the father took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres, and continued to follow farming until his death, which occurred when he was about forty-five years of age. His widow, long surviving him, lived to be seventy years of age. In their family were two children, but the younger, Mary A., has now passed away.

Dr. Robinson is therefore the only surviving member of the family. Under the parental roof his boyhood days were passed and in the public schools near his home he acquired his early education, while later he became a student in the Forest Grove Academy. He also studied in other institutions and for several terms he engaged in teaching school, principally in Washington county. He left home at the age of twenty-seven years and for some time resided in Wyoming and in Montana, being employed as a bookkeeper in those states. Attracted by the science of medicine, and believing that he would find its practice a congenial profession, he began studying toward that end in 1876, reading under the direction of Dr. Joseph Teal, of Umatilla county, Ore. He pursued his first course of lectures in the medical department of the University of Iowa and located for practice with Dr. Teal, near Echo, Ore., where he remained for two years. He then went to Portland and in the scholastic year of 1884-85 was a student in the medical department of Willamette University, where he was graduated. He then traveled through Arizona for about fifteen months, after which he came to Beaverton, where he has since practiced with gratifying success and at the same time has conducted a drug store. The doctor by continued reading and research has broadened his knowledge and promoted his efficiency and to-day his skill and ability in the line of his profession are indicated by the liberal patronage accorded him.

October 20, 1880, occurred the marriage of Dr. Robinson and Lottie A. Banks, a native of Wisconsin, and their union has been blessed with two children, Nellie M. and George Francis Train Robinson. The doctor is prominent in the town because of his deep interest and active co-operation in everything pertaining to the general good. He served as a councilman for some time and at present is mayor of Beaverton. Socially he is identified with the Masonic Lodge, in which he has filled all the chairs; and he has likewise held all of the offices in the local lodge of the

Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He belongs to the United Artisans, of which he is the present deputy supreme master, and in the line of his profession he is connected with the Oregon State Medical Association, and is the president of the Washington County Medical Society. In a profession where advancement depends upon individual merit, upon capability and close application, Dr. Robinson has attained a very creditable position.

J. H. MYERS. The interesting occupation of the engineer has been followed by J. H. Myers for many years, and prior to the assumption of his present position as chief engineer of the Portland Lumber Company, he held many others requiring great skill, and mastery of minute intricacies. As a mere boy Mr. Myers had a leaning toward mechanical investigation, and when opportunity came to perfect himself in his chosen field of activity he went at it with a vim and enthusiasm which could bring naught save the most pronounced success.

The representative of a family long established in Virginia, Mr. Myers was born in Parkersburg, that state, October 13, 1865, the youngest of the eight children born to Stephen and Mary M. (Ruebush) Myers, five of whose children are living at the present time. The paternal grandfather was an agriculturist in the Old Dominion, and Stephen Myers was a dealer in agricultural implements, his latter days being spent in Lexington, Va. His wife, also a native of Virginia, died in Greenville, Va. J. H. Myers was reared principally in Lexington, and there attended the public schools. When sixteen years old he went to Bradford, Miami county, Ohio, where he served an apprenticeship of five years in a machine shop, and where he lived until 1880. After coming to Portland he became engineer for the Chicago Lumber Company, and not only helped to put up their mills and place their machinery, but remained with the company until it went out of business. Following this engagement he was identified with the Portland Sash & Door Company, assisted in the erection of their plant and in the placing of their machinery, and remained with them for about four years. He then became assistant engineer of the Portland Hotel, but was obliged to leave this position owing to the illness of his mother which called him east. Returning to Portland he was with the hotel people for three years, and then engaged as steam-fitter and installer of plants in different parts of Oregon and Washington. In this capacity he placed two plants in the state normal school at Weston, and a plant in the agricultural school at Pullman, Wash. Again locating in Portland

he was for two years consulting engineer, and in April, 1900, became chief engineer of the Portland Lumber Company. Mr. Myers has an engine of fifteen hundred horse power, and has under his supervision several assistants.

As proof of his faith in the future of Portland, and of his intention to permanently avail himself of the advantages here represented, Mr. Myers has built a commodious and modern residence at No. 724 East Burnside, where live his family, composed of his wife, formerly Mary M. Morgan, a native of Portland, and two children, Henry Earl and Charles Allen. Mr. Myers is a member of the Local No. 1, National Association Stationary Engineers, and is fraternally associated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Fidelity Lodge.

JOHN McCLUNG SCOTT. Eighty years have been added to the cycle of the centuries since John McClung Scott started upon his earthly pilgrimage. His has been an active and honorable career and one which has benefited his fellow men in many ways. He is now living retired at No. 264 E. Eighth street, in Portland, one of the venerable and highly respected residents of the city. His birth occurred October 14, 1823, in Montgomery county, Ind., his parents being James and Mary (Marquis) Scott, the former born in the north of Ireland and the latter in Pennsylvania. There were four sons and three daughters in their family; of whom Mrs. Mary E. McClung is now living in Hedrick, Iowa, at about the age of eighty-seven years. The other surviving member of the family is the subject of this review. James W. and George M., twins, were born in 1821 and died in 1851 and 1884, respectively. William R., born in 1813, died in Nebraska in 1882. Paulina A. died at the age of twenty years. Mrs. Rebecca M. Dougherty, the other member of the Scott family, died in Indiana, leaving three children. The family has always been noted for longevity. The sons were farmers and William, a man of superior education, engaged in teaching school.

John McClung Scott was reared upon the home farm and pursued his education in the early subscription schools of Indiana. His father died and his mother being an invalid, the management of the home farm devolved upon our subject when he was still quite young. As a companion and helpmate for the journey of life he chose Mrs. Sarah W. Coons, the wedding taking place in Indiana, September 5, 1844. She was born in Tennessee, in November, 1822, and was the widow of Jesse Coons, an own cousin, at the time of her marriage to Mr. Scott. By her first marriage she had one son, William Henry, who was born in 1841, and is now farm-



George W Laeroy

ing in Powell's valley, Ore. He crossed the plains with Mr. Scott with whom he lived until his marriage. He married Eliza Wallace and now has five sons and three daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Scott remained upon a farm in Indiana until 1853, where several children were born unto them: Mary, born in 1845, was married after coming to Portland to Stephen Hill, who is now deceased. She has three children. Samuel F., born in 1849, is married and has five children, and is living on a farm on Columbia slough. Ryland died in Indiana, at the age of six years. In 1853 the parents removed to Iowa and there two more children were added to the family: Sarah E., born in 1855, and Laura H., in 1858. The former is the wife of H. R. Long, of Portland.

In order to obtain land at a low price Mr. Scott removed to Iowa, settling in Wapello county, but the winters were too rigorous there and with the desire to escape from the severe cold weather, he started for Oregon in April, 1862. He sold his possession in the Mississippi valley and with his wife and children started for the northwest, arriving in Portland October 8, remained for a week and then moved to Lane county, remaining for a year, after which he removed to the bottoms on Columbia slough, where he cleared land and built a home. After two years he purchased two hundred acres of land on the Columbia river, where he carried on farming for seventeen years. Three times the floods swept over his place, causing him heavy losses, but altogether he has prospered and through general farming and dairying he gained a very desirable competence. In 1883 he sold his property and purchased a home in East Portland, where he kept a number of cows for a time and conducted a small dairy business, but for a number of years he has now lived retired.

Mr. Scott has several times been called to public office. He has never been an aspirant for political honors, which have come to him unsought, in recognition of his capability and as evidence of the confidence reposed in him by his fellow townsmen. In Iowa he was elected justice of the peace, and also served as school director. In 1874 he was elected to the Oregon legislature and re-elected in 1876, being a member during the last session in the old state house and the first session in the new capitol. In early life he was a Whig and has been a stalwart Republican since the organization of the party. His first presidential vote was cast for Henry Clay.

When Mr. Scott came to Portland there were but a few houses on the east side of the river and he has therefore witnessed much of its rapid and substantial growth. In 1880 Mr. Scott returned to Iowa and Indiana to visit relatives.

In 1890, Mrs. Scott's mother, Mrs. Coons, came to Portland and lived with them for fourteen months, being at that time eighty-seven years of age. She then returned to Indiana, where her death occurred. In 1897 Mr. Scott was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died April 10 of that year. They had traveled life's journey happily together for more than half a century and her loss is deeply felt. She was a member of the first Christian Church of Portland, to which Mr. Scott also belongs. He was made a Mason in Ottumwa, Iowa, in 1854, and now belongs to Mount Tabor Lodge, of which he is a past master. In 1858 he assisted in organizing Columbia Lodge, on the slough, and a Masonic hall was there built. Mr. Scott is a well read man who has always kept in touch with modern thought and advanced ideas. He is however, a self-educated, as well as self-made man, and not only as the architect of his own fortunes but also of his own character, has he builded wisely and well.

GEORGE W. LA CROY. The name of La Croy is associated with a worthy French family residing for centuries in the mother country, and with most exemplary military service during the Revolutionary war in America. George W. La Croy, deceased, who was a prominent and successful farmer of Clackamas county, was born in Scioto county, Ohio, January 16, 1832, his father, Alexander, having settled in the Buckeye state after his emigration to America. In his adopted land the father was fairly successful as a farmer and stock raiser, and in Ohio he took a prominent part in the upbuilding of his county. Also his career was embellished by carrying a musket on the battlefields of the Revolution under command of George Washington, and the incidents connected with his military career he was never weary of narrating.

While very young George W. La Croy lost his mother through death, a fact which materially lessened his prospects for a happy childhood. Hard work was the order of the day as soon as he could hold a hoe or guide the plow, and his educational chances were limited to the perusal of books which he bought with his meagre and much needed earnings, and to such tuition as he could secure the money to pay for. At the age of eleven he began to work away from home as teamster for an iron works company in Ohio, and in 1860 joined a band of pilgrims bound for the coast by way of the plains. Arriving in California, he worked in the mines of the state for three years, and, having convinced himself that he was not especially elected to this means of livelihood, settled in Vancouver, Wash. There

he enlisted in March, 1862, in Company A, First Washington Territory Infantry, as a private, and for three months of the service was driver for the paymaster of the army. In 1865 he was discharged at Vancouver, and forthwith engaged in teaming in eastern Oregon, the latter part of the year purchasing one hundred and sixty acres of land one mile north of Viola. There were no improvements on the land, and the heavy timber and dense undergrowth pointed to unremitting toil before harvests could be gathered. Mr. La Croy cleared about fifty acres, and built for himself and family a commodious house, and for his supplies and crops fine outbuildings and barns. He was engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and to an unexpected degree realized his western expectations. He was an active member of the Primitive Baptist Church and a liberal contributor to the support of religious movements generally.

An important factor in the life of Mr. La Croy was the help and sympathy of his wife, Melissa (Mayfield) La Croy, whom he married in Clackamas county December 27, 1860, and who was born in Arkansas, a daughter of Andrew Jackson Mayfield, a very early settler of Oregon, locating near Highland in 1866. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. La Croy: Mary; Martha; Myra; Eliza; Smith; and Urban, living on the home farm; Joel, living in Washington county; Urania; and Ruth. In political affiliation Mr. La Croy was independent. The life of this useful citizen was terminated by his death November 17, 1902, after an illness covering a period of eighteen months. He was a public spirited and worthy citizen and his death was generally deplored by all who knew him.

A. W. MILLN. The head miller of the Imperial mill, at Oregon City, owned by the Portland Flouring Mill Company, has had an extended experience in his chosen occupation, and is accounted one of the most expert in his line in Clackamas county. He began to learn the trade in 1876, with Miller, Marshall & Co., under John Humphrey, head miller, and remained with this mill during the ownership and management of Sibson, Church & Co. and Ladd & Co., and has been with them almost incessantly up to the present time. In 1897 he assumed control of the Portland Flouring Mill Company's mill, which has a capacity of seven hundred barrels a day, and is one of the best equipped concerns of the kind in the county.

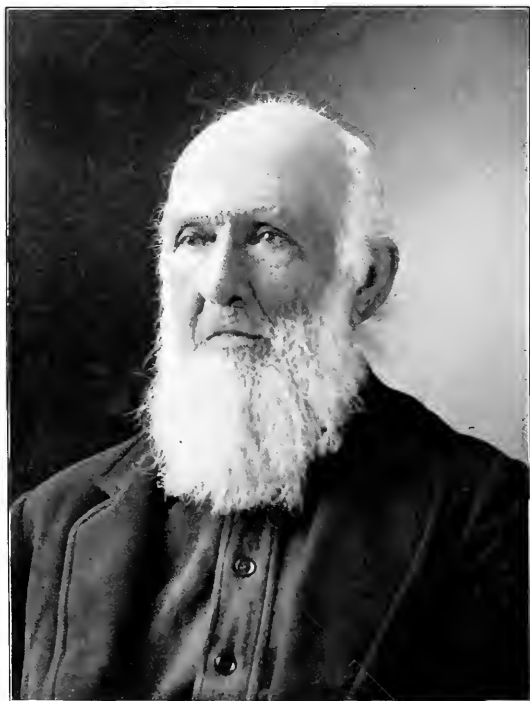
As his name implies, Mr. Milln is of Scotch ancestry, his paternal grandfather having emigrated from Scotland and settled in Ontario, Canada. The latter's son, William Maitland Milln, was also a native of Scotland, and upon

emigrating to this country became identified with her business interests. As a member of the firm of Milne & Milln, builders and contractors, and superintendent of the Canada Marine Works, Montreal, he carried on business in Canada until 1862, when he removed to Rock county, Wis., there engaging in the manufacture of agricultural implements. From the Wisconsin city he went to St. Louis, Mo., where he was employed as agricultural implement salesman, and thence went to Ft. Scott, Kans., where the remainder of his life was spent, engaged in the same line of endeavor. His wife, Marion (Erwin) Milln, was born on the line between France and Spain, and was reared on the isle of Corfu. She was a daughter of Colonel Erwin, an English officer who, after his retirement from the office, took up a grant of land near London, Canada. Mrs. Milln, who died in Wisconsin, was the mother of four children, of whom Alfred J. is a miller for the Portland Flouring Mill Company at Albany; Amie is a resident of Missouri, as it also Charlotte; and A. W., the youngest of the family, was born in Montreal, Canada.

Until 1862 Mr. Milln lived in Brockville, Canada, where he attended the public schools, continuing the same instruction after the family removal to Janesville, Wis. From the latter place he went to Missouri, and in 1868 to Kansas, in which year his father's death occurred. In Girard, Kans., he learned the printer's trade, and for three years was employed by the *Press*, Warner & Wasser, editors and publishers, of that town. In the fall of 1872 he removed to Oregon City, where his brother, A. J., lived at the time, and where for a short time he worked as a printer. In 1873 he took up the milling business as heretofore stated, and to this means of livelihood he has since given his attention.

In Oregon City Mr. Milln was united in marriage to A. Alice McDonald, born in this city, and whose parents were early Oregon pioneers. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Milln, Ralph S. and A. Raymond. Mr. Milln is fraternally connected with the Woodmen of the World, and politically is liberal in his views. For two years he served the community as councilman of the second ward, where the family has resided for so many years, and its members are well and favorably known.

COL. MARTIN L. PRATT. That Col. Martin L. Pratt is a man standing high in the esteem of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic in Oregon, and the citizens of Portland is a well known fact. Entering the services of his country when but sixteen years of age, as one of the brave boys in blue who fought so nobly to defend the Union flag, his record as a



S. W. Iler

valiant soldier is one that has gained for him the admiration and honor of his comrades and the gratitude of the nation. As an able educator, also, he has attained prominence. Ohio claims him as a native son, his birth having occurred in Peru, Huron county, November 11, 1847. His father, Franklin Pratt, was born in East Hartford, Conn., and was a descendant of Lieutenant Pratt, of the English navy, who came to Connecticut in 1632. The colonel is a brother of Prof. Irving W. Pratt, whose biography appears on another page in this volume. The early days of his boyhood were passed upon a farm in Huron county, Ohio. His father was a captain of one of the first passenger packets on the Erie canal. In 1856 he removed with his family to Lenawee county, Mich., settling in Fairfield township, and in the public schools of that locality Colonel Pratt received his preliminary education. His spirit of patriotism was roused by the conflict between the north and south for the preservation of the union, and in the fall of 1863 he became a member of the One Hundred and Thirtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, enlisting in Company B. He was mustered in at Toledo, Ohio, and with his command was sent south to join the Army of the James River. He took part in many important battles of the war, including the siege of Petersburg and Five Forks, which was practically a siege of the surrounding country, lasting for one year, until the fall of Petersburg. After the surrender of General Lee he took part in the grand review at Washington, D. C., one of the greatest military pageants in the history of our country. He had served his country faithfully and well, displaying the valor and bravery of a man of twice his years. He was mustered out in July, 1865, at Toledo, and returned to the home of his brother in Ohio, being still under eighteen years of age. After his return he taught school for some years in his home township, later became principal of the school in Fairfield, Mich. He was elected county superintendent of schools of Lenawee county, occupying this position for two years. He then took a normal course at Adrian, Mich., graduating in 1868. In 1882 he located in Portland, Ore., and here becoming superintendent of a district containing three schools, Holladay, Multnomah and Williams Avenue and continued to have charge of the same until Albina was incorporated into a city. Later he became principal of the Cedar street school, at Astoria, Ore., which position he occupied for three years, at the end of which time he resigned to accept the position of principal of the Williams Avenue school of Portland, situated on the corner of Williams avenue and Russell street. Colonel Pratt is remarkably well fitted to fill the important positions in educational institutions which

have been tendered him, being able to impart clearly and concisely to others the knowledge which he has himself acquired, and to bring out the latent talent and develop the minds of his pupils. In fall of 1902 Colonel Pratt, with others, organized the International Mining and Milling Company with offices and plant located in Portland, Ore., to manufacture and instal improved mining machinery. He was elected treasurer of the company.

In Portland, Ore., occurred the marriage of Col. M. L. Pratt and Miss May Loller, a native of Philadelphia. The colonel is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Washington Lodge No. 46, A. F. & A. M., in which he served as secretary. He attained the degree of Royal Arch Mason in Washington Chapter. He is past commander of Sumner Post No. 12, G. A. R., and in June, 1902, in Astoria, Ore., at the state encampment of that organization, he was elected department commander of Oregon, with the rank of general. During 1901 and 1902 he was inspector general under the national commander. His relations with his army associates are of the most pleasant nature, and he has the regard and esteem of all. Politically he has ever been a staunch Republican.

SAVIL W. ILER. During the many years of his association with Washington county, Savil W. Iler filled a more than ordinary place in general affairs, and was particularly active in maintaining the highest agricultural, educational and political standards. This highly honored citizen was born in Rush county, Ind., November 24, 1823, and was one of the seven children born to his farmer parents. At the age of twenty-one he entered upon an independent career, and upon arriving in Illinois in 1844 worked at various occupations for three years. In 1847 he secured a position as teamster in an emigrant train bound for the coast, and all the way across drove a team of oxen, there being about three hundred people in the train. Arriving in Oregon City he secured employment as a farm hand, and with the breaking out of the Cayuse war, tendered his services in the suppression of the Indians. For six months he served under Captain Nesmith of the Oregon Volunteers, and was with him until the end of the war.

After the Indian war Mr. Iler went down into California with ox teams, and after mining and prospecting for about a year was glad to return to more stable methods of livelihood. November 10, 1850, he was united in marriage with Caroline Lee, a native of Fulton county, Ill., and a daughter of Philemon and Elizabeth J. Lee, who came across the plains from Iowa in 1847, settling on a donation claim of six hundred and forty

acres, upon a portion of which the widow of Mr. Her now lives. After his marriage Mr. Her lived in Clackamas county for a couple of years, and then located near Gales Creek on a farm that was wild and timbered, and a stranger to plow or harrow. Here he lived until 1852, and then came to the farm upon which his widow now lives. He made many improvements on his land, and was accounted one of the most progressive and successful of farmers, being engaged in both general farming and stock-raising.

A Republican in political affiliation, Mr. Her entered actively into all county political affairs, and filled many positions of trust and responsibility within the gift of his fellow townsmen. He was postmaster of Gales Creek for five years, and was on the school board for a great many years, serving also for a few years as justice of the peace. He took a great interest in establishing schools and encouraging scholarship, and though his own early opportunities were comparatively limited, profited thereby, and endeavored to insure to the youth of the present generation more fitting chances than came his own way. For many years he was a welcome member of the Masonic fraternity. He lived to be seventy-six years old, his death occurring October 10, 1899. Too much cannot be said of the example left by so manly and upright a life, nor does any serve to better illustrate the virtue of industry and correct living. Mr. and Mrs. Her were the parents of seven children, of whom five are living. The family included: John, born September 27, 1854; Henry, deceased, born October 10, 1856; Emma, deceased, born June 19, 1859; Elva, born October 5, 1864, wife of Harry Westcott, of Forest Grove; Savil, born December 8, 1867; Myrtle, wife of Nicholas C. Lilly, of Gales Creek, born July 12, 1871; and Carl, born April 28, 1877.

GEORGE P. LENT. Many leading pioneer families are represented among the legal practitioners of Portland, and that to which George P. Lent belongs is deserving of more than passing recognition. A native son of the great northwest, he was born on his father's farm, November 1, 1852, one day after his parents had crossed the plains to identify their futures with the timbered and resourceful wilderness. Oliver P. Lent would have been a credit to any community in the world, for his rugged simplicity and unflinching good humor marked him as the scion of good fortune, and heir to friends who would tarry near him, no matter what his misfortunes or mistakes. He was born near Marietta, Ohio, August 31, 1830, and although his early educational opportunities were limited, he was the kind of student to advance through ob-

servance of the men and events by which he was surrounded. In his youth he learned the stone cutter's trade, and while thus employed he married, in West Virginia, in 1851, Martha A. Buckley, a native of the Old Dominion, who was born in Parkersburg, March 19, 1833. The parents of Mrs. Lent died when she was a child.

Mr. Lent's original plan in coming to the west was to visit California and try his fortunes in the mining regions. For some reason his ideas underwent a change, and he turned his oxen's heads towards Oregon, which he reached in comparative comfort and safety. In his party was William S. Buckley, the brother of his wife, who later became superior judge of Stockton, Cal., and is now deceased. A sister, Susan Buckley Jenne, also joined the train, and her death occurred in Portland in 1893. A sister of Mr. Lent, the widow of Nathan B. Low, came to the coast in 1889, and is now a resident of Portland. Mr. Lent himself relied upon his stone mason's trade to help him out as soon as he landed in Oregon, and he readily secured work on the old penitentiary, later on erecting the old Prettyman house at the end of Hawthorne avenue. He located three hundred and twenty acres of land at what was then Pleasant Valley, but which is now Sycamore, and on this built a hewed log house in which he located his family in comparative comfort, and this house, the only one of the pioneer houses, is still standing. This claim continued to be his home until 1861, at which time he removed to Cedarville and leased an old sawmill for a year. A later undertaking was the management of the mill owned by J. B. Stevens, of which he had control for several years, making his home in the immediate vicinity of the mill. In 1866 he purchased one hundred and ninety acres of land upon which the town of Lents sprang into existence, and this little community is a monument to the honor and esteem in which he was held, bearing his name, and containing many reminders of his progressive spirit and unflinching industry. This farm was partially improved, but Mr. Lent erected a new residence, enlarged and remodeled the outbuildings, put up new fences, and disposed of his land in general farming and stock-raising.

Always the friend of education, Mr. Lent's attention was called very early in Multnomah county to the deficiency in this direction, and it was largely through his efforts that school district No. 12 was started. For many years he watched over the school near his home, serving as director and clerk of the board, and insisting that an excellent standard be maintained. For years he was road supervisor, and also justice of the peace, filling the position with tact and due regard for the best interests of the community. He failed in the election for state senator



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on the Democratic ticket, but this failure did not interfere with his peace of mind, for he never made any attempt to secure official recognition. During the Civil war he was a staunch Union man, notwithstanding his later tendencies, and he cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, whose sincere admirer he was. On many occasions he was a delegate to conventions, and he was one of the prime instigators of the Grange, serving several terms as master of the same. He always held to the Universalist and Unitarian doctrines, finding great comfort in his beliefs, and contributing liberally of his means to the support of these and other churches. In this connection he assisted in building the Universalist church in East Portland.

In 1883 Mr. Lent with his son built a sawmill, at the same time looking after his farm, combining the interests with large profit. Mill and farm were disposed of in 1890, and Mr. Lent retired to a home which he had purchased at Mount Tabor, where his death occurred, April 22, 1899. His personal appearance was of a particularly pleasing nature, and he was one of those sturdily built and healthy appearing men who instinctively draw people to them, and inspire them with their own enthusiasm. His wife, who still lives in the Mount Tabor home, has a host of friends and well wishers, and fills her life with many noble activities. She is an ardent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is prominent in the old Pioneer Association, taking a keen interest in philanthropic and social life. She became the mother of twelve children, the oldest of whom is George P., the attorney above referred to. Emma L., born in 1854, is the wife of J. C. McGrew, and has three children; Fremont L. was born in 1856 and is making his home at Lents; William and Charles died of diphtheria in 1863; Ella, born in 1862, is the wife of C. Whitlock, of Silverton, and has four children; Oscar B., who is a school director of his home district at Lents, was born in 1864, is married and has five children; Rose was born in 1866, married William Giddings, and is living in Fulda, Wash.; Jean was born in 1868 and died in 1900; Elizabeth was born in 1870, married F. P. Wood of Sunnyside, and has one son; Oliver W. was born in 1875, and is engaged in the meat business in Mount Tabor; and a daughter died in infancy. All of these children were born in Multnomah county, and all received practical educations in the public schools.

Being the oldest in the family, George P. Lent was the first to seriously consider the problem of self-support, and this he did with his eyes wide open, and with a fine appreciation of the possibilities of legal science. The profession appealed to his growing faculties even when he

was assisting his father on the farm, and his determination strengthened when he became a partner in the milling business. Aside from the public school training it was his good fortune to receive a collegiate education, and he graduated from the scientific course at Corvallis College in the spring of 1876. His preliminary legal instruction acquired was under J. J. Brown, now of Spokane, Wash., and after a year of study he engaged in school teaching in Multnomah county for three terms. After a trial of saw-milling in Spokane for a few months Mr. Lent engaged in the assaying business in Portland for a couple of years, and also in job printing for a time. In 1882 he engaged in the real-estate and brokerage business with J. C. McGrew, and while thus employed continued the study of law, finally graduating from the law department of the University of Oregon in 1896.

From the time of opening an office in Portland Mr. Lent has been very successful, his profound grasp of legal principles, and of their practical application to the entanglements of life, having won for him the distinct approval of an increasingly large clientele. He possesses a judicial mind and temperament, excellent business ability and judgment, and a capacity for hard work well developed, supplemented by those admirable characteristics, faithfulness and energy. Through his marriage with Mary M. Johnson, seven children were born to Mr. Lent, one of whom died in infancy, and one in early childhood. The other children are: Bessie V., Perley B., Kenneth G., George Balfe, and Frank B. For eighteen and a half years Mr. Lent made his home on Portland Heights, but since 1900 has lived at Piedmont. He is public spirited in the extreme, and has staunchly supported clean municipal government, being particularly interested in education and good roads. Though never an aspirant for office, he was at one time a candidate for county judge. For two years he was supervisor of roads for the west side, and during that time he opened the boulevard system now in use in the Heights, raising the funds largely by private subscription.

STEPHEN ROBERTS. Among the public-spirited residents of Multnomah county brief mention should be accorded Mr. Roberts. A son of Charles and Mary (Hackner) Roberts, he was next to the youngest in a family of six sons and five daughters. His birth occurred in Wayne county, Ind., January 13, 1824, and when only thirteen months old his parents removed to Vermillion county, Ill., locating on a farm near Danville. Thereafter for fourteen years the family resided on that farm and then moved to Peoria county, that state. Until 1851 Stephen remained

at home, attending school and aiding in the work of the farm as opportunity permitted. In the mean time, however, a desire to see what fortune the glowing west had in store for him became paramount and in the latter year he started on the tedious journey across the plains with an ox-team. When he reached the Missouri river, however, he was unable to proceed further on account of high water and so spent the winter in a Mormon village there. In the spring of 1852 he resumed the journey and was six months in reaching The Dalles, from which point he went on a flat boat to the mouth of Sandy river. At this point he located on a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres, where Mr. Penison formerly resided, ten and one-half miles east of Portland. The land was in a primeval state when he settled on it, covered with heavy timber, but he cleared it and erected a hewed log house of one room, besides making other improvements. In 1892 he sold that property and bought a farm near Gresham, which he has since disposed of among his children and he is now living in retirement.

Miss Mary Tripp, who was born in Athens county, Ohio, in 1822, became the wife of Mr. Roberts December 5, 1844. Thirteen children were born to them, but only five are living, namely: John, a farmer near Gresham; William, who resides in Portland; David M., residing in Gresham; Ellen E., who is in Portland; and Sarah, the wife of John Schram. For twenty years Mr. Roberts was road supervisor, and during his term of office was instrumental in building many of the roads in this section. As school director and clerk he served more than twenty years, and at one time held the office of justice of the peace for two terms. Politically he is a Democrat. For over thirty years Mr. and Mrs. Roberts have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which the former has served as trustee.

DENIS SULLIVAN. Since 1896 Mr. Sullivan has resided near Montavilla, Multnomah county, upon a tract of land that originally comprised thirty-one acres, but he has since disposed of a portion of it and now his farm comprises only twenty acres, a portion of which is in orchard. Born in County Kerry, Ireland, in 1835, Mr. Sullivan was there reared to young manhood, and after reaching his majority went to Australia, making his home there for three years. San Francisco was the next port at which he landed, and after working in a warehouse there for a time, in the spring of 1862 he went to the Caribou country and was there engaged in prospecting and mining for about one year. The following winter was spent in Vancouver, Wash.,

and in the spring of 1863 he came to Portland, accepting any honest employment that he could get to do. Although Mr. Sullivan had embarked in several lines of business since he started out in life on his own responsibility, mining had been a line of special interest to him, and after spending a year in Portland we again find him engaged in prospecting and mining, this time in Canyon City. In the fall following he went to Centerville, Idaho, where for four years he was similarly engaged. Again coming to Portland in the year 1868, he helped to survey the West Side road and later assisted in the building of the Southern Pacific Railroad and for a time was employed in the yards of the company. Subsequently he was given charge of the supply department of the same company, and in all was in their employ for twenty-five years. In 1875 he purchased thirty-one acres of land in Multnomah county, the same on which he now resides.

September 5, 1888, Mr. Sullivan was married to Miss Ellen M. Green, a native of Galena, Ill., and they became the parents of three children, namely: Arthur, Helen and Catherine. Mrs. Sullivan received her education at St. Mary's academy and for about twelve years was engaged as a teacher. Her father, Thomas Green, came to Oregon in 1870, locating in Portland. Besides the property already alluded to Mr. Sullivan owns considerable property in the city which is considered quite valuable. In politics he has always supported the Democratic party. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

EDWARD A. KNOTTS resides one and one-half miles from Tualatin, where he owns and operates one hundred and fifteen acres of good land. He was born in Yamhill county, Ore., January 16, 1855. His father, Richard Knotts, was a native of Maryland, and about 1847 went to Arkansas. He had previously served his country and was a veteran in the Seminole war. In 1850, attracted by the possibilities of the far west, he made a trip around Cape Horn and took up his abode in Milwaucee, Ore., where he was employed by the firm of Mcek & Eddie. Here he was united in marriage to Betsey Talbert, a native of Virginia, who crossed the plains in 1852, and they took up their abode near North Yamhill. Three children were born unto them: Francis P., who is living in Portland; Edward A., of this review; and John, who has departed this life. The father had secured a farm at North Yamhill and was engaged successfully in farming for a number of years, but his death occurred in Salem in 1882.

Edward A. Knotts remained at home until fourteen years of age when he started out to

make his own way in the world. He was first employed by the month as a farm hand by August Yergen and wife, who live near Butteville on a large farm. Mr. and Mrs. Yergen were very kind to the motherless boy, to whom they were parents indeed. Mr. Knotts followed agricultural pursuits until 1873 when he entered the employ of the Oregon Iron & Steel Company, in whose service he remained for some time. Afterward he began contracting in Oswego and in 1885 he purchased the farm of one hundred and fifteen acres upon which he now resides. During the eighteen years which have since elapsed he has worked untiringly and effectively for the improvement of this place and has added thereto many substantial buildings and modern equipments. He is extensively engaged in the cultivation of hops at the present time and this crop returns to him a very gratifying income.

March 30, 1881, Mr. Knotts was united in marriage to Miss Mary Hackett, of Oregon City, and the daughter of John C. and Ellen E. (Johnson) Hackett. John C. Hackett came to Oregon from Illinois in 1847 and took up government land in Clackamas county, located about four miles from Oregon City. His wife, a daughter of William Johnson, was a pioneer of 1846. The latter left Indiana in 1845 and spent the following winter at the Whitman mission, locating in the Willamette valley the following spring. To Mr. and Mrs. Knotts have been born four children: Merle C., Roy R., Ivan R. and Vera G., all at home. In his social relations Mr. Knotts is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen of America. His political support is given the Democracy.

HENRY KRATZ. For a number of years the general merchandise store of Henry Kratz has been an upbuilding factor of the small but promising town of Clatskanie. This busy center of activity has all of the interest usually surrounding enterprises of this kind, and upon its crowded shelves may be found everything apt to be called for in so cosmopolitan a community. Mr. Kratz carries groceries, dry goods, boots and shoes, hardware, small agricultural implements, wood, shingles and lumber, and in the not remote future is contemplating a general enlargement of his business. He possesses the true mercantile spirit, and in addition to sound business judgment, possesses an abundance of tact, kindness and a sincere desire to please his numerous customers.

A native of Germany, Mr. Kratz was born September 10, 1865, and in his youth received the practical home training accorded the average

Teutonic boy of the middle class. As a student he early evinced considerable aptitude, and not only completed the lower public schools, but graduated from the high school of his native town. When a boy he learned the carpenter's trade, but did not follow it to any great extent. At the age of nineteen he embarked upon various business enterprises and continued thus engaged up to the time of his emigration to Canada in 1888. After a year in the north he came to Oregon in 1889, and in Clatskanie engaged in the wood and lumber business for four years. He then turned his attention to mercantile affairs, and the wisdom of this departure has been repeatedly demonstrated in the meantime.

Mr. Kratz is a broad minded promoter of Republican principles, and though personally he has never sought or desired official recognition, has devoted much of his time and energy to the election of those friends whom he considered worthy of maintaining the best interests of the people. He was for several years a member of the city council, and as such gave general satisfaction. Fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen, and with the Independent Order Odd Fellows. Mr. Kratz married, in 1901, December 16, Maud Bryant, and they have one child, Helen C.

CHARLES H. HUNT. The municipal wheel of Portland has a strong and unyielding spoke of hickory in the person of its chief of police, Charles H. Hunt. Fashioned on the Cromwellian order, large in mind and person, grimly determined, hating a lie and all manner of undermining backsliding, brooking no interference with the discharge of his duty, yet amenable to timely suggestions from the proper sources, it is promised that the present police administration will put no one to sleep because of lack of interest, or astonish with its laxity, inactivity or corruption.

Of Irish extraction, that combination of combativeness and adaptability which is a welcome adjunct to any community in the world, Chief Hunt is a member of an old Rhode Island family, and was born in Providence, January 5, 1843. His father, Captain Josiah, and his grandfather, Captain Joshua, were native also of Providence, and by occupation were seafaring men, the grandfathers engaging in the trans-Atlantic trade for many years, and thereafter serving for years as collector of customs at Providence under President Andrew Jackson. The father was equally devoted to the sea, and almost up to the time of his death, in 1848, regarded ports chiefly as places in which to recuperate for yet another voyage. Through his marriage with Lydia Mason, daughter of Charles Mason, a Rhode

Island farmer of English descent, eleven children were born, all of whom attained maturity, and four of them are living at the present time. Of these, Josiah D. was the first lieutenant of the Fifth Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry. The mother died in 1888.

Educated in the public schools of Providence, the natural fighting capabilities of Chief Hunt received a decided impetus during the Civil war, when he enlisted in Company F, Fourth Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and for meritorious service was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, in time becoming active commander of a regimental company. During the North Carolina campaign he participated under General Burnside in the battle of Roanoke Island, later being transferred to the army of the Virginia and taking part in the battles of Antietam, South Mountain, Fredericksburg first and second, Newbern, Frederick City, and many others equally historic.

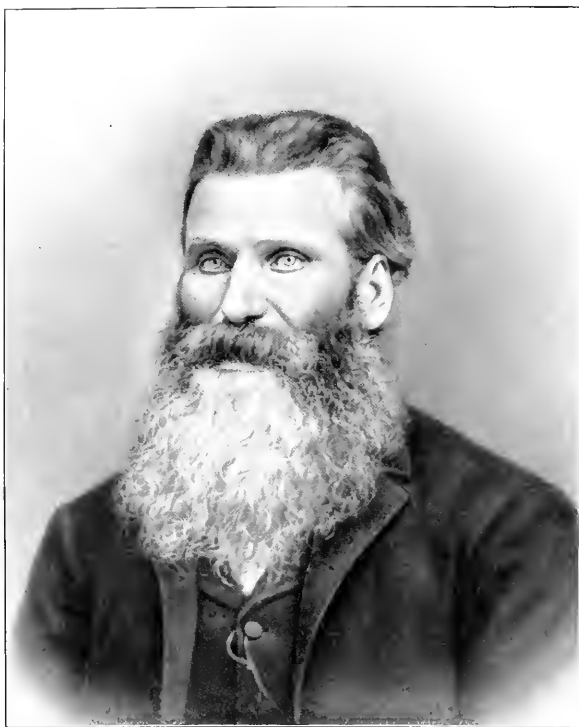
In December, following his return from the war, Mr. Hunt was appointed to the police force under the administration of Thomas A. Doyle, to whom is due the unusual distinction of having been elected mayor of Providence for seventeen consecutive years. Beginning in an extremely humble capacity, he became a warrant clerk, and from that position graduated into the office of chief of police in May, 1879. His administration in Providence was characterized by many innovations acceptable to the community, and in the discharge of his duty he evinced that fearlessness and all absorbing regard for right and progress which have placed him among the most efficient officers of his kind in the country. Giving a clean and thoroughly worthy service, it is not surprising that his resignation as police chief in order to accept the office of superintendent of state institutions should be received with regret and protestation from all connected with the administration, more especially the mayor of the city. As superintendent of state institutions he served also as commissioner of public works of Providence, and these combined responsibilities were being discharged with great credit, when the failure of his wife's health made his resignation necessary, in order to seek a change of climate and surroundings.

Arriving in Portland, Mr. Hunt was variously engaged until his appointment as chief of police in 1892, a change of administration terminating his service in 1894. Since 1897 he has been interested in mining in Alaska, and is still general manager of the Roslyn and Deer Park Mining Company, operating paying claims in Gravina and Prince of Wales Islands. Although his second term as chief of police began only in January, 1903, the vigor and thoroughness of his outlined policy is a matter of favorable comment, and promises deep inroads into the dis-

semination of crime in the city. The policy of Chief Hunt is vigorous, concise, and to the point, and admits of no deviation or questioning. As evidencing his particular fitness for his office it is known that his memory for faces and names is wonderful, and in fact it is the exception for him to forget them, to the sorrow of many a backslider along the criminal path. Of splendid physical proportions, he towers six feet and a fraction, his shoulders being developed to a remarkable degree. Everything about him, his personality, manner, voice, gesture, and eye, suggest resolution and determination not to be outwitted by any ordinary means. He is a staunch Republican, and since his first voting days has taken a keen interest in the local and other undertakings of his party. Through his marriage with Julia M. Lee, of Providence, R. I., one daughter has been born to Chief Hunt, Fannie, the wife of Charles W. King, the latter a member of the firm of Olds, Wortman & King.

JEREMIAH STANLEY. Howard county, Mo., was the scene of the early life of Mr. Stanley, and there he was born January 25, 1829. Until he was seventeen years of age his time was spent in gaining such an education as the schools of the locality afforded and in assisting in the duties of the farm. About the year 1844 the father removed to Texas with his family, locating in Grayson county. In that early day the woods were filled with wild game, and with his trusty rifle in hand Jeremiah was enabled to secure many a prize. In the winter of 1848 alone, he killed as many as eighteen bears, and during the time he was in Texas he is confident that he killed over two thousand deer. Indians were very troublesome, so much so in fact that it was deemed necessary to build a block house as a place of defense. In 1851 Mr. Stanley returned to Missouri, remaining but a short time, however, and in the spring of 1852 he started across the plains with Oregon as his destination. The trip was laborious, indeed, and not without experiences which will be remembered by all of the party, among whom were the father and five children besides Jeremiah. In Multnomah county the father took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres, the same property upon which Mr. Bowman now resides, twelve miles from Portland, and here he erected a log house.

In 1853 Jeremiah Stanley took up a donation claim of one hundred and sixty acres, near Rockwood, on which he now makes his home, and here he erected a log house in which he lived alone for ten years. Bears and deer were plentiful and with a bowie knife he brought down seven bears. His first wife, to whom he was married in 1865, was in maidenhood Miss Lucinda Rus-



Wm M Lyden

sell. They became the parents of six children, only two of whom are living, Joseph and William. Mrs. Lucinda Stanley died July 5, 1895, and August 6, 1896, Mr. Stanley married Mrs. Clarissa Thorp, the widow of C. H. Thorp. Mr. and Mrs. Thorp started from Warsaw, Ill., in 1864, across the plains and landed first in Idaho, but after residing there for three years came to Portland to make their home. Mr. Stanley has fifty-five acres in his farm, thirty-four of which formed a part of his original donation land. When he settled on it it was heavily timbered, but by persistent efforts he transformed it into a productive tract, upon which he is now successfully engaged in general farming and fruit raising. Politically Mr. Stanley is a Democrat. For thirteen years he served in the capacity of school director.

WILLIAM M. LYDA. The name of William M. Lyda is a familiar one in Washington county, and carries with it an impression of substantiality and all around success. For many years his saw mill has been one of the landmarks of this section. It was the second of its kind to be erected anywhere around, and the only one now in existence in this locality. This water power mill still stirs itself into activity when the now aged owner feels physically capable of manipulating it, although its resting spells have increased with the passing of years. At present Mr. Lyda owns about four hundred acres of land, mostly under timber, and for years he has conducted general farming and stock-raising. The improvements which greet the visitor on all sides are entirely the result of application and enterprise on the part of Mr. Lyda, who has progressed with the times, and justifiably prides himself upon his practical and scientific farming. Fine barns, good outhouses, a pleasant and comfortable two-story frame house, besides modern implements, add to the many excellencies of one of the best improved properties in Washington county.

A native of White county, Tenn., Mr. Lyda was born May 19, 1826, and is of French-German descent. His father, Gideon, married Miranda Devries, a sister of the United States senator from Texas, and thereafter lived in Tennessee until 1837. He then became identified with Cooper county, Mo., two years later removing to Macon county, where his death occurred at the age of seventy-three years. He was known as Captain Lyda, owing to his position with the mustering corps during the war. It is said that he visited St. Louis in 1818, and at that early age engaged in educational work for some time. To himself and wife were born fourteen children,

all of whom grew to maturity, and all of whom married and had homes of their own.

Until his marriage William M. Lyda lived on the paternal farm, and at a very early age evinced habits of thrift and industry. As opportunity offered he attended the early subscription schools, and in time became his father's chief assistant. With his wife, formerly Martha Jane Daugherty, a native of Kentucky, he went to housekeeping in Macon county, Mo., and in 1861 removed to Nebraska, which continued to be their home for fourteen years. For the following three years Mr. Lyda lived in New Mexico, and in 1879 came to Oregon, settling between Hillsboro and Cornelius, where they lived for about three years. He then bought one hundred acres of his present farm, erected a sawmill, and later bought the balance of his land, making in all over one thousand acres. He now has about four hundred acres.

In political affiliations Mr. Lyda is a Democrat. He is fraternally connected with the Masons, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lyda, the order of their birth being as follows: Mary F., wife of Daniel Wadhams, of New Mexico; Gideon P., of Texas; Miranda P., wife of George Jones, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Joseph D., of Washington; William H., of Washington county, Ore.; Lewis F., deceased; and an infant deceased. In his personality Mr. Lyda embodies the fundamentals of typical western citizenship, and though approaching the evening of life, he still maintains an interest in the things that have brought about his success, and in the management of which he has won the respect, honor and good will of his friends and associates.

JOSEPH KRONENBERG. The farm of one hundred and seventy-seven acres owned and occupied by Joseph Kronenberg has proved a profitable investment, the principal value at present lying in the fact that his industry and application have accomplished the clearing of one hundred and thirty-five acres. The magnitude of this undertaking can be appreciated by those who settle in the timbers of Oregon, and must labor long and faithfully before the first crop rewards their efforts.

The youth and early manhood of Mr. Kronenberg were spent in his native land of Germany, where he was born in Fernich, April 28, 1838, and lived on a farm in one of the best agricultural districts. His father, Peter K. Kronenberg, was a saddler by trade, and died when his son Joseph was but six years of age. The youth lived with his mother on the old home place and attended school, and when thirteen years of age accompanied his mother and step-father, one

brother and two sisters to the United States, where they located on a farm near Milwaukee, Wis. Before immigrating to this country the mother had married William Weck. The family lived in Wisconsin, where Joseph Kronenberg remained until twenty-one years of age. He then went to the Lake Superior copper district, where he worked in the mines for one year, at the end of which time he returned to Wisconsin and engaged in farming for a short time. This was followed by a short term at the carpenter's trade. In 1862 he engaged in farming about twenty-five miles north of Milwaukee, and at the expiration of four years removed to Oshkosh, where he became the owner of a farm and stone quarry, which combined occupation he maintained until 1876. While a resident of this place he served as councilman from the sixth ward for two years.

In 1877 Mr. Kronenberg came to Oregon, and after a month spent in Portland, came to his present farm, first purchasing one hundred and sixty-five acres. Later he gave twenty acres to his son, and then purchased thirty-two acres of adjoining land and is now the owner of one hundred and seventy-five acres.

In 1862 Mr. Kronenberg was united in marriage with Miss Magdeline Lutz, of Saukville, Wis. As a result of this union twelve children were born, eight of whom are living. Mr. Kronenberg has taken a prominent part in the general development of his district, and though not subscribing to any political creed, has held several offices within the gift of his fellow townsmen. For a number of years he has been school director and clerk and has faithfully performed his duties in the interest of the community. In 1892, through the efforts of our subject a postoffice was established near his residence, which was given the name of Kronenberg. For four years Mr. Kronenberg served as postmaster, at the end of which time the office was abolished. In 1887 he gave one and one-half acres of ground on which was erected the St. Joseph Catholic Church. With the exception of two years spent in California, Mr. Kronenberg has devoted his whole time to the development of his farm, and it is one of the best improved places in the county.

O. J. EVENSON. One of the largest mills in the Willamette valley is owned by the Portland Lumber Company, of which Mr. Evenson is secretary and purchasing agent. When he settled in Portland, in January of 1900, he became interested in the Portland Lumber Company as secretary and superintendent of the saw-mill. Under his supervision the work of remodeling was carried forward and the mill made ready for active operation. Previous to this about three years he had visited Portland and, with O. A. Ritau, of

Wisconsin, had thoroughly inspected the plant, the result being so satisfactory that they acquired the property by purchase in November, 1899, and a few months later began the task of remodeling the mill, which had been idle for six years. A planing mill was built, dry kilns, docks and sheds put in as needed, and modern machinery added to the equipment of the plant. In 1901 Mr. Evenson was transferred from the position of superintendent to that of purchasing agent, which he has since filled, and he is justly proud of the fact that the mill has reached a capacity of two hundred and fifty thousand feet per day.

Mr. Evenson was born in St. Croix county, Wis., March 17, 1868. His father, W. T., a native of Lillesand, Norway, came to America in young manhood and was later joined by the grandfather, Even, who afterward lived retired until his death. W. T. Evenson began in Wisconsin in a very humble capacity, grasping any opportunity that would add an honest dollar to his savings. Early turning his attention to milling and lumbering, he erected the first saw-mill built at Woodville, Wis., and there he manufactured lumber. The Lee & Ingram Lumber Company, which was organized under his supervision, built a mill on the Iron river in Wisconsin, and he was interested in it until two years before his death. Settling in Wisconsin during its territorial days, he witnessed and contributed to its development into a prosperous state, and continued until death to make his home at Baldwin, although he died in Minneapolis. Scarcely a man in St. Croix county was more prominent than he, and his prominence in local affairs was especially noticeable in his support of the Republican party and the Baptist Church. All through his life in America his brother, J. C., was interested in business with him at Baldwin, and almost the last benevolence of his life was the contribution, with this brother, of sufficient funds to build a church in Baldwin and one in their native place in Norway.

The marriage of W. T. Evenson united him with Esther Lythson, a Norwegian girl who came to America with her parents in 1854 and settled in Stoughton, Wis. Her arrival in that town was fraught with the deepest grief, for her father, mother and two oldest brothers died of cholera in the depot there, leaving her, a fourteen-year-old girl, and the oldest of four children. The responsibility was not too heavy for her youthful years. She secured places for the others and always maintained a careful oversight regarding their welfare. She is still living and makes her home in Baldwin, Wis. Of her family there are ten children, the eight sons being named as follows: J. O., of Woodville, Wis.; E. C., a lumberman at Ashland, Ore.; S. B., a contractor and builder in Tacoma, Wash.; O. J., of Portland;

F. M., a lumberman, of Knappton, Wash.; W. E., a millwright in Multnomah county; J. A., who is night engineer for the Portland Lumber Company; and L. F., a band-saw filer, also employed in this mill. The two daughters remain in Wisconsin.

The earliest recollections of O. J. Evenson are associated with the lumbering business. It is impossible for him to recall when he acquired his first knowledge of the occupation. On leaving River Falls Academy, at the age of seventeen, he went to Barronett, Wis., and for four years worked in a saw-mill, where he filled various positions ranging from the smallest salary up. In 1890 he came to the northwest, settling in Tacoma, where he engaged at millwrighting. On his return to Wisconsin, in 1891, he assisted in erecting a mill at Iron river, and on its completion was made superintendent, in which capacity he continued until his removal to Portland in 1900. While in Tacoma he married Mulvina Govertson, who was born in Blichsund, Norway, and they have three sons, Willard, Franklin and Clarence. Politically he votes the Republican ticket. In religion he is connected with the Immanuel Baptist Church and a member of its board of trustees.

JOHN HARRIS, who until recently was engaged in general farming, was born in Oneida county, N. Y., January 29, 1833, and the days of his early boyhood were passed upon the farm where his birth occurred. There he remained until thirteen years of age, when his parents removed to Marquette county, Wis., settling upon a farm, and to agricultural pursuits in that state John Harris devoted his energies until December, 1861, when, prompted by a spirit of patriotism, he responded to his country's call and became a private of the Ninth Wisconsin Artillery. The regiment was sent to Kansas to serve upon the frontier and did duty in that state and in Colorado, also going to Fort Union, Mexico. Mr. Harris participated in a number of engagements with the Indians and on one occasion he was accidentally wounded in the left shoulder. He served for forty-seven months upon the frontier and after the cessation of hostilities he returned to his Wisconsin home, where he remained until 1867, when he removed to Dodge county, Iowa, there living for eighteen months. On the expiration of that period he took up his abode in Marshall county, Iowa. While residing there Mr. Harris was united in marriage to Miss Mary Bell, and of this union six children have been born: Emma, the wife of Clyde Atkins; William A., who operates his father's farm; John L.; Alfonso; Lorenzo, who is in California; and Freddy

In 1875 Mr. Harris left Iowa for Oregon and

took up his abode in Yamhill county near West Chehalem, where he secured one hundred and thirty-six acres of government land, which he transformed into a good farm. In November, 1903, he moved to a farm of one hundred and forty-seven acres located partly in Yamhill and partly in Washington counties. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and in his political views is a Republican, but while he believes firmly in the principles of the party he has never had time nor desire for public office and has given his attention entirely to farm work, with the result that he has secured a comfortable competence and become the possessor of a good property. The work of the farm is now largely carried on by his sons, he having retired from active business.

ARCHIE CORNUTT. Of the struggles of the pioneers who came to the western states and battled with obstacles in order to gain a foothold one who has not experienced the life can scarcely form an idea. About 1844 Alfred and Polly Cornutt, with their ten children, started from Grayson county, Va., and landed first in Jackson county, Mo. This was their home for some time, but they later moved to Van Buren county, that state, making it their abiding place until the spring of 1853. In the latter year they started across the country with three yoke of oxen and two wagons and landed first at Fort Bridger, from there working their way to Powder river. During the journey their money gave out, and provisions became low, and they were obliged to subsist almost entirely on dried fruit. At what is now Baker City the father traded his oxen for provisions for the sustenance of the family and to furnish transportation to Portland or Scott's Landing. From there they went to Hillsboro, Washington county, and there they were also obliged to undergo privations, as during the winter which they spent there they could obtain no flour, and potatoes had to answer the purpose of bread. Taking up land there, the father made it his home from 1854 until 1857, in which year he bought one hundred and sixty acres where Cotton's dairy now stands, near Gresham. He sold this, however, in 1868 and went to southern Oregon, where his death occurred when he was sixty-seven years of age.

Archie Cornutt was born in Grayson county, Va., May 8, 1837. Moving with his parents in their migration to the west, he found it necessary to find employment to help in the maintenance of the family, and at sixteen years of age began working for wages. In the spring of 1862 he went to Baker City, Idaho, engaging in mining during the summer, and in February following he went to Basin, that state, and was interested in mining operations for two years. At the ex-

piration of this time he went back to Oregon and purchased the farm on which he now resides, near Gresham. The tract comprises eighty-three acres, and though it is not a large farm it is well improved and a credit to the owner.

In May, 1887, Mr. Cornutt married Miss Maggie Taylor and they have two children: John D. T. and Thursey. In his boyhood Mr. Cornutt was quite an expert with his gun and brought down many deer, bear and elk, the latter being especially plentiful. On one occasion he killed a bear by the light of a lantern. Politically he is a Democrat, and holds membership in the Methodist church, of which he has been deacon for a number of years.

R. A. MARSHALL. Preceded by many years of almost unparalleled success as a cement and art stone contractor throughout California, with headquarters in Oakland, R. A. Marshall came to Portland in the spring of 1902, and has since been in partnership with his brother, J. A., in conducting the largest and most profitable cement contracting business in this town. However, this statement of facts but inadequately defines the position of Mr. Marshall, nor does it convey the proper impression of his versatility, popularity, or broad citizenship.

The Marshall ancestry is an interesting one, and has been connected with the vital events in American history. Years before the Revolutionary war, one William Marshall came from England and settled in New York state, where his children became known as land owners and promoters of general prosperity. The great-grandfather, William, was a soldier during the Revolution, and the great-grandfather, another William, owned a line of vessels through the capture of which, by the French, he lost heavily during the war of 1812. The paternal grandfather, the third William in the family, was born in New York state, and when a young man settled near Cincinnati, Ohio, in which city he afterward became a general merchant. William Albert Marshall, the father of R. A., was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, and after removing to Henry county, Ill., engaged in the mercantile business. During the Civil war he enlisted as a private in the Fifty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and finally became captain of his company. He was in the service for four years and three months, and while in Missouri was wounded in the skirmish with Generals Price and Van Dorn. This disaster proved his death warrant, for though he lived three years after the restoration of peace, his end was directly traceable to the wound. His wife, who now lives in Oakland, was formerly Sarah J. Rouse, a native of Cincinnati, and daughter of Derrick Rouse, a native of Penn-

sylvania, and who settled in Ohio when a young man. Mr. Rouse was for many years engaged in mining in the west, principally in Idaho and Arizona, in which latter state his death occurred.

A native of Woodhull, Henry county, Ill., R. A. Marshall was born December 23, 1861, and eight years later, in 1869, removed with his mother to San Francisco, via Panama, and from there to San Leandro, Alameda county. He received a limited education in the public schools, and it developed that he was the sort of youth who learned more from experience than books, and more from observation than in any other way. That he was precocious was demonstrated by the fact that at the age of fifteen he started in upon a journalistic career, and for about ten years was the moving spirit in the office of the *San Leandro Reporter*, a periodical still distributing news to an appreciative public. In 1887 he sought for broader fields of newspaper activity, and found his desire in Los Angeles, southern California, where he started the *Burbank Times* and in connection therewith managed also the *Newhall Times* and the *San Fernando Times*.

While still managing his triple newspaper enterprise, Mr. Marshall became interested in the Provisional Land, Water & Development Company, and also held various political offices, among them being that of justice of the peace of Los Angeles township, and city justice and police judge. At the expiration of three years he was obliged to surrender his other interests to accept the office of deputy county clerk under T. H. Ward, and in 1894 he became chief deputy clerk of the supreme court of California, this necessitating his removal to the headquarters in San Francisco, in January, 1895. In 1899 Mr. Marshall was appointed secretary of the supreme court, from which office he resigned April 5, 1901. In the meantime, for a number of years, he had been interested in the cement contracting business with his brother, J. A. Marshall, who was unquestionably one of the most expert in his line in the state, and who had filled many of the most ambitious and heavy contracts to be found in California. The enormity of the business called for more time and energy than the brother found it possible to expend, and this fact was the prime reason for the resignation of R. A. from his political honors. In 1902 Marshall Brothers sold their California interests and removed to Portland, where a repetition of their former success was a foregone conclusion. Here they have accomplished some of the most substantial and artistic concrete work to be found in any country, and they are unquestionably among the most resourceful in their line of any on the coast.

In Benicia, Cal., Mr. Marshall was united in marriage with Emma S. Fleming, of Alameda



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county, and daughter of a pioneer of 1850. Two children have been born of this union, of whom Clifford F., who was born in Alameda county, is a graduate of the high-school; while Vivian A. was born in Los Angeles. Mr. Marshall is fraternally identified with the Knights of Pythias, of which he is past officer; with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and with the Knights of the Maccabees. For two terms he was commander of the Department of California, Sons of Veterans. He is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the Commercial Club. An extremely social man, Mr. Marshall is a member of various organizations including boating and hunting clubs, and he is known as a splendid shot. It is a pleasure to his friends to recall an instance of his boyhood, and which has of necessity influenced to a certain extent his whole life. At the age of fourteen, while living in California, he saved the life of a ten year old comrade who had fallen into a flume, but in getting him out lost his hold at the last, and fell a distance of forty-two feet. This accident rendered the heroic life saver unconscious for several days, but good health and youthful spirits prevailed, and he again faced the future and its great possibility with the loss of one arm.

CAPT. PETER CARSTENS, master ship builder for the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company at Portland, is unquestionably one of the most expert in his line in the United States. Everything pertaining to nautical affairs, from diving after sunken hulls to the creation of new ones, has come under the practical observation of this experienced salt, who has climbed from obscurity to his present responsibility on his own merits, impelled by the example of a successful ship builder father and the inherent ambition and pride of his race.

In Copenhagen, Denmark, one of the finest cities of modern Europe, Mr. Carstens was born September 12, 1839. His father, Nels Peter, was an eminent national authority on marine affairs in Denmark, and for many years maintained a large ship-yard in Copenhagen. He came of an old German family, and his last years were spent in Chicago, Ill., where still lives his wife, Sophia, aged eighty-three years. Of the nine children in the family Capt. Peter is second oldest, and the only one on the coast. The youth was reared in Copenhagen, attended the public schools, and at a very early age became initiated into many of the mysteries of craft production. In 1866 he came to America, having gone to sea at the age of nineteen as a ship carpenter, and for five years off and on was thus employed. On vessels in the West India trade he visited all points in that part of the world, going then into the Brazilian trade, and from there to Gibraltar, before reaching

which he had a sorry accident. A steamer ran into the stern of their boat, threatening loss and complete disaster, but by throwing overboard some of the cargo, the injured stern was reared high in the air, and the vessel went into the port of Gibraltar for repairs.

Arriving in Denmark in 1864, Mr. Carstens was united in marriage with Emily Carlson, the memory of whom had not been obliterated during his life before the mast. With his newly wedded wife he came to Chicago, Ill., inaugurated a water career of some magnitude, being engaged principally in the transporting of lumber and the building of boats. As master of his own vessel, the Juniata, a schooner, he delivered cargoes of lumber to different lake ports, and also assisted with his schooner in wrecking. In time he became the possessor of the Dispatch, and later still of the Monitor, which indications of growing business were followed by the establishment of two freight lines, across the lake and on the canal. Notwithstanding his success in the early days of Chicago, Mr. Carstens sold out his business to locate in Portland, where he started to build fishing boats in a yard located near the present steel bridge. This modest undertaking was consigned to the less ambitious in 1876, during which year he entered the employ of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company as builder of the steamer S. G. Reed. Having completed this task he still remained with the company, and in 1880 was placed in charge of their ship-yard on the Snake river, the headquarters of the up-river boats, as master ship builder. So satisfactory were his services, and so ready were the heads of the company to recognize so conscientious and painstaking an employe, that in 1887 he was made master ship builder of the entire ship-building department of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, which practically comprises the yards on Snake river, in Portland, and on the Sound. That Captain Carstens has been fully equal to the confidence imposed in his judgment and skill has been uninterruptedly demonstrated during his long and faithful service with one of the largest transportation organizations in the world.

The family of Captain Carstens is composed of his wife, and the following children: Henry, a lumber manufacturer and merchant of Seattle, Wash.; Mrs. Fisher, of Seattle; Alvin, a lumberman of Seattle; and Lillie, living at home. Captain Carstens is fraternally identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in political affiliation is a Republican.

CHRISTOPHER H. GUTTRIDGE. In Tip-ton, that city of iron and coal mines, iron forges, rolling and slitting mills, and engine, soap and

red-lead factories, eight miles west-southwest of Birmingham, Staffordshire, England, Christopher H. Guttridge was born December 25, 1829. Three years later, in 1832, his father, John Guttridge, died, leaving a family of nine children to the care of his wife, Parthenia (Henny) Guttridge. As may be imagined, the occupation of coal miner had not permitted of the accumulation of any superfluous capital, and it devolved upon the children to assist in the family maintenance as soon as they were sufficiently developed to earn their own living.

As a very young man Christopher H. Guttridge learned the puddler's trade in the iron works of Tipton, and his earnings went far towards bringing comfort and good cheer into the family circle. At the age of twenty-three years he made arrangements to come to America, embarking on the sailer Chimborazo, which carried also thirteen hundred emigrants. The voyage of thirty-seven days was an eventful one, and must have served to dampen the ardor of those bound for strange shores. In addition to extremely rough weather, and delaying calms, the vessel had on board eleven cases of small-pox. Arriving in New York in June, 1853, Mr. Guttridge went at once to Covington, Ky., where he lived for five years, and in 1858 moved out into the country, where he bought and managed a farm, and engaged in buying and selling produce.

In 1873 Mr. Guttridge crossed the country by rail to San Francisco, and came by boat to Portland. After spending three months in Salem, he bought one hundred and sixty-one acres of the old Jacob Candle donation claim near Springwater. That his days have been spent in well-doing is proved by the fact that one hundred acres of his land is now cleared, and that it is one of the most practically developed farms in this section of the country. Twenty acres of prunes, and fifteen acres of apples constitute a gratifying source of revenue to the enterprising owner, who also conducts general farming and stock-raising enterprises on a large scale.

The wife of Mr. Guttridge was formerly Mary E. Stephenson, whom he married in 1861, and who is the mother of ten children. Of these, James W. lives in Springwater; John H. lives in Grant county; Parthenia Herring lives in Curminsville; Louisa M. Guttridge lives in eastern Oregon; Mary A. is deceased; Joseph lives in Springwater; Robert S.; George; Alice; and Della. Mr. Guttridge is independent in politics, and has been a member of the school board for several years. In religion he entertains very broad and liberal views.

E. J. DAULTON. The name of Daulton is a well-known one among paper manufacturers, both in England and America, and E. J. Daulton,

superintendent of the Crown Paper Company's mill at Oregon City, and whose name is known over the whole of Clackamas county, has maintained, and even added to, the well-established family distinction. In Kent county, England, where he was born October 22, 1848, his father, James Daulton, had been a paper manufacturer for many years, and nine months after the birth of his son removed to Lawrence, Mass., where he manufactured paper for the remainder of his life. His wife, formerly Sarah Willmott, was also a native of England, and she, too, died in Massachusetts, having reared to maturity four sons and three daughters, of whom E. J., the second oldest, and two daughters are now living. The oldest son, John, served during the Civil war in the Second Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, was wounded during the service, and died soon after the termination of hostilities.

The youth of Mr. Daulton was characterized by an earnest endeavor to earn his own living, and thereby assist with the maintenance of his father's family. Such early education as he received was at the public schools, a privilege necessarily uncertain, for at the age of ten he began to work in a paper mill at Lee, Mass. Earnest and conscientious, he began at the bottom and forged his way through every department of paper making, and was eventually rewarded for his application by being appointed superintendent for George West, at Ballston, N. Y. For eleven years he discharged this important responsibility, in the meantime continually studying the possibilities of paper manufacture, and laying plans for a future spent in perfecting the system already devised. For about a year Mr. Daulton was with the Newton Falls Paper Company, for whom he constructed a new mill, after which he lived for a year in Watertown before becoming superintendent for the Brownville Paper Company. From the latter position he resigned to become superintendent of the Crown Paper Company, a position which he has maintained since December, 1898.

Through his marriage in Ballston, N. Y., with Hattie Seaman, a native of that town, four children have been born into the family of Mr. Daulton, viz.: Susan, now Mrs. Fred Shannon, of Ballston, N. Y.; Helen; Bessie; and Edna. Fraternaly Mr. Daulton is both popular and well known, and is identified with Franklin Lodge No. 90, F. & A. M., of Ballston, N. Y.; Warren Chapter No. 23, R. A. M., of Ballston; Washington Commandery No. 33, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; and Oriental Temple, N. M. S., of Troy, N. Y. In political affiliation Mr. Daulton is a Republican, but aside from the formality of casting his vote has not been heard of in political undertakings. He enjoys to an exceptional degree the confidence and good will of all who are asso-

ciated with him in whatsoever capacity, and as an expert in the manufacture of paper he has no rivals and few equals on the coast.

A. J. GILL. Among machinists and manufacturing engineers in Portland A. J. Gill occupies an altogether enviable place, and has undoubtedly had as many opportunities to enlarge his knowledge of his chosen work as falls to the lot of the most enthusiastic. A native of Devonshire, England, he was born April 26, 1856, his father, George, and his grandfather, James Gill, being natives of the same part of the country. The family was first represented in America by James Gill, an uncle of A. J. Gill, who settled in Cleveland and there died. George Gill brought his family to America in 1857, later settling in Cleveland, where he followed his trade of blacksmith, in time becoming foreman of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company. His death occurred in Cleveland at the age of sixty-six years, his wife, who was formerly Mary Ann Hamley, daughter of Thomas Hamley, dying in the same town. Of the five daughters and four sons born to this couple one daughter is deceased, A. J. being the fourth oldest, and the only one on the Pacific coast.

Prior to his fourteenth birthday A. J. Gill attended the public schools of Cleveland, and then was apprenticed as blacksmith in the Cleveland Rolling Mills, of which his father was foreman. At the expiration of three years he served another apprenticeship of three years as machinist in the same mills. He then became associated with the H. P. Nail Company, and while with them had a most complete training in machine building, especially wire nail machinery, which he learned from beginning to end and became most expert in all its departments. He had the advantage of working for the first and largest steel works in the United States, and there is practically nothing about steel construction which he does not understand. Eventually he became night foreman of the H. P. Nail Company, and held this responsible position until coming to Oregon in August, 1890.

In Portland Mr. Gill found employment with the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company as machinist, and after being thus employed for four years opened a small shop of his own on Third street, where he repaired printing presses. Business grew apace, and in time he was obliged to move into his present quarters at No. 82 Second street, and Nos. 230-32 Oak street, the former of which contains the blacksmith shop, and the latter the machine shop. He has the most modern implements procurable, and his machine shop is fitted with gas engines and automatic grinding machine, the latter of which is of

his own construction and is the only one on the coast. He turns out many different kinds of machinery, including printing presses and gas engines, and employs twelve hands. Aside from his work Mr. Gill is well known in the city of Portland, where he is a member of the Foresters and Woodmen of the World, and where he is known as a staunch upholder of Republican issues.

In Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. Gill married Edith King, who was born and educated in Ohio, a daughter of James King. Mr. King was born in England and became a successful blacksmith in Ohio, from which state he removed to Oregon in 1888, where his death eventually occurred. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Gill, of whom William is an inventor and machinist, and among his other patents may be mentioned an automatic feeder for gas engines, and an automatic switch for slot machines, the right of which he disposed of to a New York firm. William Gill is now his father's partner, and inherits much of the ability and inventive genius of the latter. Stella, Mrs. Fleming, is a resident of Portland; and the other children are named Ethel Lenore, Mary Edith, Albert Edward, and Roland.

JOHN J. KADDERLY. For more than a quarter of a century the name of John J. Kadderly has been associated with the hardware interests of Portland, and at the present time he is at the head of one of the most extensive and successful enterprises of the kind in the Northwest. His career is a striking illustration of what may be accomplished by a man of energy and enterprise in a country of such resources as afforded by the Pacific coast. In his youth he was deprived of his father's counsel and assistance by reason of the death of the latter, and he has been, in every particular, the architect of his own fortunes, a self-made man in the best sense of the term.

The Kadderly family was founded in America by Jacob Kadderly, paternal grandfather of John J., who came from Canton Berne, Switzerland, located in Ohio, where he purchased and improved a large farm. Subsequently he removed to Green county, Wis., where he spent the remainder of his life. His son, Jacob, father of the subject of this sketch, was also born in Switzerland, and was eleven years of age when his father brought the family to America. Upon attaining maturity he left the farm in Ohio and removed to Green county, Wis., where he pre-empted three hundred and twenty-two acres of raw land ten miles north of Monroe, upon which he lived and prospered for many years. He became a man of prominence and influence in his locality, filled many local offices of trust, and was chiefly instru-

mental in securing admirable school advantages for the children of Green county. He married Barbara Baker, also a native of Switzerland, and a daughter of Jacob Baker, who carried on farming in Wisconsin while that state was yet a territory. Mr. Baker was one of the members of the New Glarus Colony in Green county, so named from the canton of that name in Switzerland, to which his ancestors owed allegiance. He came to Oregon in 1872, locating in Washington county, seven miles from Portland, where he died at the age of seventy-two years. The family, in all branches, were devoted adherents of the Lutheran faith, and liberal contributors of their time and money to the upbuilding of that denomination. Mrs. Kadderly, who died in Portland, was the mother of six sons, four of whom are living. Al is engaged in the grocery business in Portland; Charles is engaged in the hardware business with his brother, John J.; and Henry is in the employ of S. P. Ashland. Jacob, who came to Oregon in 1876, died in this city at the age of twenty years.

John J. Kadderly was born in Washington township, Green county, Wis., June 22, 1854. He was reared on the farm, receiving such education as the local country schools afforded. At the age of fifteen years, very soon after the death of his father, he left home and began the battle for independence. At Monroe, Wis., he found his first regular employment with Ziegler & Gregory, livemen, with whom he spent two years. This work not being to his taste, he entered the soda water manufacturing establishment of I. E. Eaton, and there served an apprenticeship of two years. He then entered the tinshop of Charles French with whom he remained for three years. He then bought out his employer, and for three years continued the business independently. In September, 1878, he came to Portland, and soon afterward established a stove and tinware store on Union avenue, near Stark street, a year later moving to more commodious quarters on Union avenue, between Pine and Oak streets. For six years he conducted a hardware business on the corner of Pine and Union streets, removing thence to Oak and Union, where he was located for sixteen years. During this time his trade increased rapidly. The store he occupied in the Cully block was one of the most modern in appointment, and he owned a half interest in the building, which was fifty feet by one hundred feet in ground dimensions, and had two stories. The warehouses on Grand avenue were fifty by ninety feet in ground dimensions, and had three floors. This enterprise became known as one of the largest and most successful retail hardware concerns in the west, and had a wide reputation for fair dealing and progressive business methods. In 1899 the interests of the concern were shifted

to 141-143 First street, the business at that time being located in a building of two stories fifty by one hundred feet in dimensions. The stock includes everything in the hardware and tinware line, embracing stoves, furnaces and ranges made by the Universal and the MaGee & Fox Manufacturing Companies. The business extends not only through the coast region, but into surrounding states. Mr. Kadderly's many years of practical experience have placed him in the front ranks of the mercantile world in the northwest, and entitle him to the great credit due all successful pioneer undertakings. He has established a most admirable reputation as a business man, and is highly regarded for his many estimable personal qualities, his public spirit, and the broad view he takes of affairs in general. He allows no opportunity to pass which enables him to assist materially in the promotion of those movements calculated to advance the best interests of Portland and Oregon, and the constant exercise of this thoughtful spirit on his part has been no mean factor in the upbuilding of the metropolis of this state. He is a member of the Portland Board of Trade, and in political affiliations is a Republican. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he became a member in Monroe, Wis., in 1876, and at the present time is identified with Orient Lodge No. 17, in Portland. He is also a charter member of Orient Encampment, and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Woodmen of the World.

In Wisconsin, in 1878, Mr. Kadderly was united in marriage with Catherine Welter, a native of Green county, Wis., and a daughter of Edward Welter, who was born in France and became a pioneer settler of Wisconsin. Mrs. Kadderly's mother was descended from an old English family which was represented among the early settlers of New England. To Mr. and Mrs. Kadderly two sons have been born. George J., the oldest, a graduate of Leland Stanford University, is with his father in business; and Herbert, the youngest, resides at home.

CLARENCE WILTON HODSON was born at Muncie, Ind., October 20, 1860. His ancestors were of sterling old Quaker stock, originally from England, who settled in the new world in the North Carolina country. From there they removed to Ohio, where his father, Asa H. Hodson, was born in 1830. The early manhood of the father was spent in Indiana, where the family moved in the early days of the immigration of the pioneers in that section. The father married Margaret M. Hogan, also a native of Ohio, in 1850. Their family consisted of three sons, the eldest, Orlando O. Hodson, a successful mer-



Captain Sherman V. Shost

chant of McMinnville, Ore; the second, Clarence W. Hodson, general manager of The Irwin-Hodson Company of Portland, Ore., the largest bank and county supply house in the west; and Charles M. Hodson, a musical professor residing at Seattle, Wash.

Owing to a series of financial misfortunes the father was unable to give to the sons as many advantages in an educational way as was desirable, but the subject of this sketch, being of a studious nature, by means of persistent effort, secured his graduation from the high school of his native city. This was accomplished, however, through numerous hardships and discouragements. Immediately after the close of his last school year he entered the office of *The Winchester Journal*, published at Winchester, Ind., where he served his apprenticeship as a printer and laid the foundation for his future success in his chosen profession.

Mr. Hodson came to Oregon in May, 1881, locating at Portland, where he followed his trade as a job compositor in the establishment of George H. Himes. Later he accepted a position as foreman of the printing department of *The West Shore*, an illustrated weekly paper formerly published in Portland, which position he held until the publishing company failed in business, when he was by order of court appointed receiver of the concern and wound up its affairs. Later he purchased the plant of the defunct company, and with that as a nucleus began the job printing business on his own account in 1891. His thorough knowledge of all the details of the business at once placed him in touch with the best class of trade in the city. Two years later he entered the corporation of Ben C. Irwin & Co., the name of which was changed to The Irwin-Hodson Company. The extended scope of the business of this company gave him opportunity for the exercise of his talents, of which he promptly availed himself. He was fortunate also in his associates, as each was, like himself, possessed of a thorough knowledge of the business. With such a combination success was inevitable, and today the name of the company is favorably known throughout the entire Pacific coast. Mr. Hodson was married October 18, 1883, to Miss Ida B. Teal, at Winchester, Ind. They have one son.

In politics Mr. Hodson has always been a Republican. He was born at a time when the greatest question which ever confronted any nation on earth was under discussion, and was reared in one of what was then known as the border states, where political feeling ran very high. The old Quaker instinct of fairness and equality to all men was instilled into him, and as a consequence he has never swerved from the principles of the party which came into exist-

ence by reason of the conflict which at that time raged over the great question of human liberty. While always taking an active interest in political affairs, Mr. Hodson never held public office until elected a member of the Oregon legislative assembly in June, 1902. While the legislature was in session in 1903 Mayor George H. Williams appointed him as one of the members of the civil service commission of the city of Portland. This appointment, coming from one so eminent as the chief executive of the city of Portland, was in itself a very high compliment. While Mr. Hodson has always been a strict party man, he has always been arrayed on the side of honesty and morality, and against all corruption and dishonest administration.

Mr. Hodson is an enthusiastic Mason, as have been all his family, having attained the thirty-second degree in that ancient and honorable organization and is at present connected in an official capacity with Oregon Consistory No. 1, A. & A. S. R., of Portland.

During all his business and social life Mr. Hodson has so conducted himself as to win the friendship and esteem of his acquaintances and neighbors, and being a young man, no doubt a pleasant and successful career in the future awaits him.

CAPT. SHERMAN VALENTINE SHORT. An Oregonian by birth, education and training, Captain Short is connected, both through his immediate family and through his wife's family with some of the best people in this section of the state, and is widely known through his long career as a river man. He was born near Butteville, in Clackamas county, Ore., March 20, 1856, and is the second son of Robert V. Short, whose sketch appears in another part of this volume. The subject of this review received his education in the common schools of Butteville, and remained at home until seventeen years of age, when he found it necessary to go to California for his health, which he regained after a few months spent on the ranch of his uncle, and upon his return, took charge of the home farm, which he conducted until November, 1874. This month was the turning point in his life; forsaking the old, familiar paths he shipped as a deck-hand on the river steamer Ohio, serving an apprenticeship of four years, and since then has been a familiar figure on many of the vessels plying the Willamette and Columbia rivers. Among the vessels on which he worked as deck-hand were the Occident, Orient, Willamette Chief and Fanny Patton. In 1878 he was made mate of the Salem, and in 1881 was given the same position on the Willamette Chief, the Occident, and Oklahoma, towboats. In the fall of this year he was also

pilot on the Occident and later mate of the City of Quincy, the S. T. Church and Bonanza. In 1885 he took charge of the A. A. McCully, handling it for a year, and after that was for three years captain of the Orient. From 1889 to 1891 he was in the employ of the Oregon Pacific Company as pilot on the Three Sisters and the Bentley. In September of the latter year he entered the employ of The Dalles, Portland & Astoria Navigation Company, as captain of The Dalles City, remaining in charge of that vessel up to September 20, 1894, when he returned to the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company and remained with them until May 5, 1898. He was also during this time a stockholder in The Dalles, Portland & Astoria Navigation Company. For a brief time he was in the employ of the Willamette Pulp & Paper Company, leaving them to take charge of The Dalles City once more, and remained on this vessel until April, 1903. With others Captain Short organized the Klamath Lake Navigation Company, to operate on the Klamath lakes, he himself being elected vice-president and superintendent of this company, of which he is also a director.

Captain Short was married in this state in 1879 to Miss Rosa Schulpiues, a native of Wisconsin. She died in Portland, leaving one daughter, Loretta Irene, who died August 24, 1902, and two sons, Carl Robert and Fred W., both of whom have followed in the steps of their father and become river boatmen. The second marriage of Captain Short was celebrated June 16, 1886, uniting him with Miss Allie M. Ray, daughter of Charles F. Ray, widely known throughout the state as "Charley Ray." One son has been born to this marriage, Bertram Clyde, who was born October 4, 1888, and is now a student in the high school.

On her maternal side Mrs. Short traces her lineage back to an old English family. Her grandmother was a Miss Eliza Turner, daughter of Thomas Turner, a gentleman of considerable means. She was born in Newark, England, November 25, 1805, and at the age of twenty-one years was married to her first husband, Miles Eyre, grandfather of Mrs. Short. Three daughters were born of this marriage—Mary, Amelia and Eliza. In 1842 the family came to America, and upon landing, started at once across the plains for Oregon, traveling by mule team. While en route the father was drowned in Snake river. Mrs. Eyre continued the journey with her two little daughters and spent the winter at Whitman's station, returning east in the following year, making the trip this time by water. However, she remained in the east but a short time, when she once more came west, locating in the Waldo Hills. In 1849 she again went east, this time to Boston, Mass. A third time she made

the trip back, locating this time in Salem, Ore., where she was married to Hamilton Campbell, by whom she had two children, Susanna, now living in Tacoma, and John S., a resident of St. Paul, Ore. After the death of Mr. Campbell she was married to William Hobson, of Clatsop, making her home thereafter for many years in Astoria. Mrs. Hobson died in Portland December 14, 1893, in her eighty-ninth year. She was during her lifetime a devoted Christian woman and a member of the Presbyterian Church. Of her children by her first husband, Eliza married William Beal, by whom she had two children, and was married a second time to John Shepherd, of Portland, whom she survives. Amelia was married September 15, 1852, to Charles F. Ray, to whom she bore thirteen children, Mrs. Short being the fourth. Mr. Ray was an experienced horseman and for many years was owner of the stage line which operated between Oregon City and Salem, he driving the coach himself. He claimed the distinction of bringing the first Concord coaches to the northwest. He continued in the stage business until his line was absorbed by the California Stage Company, when he retired from the business and bought a farm in Marion county, at a point known as Ray's Landing, where he has since continued to reside. Mr. Ray's father was a well-known Methodist preacher. He has received a fine education and is a fluent speaker, being often called upon to assist in public gatherings. In politics he is a staunch Republican and gives his party active support. Of the children of this family, one died in infancy. The others are Mary Frances, wife of J. A. Holmes, living in Spokane, Wash.; E. Henriette, now Mrs. J. J. Coyle, whose home is in St. Paul, Ore.; Millie E., wife of R. W. Mauzey, living in Seattle; Allie Mae, wife of our subject; Ada Grace, wife of E. J. Wilkinson, of Vancouver, Wash.; William Miles, single, and living at home; Walter W., single, a merchant of Prineville, Ore.; Inez E., now Mrs. M. C. Harrison, of San Francisco; Dr. John T., a graduate of the Chicago School of Pharmacy, single, and living in Lewiston, Idaho; Charles D., single, a druggist of Portland; L. Maud, wife of S. Bennett, of Portland; and Guy E., living in St. Paul, Ore. All the children were given the best educations possible in the public and business schools of Marion county, and the sons are successful business men.

Since his marriage Captain Short has lived in the home he now occupies at No. 230 Mill street, Portland. Fraternally he is a member of Industrial Lodge No. 8, A. O. U. W., and of Portland Tent, K. O. T. M. The Master and Pilot's Association and the Portland Board of Trade also claim his membership. Of a hearty, jovial disposition, extending hospitality with a lavish hand, the captain has come in contact with many promi-



E. W. Haines

ment people, many of whom have sung his praises in other parts of the country, and among the people of his home city he is regarded as the prince of good fellows, always ready to extend a helping hand to those in need.

HON. EDWARD WRIGHT HAINES. As contributory to the success of this influential banker and ex-state senator of Forest Grove may be mentioned a long and honorable line of Quaker ancestors. His father, Joseph W. Haines, a native of Pennsylvania, accompanied the family to Ohio in boyhood and later identified himself with the pioneers of the then territory of Iowa, where he engaged in clearing from the forest a tract of raw land in Hardin county. Subsequent agricultural efforts were connected with the county of Mahaska. In 1871 he brought the family via San Francisco to Oregon and settled in Marion county, later removing to Yamhill county, and during 1878 establishing his home in Washington county, where he rented a large farm and remained until his death in 1880. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Ruth Lupton, was born in Maryland and now makes her home at Lafayette, Yamhill county, this state. Like her husband, she traces her ancestry to an honorable family of Friends. Her father, David W. Lupton, was a pioneer of Indiana and Iowa, and in the latter state carried on mercantile pursuits at Oskaloosa, but eventually removed to Kansas, where he died at Fort Scott.

The family of Joseph W. and Ruth Haines consisted of three sons and a daughter, namely: Anna M., who resides with her mother at Lafayette, Ore.; Edward W., of Forest Grove; Alvin, who lives at Republic, Wash.; and Oliver S., a minister in the Congregational denomination holding a pastorate at Republic, Wash. E. W. Haines was born near Iowa Falls, Hardin county, Iowa, November 24, 1861. When ten years of age he accompanied his parents to Oregon. His education was acquired principally in Tuatlatin Academy and Pacific University. On leaving school he began the manufacture of lumber five miles from Forest Grove. Later he had large contracts with the Southern Pacific road in Clackamas county near Canby. For two winters he also taught school. Returning to Forest Grove in 1885, he bought an elevator, which he later rebuilt, and for ten years he engaged in shipping grain to San Francisco and Portland. Meantime he had started a general mercantile business, and on selling his elevator he turned his attention wholly to his store, which was conducted under the name of Haines & Bailey. Under the energetic oversight of the partners the building was enlarged and reconstructed of

brick, with the finest front of any block in the city, while the stock they carried was the largest in the entire town. The business was disposed of in January, 1898, and on the 5th of February, the same year, Mr. Haines founded a general banking business, which he has since conducted.

The management of his large banking interests does not represent the limit of the activities of Mr. Haines. Among other interests may be mentioned the ownership of a hop ranch in Yamhill county, also a one-half interest in a grist mill at Forest Grove. Credited to his enterprise is the building of the water power on Gales Creek, three and one-half miles from Forest Grove. Not only does this furnish the power for operating his mill, but it also provides power for the electric plant, the water works, and various private plants. The two wheels have a capacity of over three hundred horse-power, which is transmitted promptly and successfully. Not only is power furnished for lighting Forest Grove, but also for lighting the town of Cornelius, eight miles distant from the plant, Dilley, six miles, and Gaston, eleven miles, all in Washington county.

In Forest Grove, September 27, 1887, Mr. Haines married Nettie S. Shipley, whose family history appears elsewhere in this volume. They have two daughters, Ruth Josephine and Grace Elizabeth. The family are identified with the First Congregational Church, in which Mr. Haines has officiated as a trustee. In politics he has always voted with the Republican party, whose local welfare he has promoted through his labors as a member of the county central committee and the congressional district committee. At this writing he is president of the Young Men's Republican Club of Forest Grove. He was made a Mason in Holbrook Lodge No. 39, at Forest Grove, in which for two terms he has been master. In the Eastern Star he holds office as past grand patron, and in the Knights of Pythias he is past chancellor.

During his service as a member of the state senate Mr. Haines was able to promote the welfare of his constituents in a number of ways. He was elected in 1898 to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Senator Samuel Hughes. His service included the special session of 1898 and the twentieth biennial session of the Oregon state legislature. As chairman of the committee on banking and insurance, he was able to render service along financial lines, in which his previous successful experience had given his counsel weight and influence. Among his other positions were those of chairman of the committee on penal institutions and chairman of the joint committee to adjust the state penitentiary complications. A bill which he introduced and which passed the senate but was voted down by the

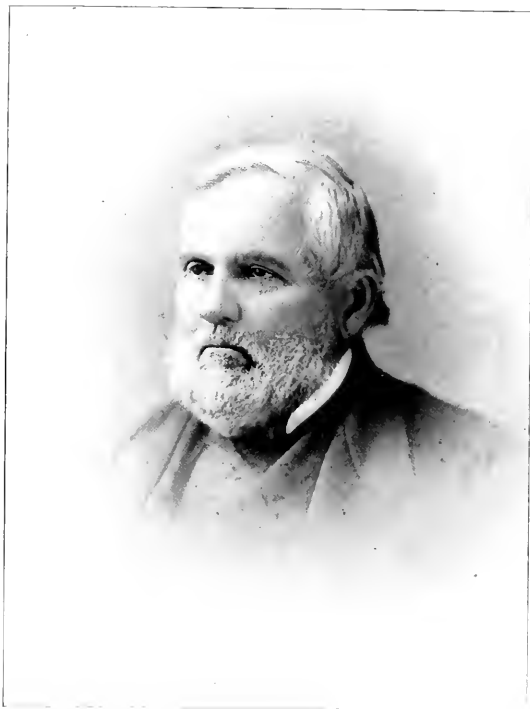
house allowed counties to refund indebtedness at the option of the county court, providing any county advertised bids to take up warrants. Interest was to be lower than six per cent instead of, as formerly, at eight per cent. Though unsuccessful with this bill, he succeeded in reducing the interest on state and county warrants from eight to six per cent. He also secured the passage of a bill reducing the salaries of county officers in Washington county, thus also reducing the taxes placed upon property owners in this county. In 1900 he was renominated by acclamation, but a combination of the fusion interests caused him and the other candidates of the Republican ticket to be defeated. His record as senator proves him to be a man of tact, judgment, enterprise and resourcefulness. Intelligently conversant with the state and its needs, he was admirably qualified to consider wisely and decide thoughtfully upon the questions of public moment brought before the senate for action, and in the sessions of 1868 and 1899 no one proved himself more tactful and wise in statesmanship than did Senator Haines.

EVERINGTON D. KELLY. Of the men now living in Oregon City who have been identified with this state from an early period of its development few are more widely known and none more highly respected than Everington D. Kelly, a pioneer of 1853. The two trips that he made across the plains in early days were filled with deprivations, hardships and many perils, and during the second trip, in 1850, he encountered considerable difficulty with the Indians, but, although alone, with the exception of his brother, H. L. Kelly, and his wife and child, he managed, with the aid of his horses, to make his way through to a haven of safety, unharmed. The fact that he had horses of course enabled him to travel with more speed than those who availed themselves of the slow ox teams, and doubtless this same fact also lessened the danger from the red men.

From his early home in Pennsylvania the grandfather of Everington D. Kelly removed to Seneca county, N. Y., and there the father, Charles, was born and reared. After having learned the cooper's trade and gained a practical knowledge of business affairs, in 1844 he removed to Michigan and settled near Fenton, Genesee county, Mich., where he followed his trade and also engaged in farming. For much of his active life he served as justice of the peace. In 1876, accompanied by his wife, he came to Oregon and spent two years in the state, but his heart constantly turned backward to his old Michigan associates and he finally yielded to his homesick feeling and returned. Strange to re-

late, after spending a winter there, he began to desire to return to Oregon, and so once more he crossed the country to the far west, and here he died soon afterward, at the age of seventy-six years. Fraternally he was active in the work of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His wife, who also died in Oregon, was a daughter of David La Tourette, of New York, who traced his lineage to one of two brothers that accompanied Lafayette to America during the Revolutionary war and at the close of the conflict settled in New Jersey.

In a family of nine children, Everington D. Kelly is one of four now living. He was born in Lodi, Seneca county, N. Y., May 20, 1833, and at the age of eleven years accompanied the family to Michigan, settling on a farm north of Fenton. In February of 1852 he married, in Grand Blanc, Mich., Lucy Waterous, a native of Avon, Livingston county, N. Y., and a successful teacher. Immediately after his marriage he began to plan a removal to Oregon. Accordingly, in the spring of 1853, he crossed the plains with an ox-team, via Council Bluffs, Iowa, and after a tedious trip, made memorable by the sickness of many members of the party and the loss of many head of their cattle, he landed in Oregon City, in September, 1853, footsore, weary, but not discouraged, even though he was without money. First he worked in the employ of others, and then started in business for himself. In the fall of 1856 he and his wife returned east via Panama, which he crossed on the railroad, and from New York city proceeded to Michigan, where he remained for two years. His second trip across the plains was made in 1859, with horse teams, during which time the Indians proved troublesome. Owing to the uprising of the Indians on the old Oregon trail, he took the California trail and so landed in Sacramento. From there he went to San Francisco, where he took a boat to Portland. From Portland he proceeded to Oregon City, where he became engaged in the hotel business, continuing in the same until 1864. During that year he opened a general mercantile business on Main street, buying a building, in which he conducted business until a serious fire caused a total loss and left him \$2,000 in debt. Somewhat discouraged by this experience, he turned his attention, however, to the matter of rebuilding, securing the needed money by a mortgage. He still owns the property and building and for some years devoted it to general mercantile purposes. On his appointment as postmaster, in 1885, he sold his stock of goods and gave his entire time and thought to the duties of his office, which he held until a change of administration caused him to resign. Shortly afterward he was elected county treasurer, his office he held for two years. In addition he has



JAMES M. STOTT.

represented the first ward in the city council, being elected to the position, as to the others he has held, on the Democratic ticket. He is now serving a three-year term and is the senior member. In religion he is identified with the Roman Catholic Church. His two sons, John W. and Charles, make their home in Oregon City, and his daughter, Maggie, wife of Charles E. Burns, is also a resident of this place. For over fifty years Mr. and Mrs. Kelly have traveled life's path hand in hand. Where one went the other has always been found and it is to the true love of his wife Mr. Kelly owes his success in life.

JAMES M. STOTT. Near Frankfort, Ky., Mr. Stott's birth occurred in 1812. While still a boy his father moved to Indiana with his family, and there James grew to manhood, receiving such an education as the schools of his home neighborhood in that early day afforded. He was reared to manhood in Indiana and there also he started out in life on his own account by purchasing a mill, and this he continued to operate until the year 1852, when he started to cross the plains, with Oregon as his objective point. The long, tiresome journey of six months' duration was not unmixd with many thrilling experiences, which furnished topics of conversation for many years after. Even after reaching the Sandy river their troubles were not at an end, for near Mount Hood the party experienced great difficulty in reaching the other side of the river. About seven miles west of Portland Mr. Stott settled upon a tract of land, but a year later purchased a donation claim near the Columbia river, in Multnomah county, and here, in 1860, he built a house which is still standing, and in which his death occurred September 21, 1888. He had engaged quite extensively in stock-raising and the dairy business, and at his death was in possession of considerable real estate. In his church affiliations he was identified with the Baptists, and for many years he had served as justice of the peace.

By his first marriage, which united him with Miss Elizabeth Denney, Mr. Stott had six children. William W. lives in Multnomah county; Orlando makes his home in Colorado; Elihu is deceased; Sarah J. became the wife of F. G. Hicklin; James resides in Portland; and Mary married C. P. Penisten.

F. G. HICKLIN. Although a native of Missouri, Mr. Hicklin received his early training in Indiana, to which state his parents moved shortly after his birth, which occurred April 18, 1826. Upon reaching manhood he was seized with a

desire to see our western country, and in 1849 wended his weary way across the plains to Oregon. Near the Sandy river he took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres and there he lived alone for several years. The year 1863 was made memorable by his marriage to Miss Sarah J. Stott, a daughter of James Stott, a sketch of whose life precedes this.

About four years after his marriage, in 1867, Mr. Hicklin removed to the ranch near Troutdale which he owned at the time of his death, which event occurred August 23, 1897, while on a trip to Montana. By his industry and frugality Mr. Hicklin amassed quite a large amount of property, owning at the time of his death eleven hundred acres of rich land. He was quite extensively engaged in the dairy business, and since his death his widow has successfully conducted the business inaugurated by her husband. They became the parents of six children, named as follows: May, who married H. B. Chapman; Annie, the wife of John Guerin; Maude, who married George Watson; James R., deceased; Wendell, who resides in Montana; and Lloyd, who is at home assisting his mother in the management of the home farm. Although passed from the scenes of earth Mr. Hicklin left behind him a memory dear to the surviving widow and children, who will ever remember his many kindly deeds. At one time Mr. Hicklin served his community as justice of the peace.

COL. ROBERT A. MILLER. The family represented by Colonel Miller, attorney-at-law, of Oregon City, is of Scotch-Irish lineage and at one time owned large landed estates in county Tyrone, Ireland. From that land came John Miller to America and settled in the blue grass region of Kentucky, where he followed the milling business in Hardin county. He and his wife, Isabella, had three children, namely: John, an attorney; James, a surveyor, and whose grandson, William English, was candidate for vice-president of the United States in 1880; and Robert, who was born in county Tyrone and was two years of age when the family settled in Kentucky. The last-named, grandfather of Colonel Miller, was a man of ambition and decided energy, and through his unaided efforts succeeded in gaining a splendid knowledge of law. After his admission to the bar he engaged in practice in Hardin county, Ky. About the same time he married Sallie Ferguson, daughter of John and Catherine (Thomas) Ferguson, the latter a relative of ex-Governor Thomas of Maryland, who lived to be one hundred and twelve years of age. The Thomas family came from Wales and were the owners of the entailed

estate known as Red House. A cousin of Mrs. Sallie Miller, Usher Linder, became one of the leading attorneys of Illinois.

As early as 1845 Robert Miller brought his family to Oregon and settled at the head of Sauvie's Island. About 1854 he took up a donation claim near Jacksonville, Jackson county, and there the remaining years of his life were passed. His son, Hon. James Napper Tandy Miller, a native of Hardin county, Ky., crossed the plains with other members of the family and took up a donation claim near Jacksonville, where he engaged in general farming, fruit growing and the stock business. During the Rogue river Indian war of 1855-56 he was one of the volunteers who banded together to protect the interests of the settlers. The talents which he possessed led to his selection as the incumbent of various offices of importance, in all of which he proved himself to be faithful to the interests of the people and worthy of their confidence. From 1866 until 1870 he was a member of the state senate and for one term he represented his district in the legislature. During the Modoc war he served as commissary-general with the rank of colonel, and it was said of him by those familiar with his service that no one displayed in those Indian campaigns a more intrepid courage and swifter, cooler judgment than did he. In Masonry he was of the Royal Arch degree. Politically he voted with the Democrats. Politics with him, however, was made subservient to the public good. No narrow spirit of partisanship ever detracted from his influence or lessened the good he accomplished for his fellowmen. His pride in the development of Oregon was great. With the keenest interest he watched the building up of a great commonwealth in the far northwest, and he often contrasted with gratification the crude conditions of early days with the development and progress of the latter years. His experiences included a trip to California during the gold excitement of 1849, when he led a party of gold seekers overland from Oregon and in a year returned with about \$3,000 that he had cleared from his work in the mines. His life came to an end Tuesday, September 18, 1900, at the age of seventy-three years, eleven months and eight days.

The marriage of James N. T. Miller united him with Elizabeth Ann Aubrey, who was born at Grand River, Ray county, Mo., December 7, 1832, and is now living at the old homestead in Jackson county, Ore. Her father, Thomas N. Aubrey, a native of Loudoun county, Va., born December 17, 1791, of French, English and Welsh ancestry, was an attorney, for which profession a remarkable fluency of language and keenness of judgment adapted him. For some years a resident of Missouri, in 1850 he became

a pioneer of Oregon, spending a winter near Oregon City, and from there moving to Eugene City, Lane county, where he cultivated a farm and followed the profession of a physician. When his earth work terminated he had attained the ripe age of eighty-eight years. His parents were Thomas and Mary (Moberly) Aubrey, natives of Virginia, who were united in marriage March 27, 1759. Thomas N. Aubrey was twice married, his first wife being Elizabeth Edwards, and his second, Amelia A. Grubbe, who was born December 5, 1808, and died at the age of ninety-one years.

In a family of eight children, three of whom attained mature years, it is a noteworthy fact that the only son now living, Col. Robert Aubrey Miller, is the sole male representative of the Miller family of his generation in the United States. His brother, Will L., an attorney in Jacksonville, Ore., died in January of 1901. His sister, Annie, is the wife of J. S. Beach, of Los Angeles, Cal. During the residence of the family near Eugene, Lane county, Ore., Colonel Miller was born October 22, 1854. As a child he lived on the home farm and attended the public schools of Jacksonville. Later he was a student in the Willamette University at Salem, from which he was graduated in 1878, with the degree of B. S. Immediately thereafter he took up the study of law, in addition to which he engaged in journalistic work, being for a year publisher of a paper in Portland, also connected with the *Daily Standard*, and the *Oregonian*, as well as city editor of the *Salem Statesman*. March 8, 1887, he was admitted to the bar. Prior to this, in 1886, he had been elected to represent Jackson county in the state legislature, and at the expiration of his term was honored by re-election. During his term of service he was a leader in the defeat of the Portland water bond scheme, a noted controversy at that time. Under Governor Penoyer he received appointment as a member of his staff with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

A further honor came to Colonel Miller in his nomination by the Democratic party for member of congress in 1890, but, as the state was overwhelmingly Republican, he if course suffered the general fate of other candidates of his party. In 1892 he was nominated by his party for state presidential elector. In 1893 he was appointed registrar of the Oregon City land office by President Cleveland, and filled the post for a term of four years, after which he took up the practice of law in Oregon City, and has continued in the same up to the present. For four years he was chairman of the county Democratic central committee. In the incorporation of the Willamette Valley Chautauqua Association he was a leading factor, after which he was appointed a member of its first board of directors

and officiated as president for four years. This body has since developed into one of the leading societies of its kind on the Pacific Coast, and much of its success is attributable to the wise judgment and keen management of Colonel Miller when at its head. His work in this direction has been rendered even more interesting through his personal study of the Chautauque course, of which he is a graduate, class of 1900.

The marriage of Colonel Miller occurred in Marion county, Ore., September 11, 1893, and united him with Mrs. Sarella Griffith Grubbe, who was born in that county, her father, Hon. L. C. Griffith, being a pioneer farmer and business man of that locality. Mrs. Miller graduated at the Willamette University in the year 1877. She was married December 25, 1878, to Quincy A. Grubbe, one of her classmates, with whom she lived for about nine years until his death. Mrs. Grubbe was for five years superintendent of the city schools of Salem, Ore., and ranked among the prominent educators of the state. After her marriage with Colonel Miller, she lived at Oregon City, Ore., where she began winning honors as a Shakespearean scholar. She delivered many lectures on her favorite theme. She was the first president of the Native Daughters of Oregon, and was connected with the historical work of the Women's Club of Portland. For four years she was leader of the Avon Club of Oregon City. In 1902 she was a delegate from Oregon to the Federation of Women's Clubs in Los Angeles, Cal. She was a member of the order of the Eastern Star, and was in religious convictions of the Methodist faith. Besides being a painstaking interpreter of Shakespeare's works, she was an earnest student of art and literature, and was an enthusiast on all that pertained to Oregon history.

Mrs. Miller, while on a visit to her relatives in Marion county, was taken sick, and after a brief illness, died June 19, 1903, at Salem, Ore.

Literature has in Colonel Miller a devoted adherent, for he is fond of the study of history, fiction, science and art. He is a member of the board of directors of the Club Journal, Portland. The State Historical Society, Sons and Daughters of Pioneers, State Pioneers, Southern Oregon Pioneers' Society, and Milwaukee Grange, number him among their members, and he is also president of the Men's Club connected with the Congregational Church. While living in Jacksonville he was made a Mason in Warren Lodge No. 10, and is also connected with the Royal Arch Chapter of the same place. In the Order of Eastern Star he acted as the first grand patron and aided in organizing the grand chapter of the same for that state. He was honored by being chosen the first president of McLoughlin Cabin, Native Sons, at Oregon City. His early

life was spent in the old mining town of Jacksonville; to this was added days on the ranges; thence came a number of years of college life, supplemented by four years as a law student and newspaperman in the city of Portland. Colonel Miller was ever a student and brought something from every phase of his varied career to aid in the successes of his riper years. His ten years of law work in Oregon City have been studious years, as well as successful ones. Colonel Miller's training, experience and ability mark him as one of those men of whom the public expects much. He is one of those men of whom we write his best work is yet to be done.

JOHN B. NOE. Few men in Clackamas county are more familiar with the routes from the east to the west, both by land and sea, than is John B. Noe, who, since his first trip here in 1853, has twice returned to the east, but finally settled on Oregon as the most desirable of localities in which to carry on general farming, fruit and stock raising. Mr. Noe was born in Rush county, Ind., November 5, 1832, his father, Andrew, having been born near Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1800. His mother, Margaret (Boak) Noe, was born in West Virginia, and died in Oregon February 5, 1850. The father was reared in Ohio, and when a young man removed to Indiana, where he engaged in farming, and from which state he removed in 1840 to Monroe county, Iowa, where he bought land, and where he lived until his death in 1866.

John B. Noe lived with his parents until eighteen years of age, and then found employment with the staging firm of Frink & Walker as driver and agent, with whom he remained for two years. In 1853 he crossed the plains with ox teams, being one of a large party, comprising about twenty-five men, among whom was J. B. Caves and Dalrymple, large owners of stock. April 27 the little band set out, and September 7 they landed at Amadore county, Cal., near Fiddletown, where Mr. Noe made his headquarters for four years, during that time engaging in mining. He was fairly successful, and with a fair sized hoard embarked upon a steamer at San Francisco in 1856, crossed Panama, and finally landed in New York. Returning to Iowa, he lived there until 1859, during which year he crossed the plains with four yoke of ox teams, the journey consuming about the same time as did the former one. As before he stopped in Amadore county, Cal., and in 1860 went to Marysville, where he farmed for two years, thereafter turning his attention to the teaming business. In 1864 he returned to Iowa via Panama, and lived in Iowa until 1879, in which year

he came west for the third time, and upon arriving in Oregon rented a place at Gervais for a couple of years.

From the Gervais farm Mr. Noe removed to his present home of one hundred and sixty acres one and a half miles southwest of Needy, and at the time of purchase there were some improvements, to which have been added many more. Forty acres have been cleared, and of the original farm Mr. Noe now owns fifty acres, having disposed of the rest of his land at different times. A specialty is made of fruit raising, including pears, apples, prunes and other small fruits, and large quantities are dried for the market every year.

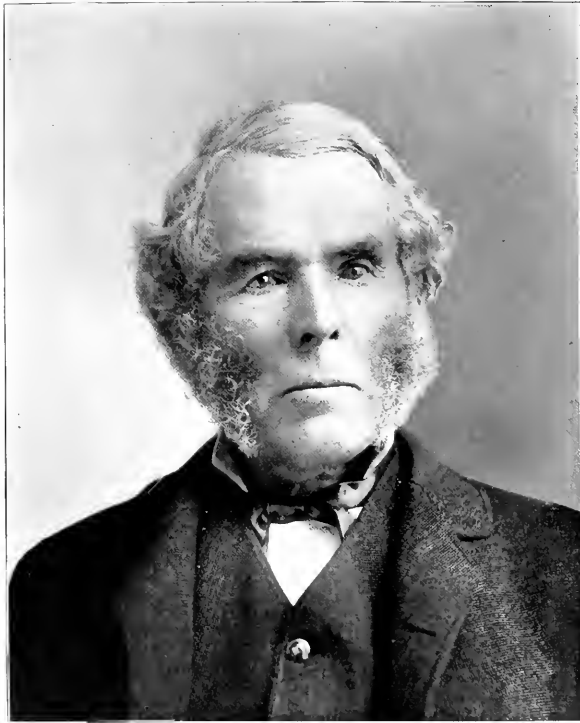
December 24, 1857, Mr. Noe married Martha True, born in Ohio, and died in California in 1861. Three children have been born of this union, of whom Frances J. Bennett lives in Baker City; Laura Gearin lives in Woodburn, Ore.; and Robert is deceased. Of a second marriage contracted by Mr. Noe, the present wife being Sophia E. Noe, the following children have been born: Jessie D., deceased; Francis J., of Woodburn; Martha J., of Oregon City; and John G., living at home. As a staunch supporter of Republican principles and issues Mr. Noe has been prominently before the public in various capacities, has served as road supervisor and school director, and has been on the grand jury in Portland for three months. He is prominent in the Methodist Episcopal Church of Rock Creek, is a trustee of the church, and a generous contributor to its charities and general maintenance.

B. T. SMITH. The general merchandise business of B. T. Smith at Rainier constitutes one of the commercial props of the town, and bears evidence to the sagacity and managerial ability of this popular and successful purveyor. Mr. Smith was born near Woodburn, Marion county, this state, February 18, 1863, a son of Joseph and Sarah A. (Hall) Smith.

The family of which Mr. Smith is a member is deserving of special mention among the many bearers of the name who have come from all parts of the country and settled in the state of Oregon. Joseph Smith was one of the very early pioneers who indelibly impressed his worth upon the available opportunities here existing, and built himself an enviable reputation in saw milling and general milling circles. He was born in Ohio in 1827, and died at the end of an exceedingly successful career in 1897. An humble shoemaker by trade in Ohio, he had a very receptive intelligence, and while pegging shoes for his townsmen listened attentively to accounts of better prospects in the remote west. Accord-

ingly, he crossed the plains in 1847, lived for a time in Salem, Marion county, and thereafter settled on a farm near Woodburn, the same county. Soon after coming here Mr. Smith married Sarah A. Hall, who had crossed the plains in 1846, and was therefore here when he arrived. They lived for many years in Marion county, and then located at Buena Vista, where Mr. Smith engaged in saw milling for about six years. He seemed to have a particular aptitude for this occupation, and recognized it as one of the leading industries of his adopted state. From Buena Vista he went into Tillamook, Tillamook county, and started the first steam sawmill in the place, and started in the ship shipping in the county. He became very prominent in the town and was an active factor in the general upbuilding of that section. After six years of success in Tillamook he sold out to the Truckey Lumber Company of San Francisco, and then moved into Oregon City. After a year's visit to his home in the east he returned to Oregon and settled in Rainier. Here he again engaged in saw milling, built a mill of one hundred thousand capacity, the largest in this vicinity, and conducted the same with increasing success for ten years, or for the remainder of his life. He was a man possessing strength of character, force and determination, and just such have always been needed in growing and comparatively crude communities. Of the eleven children born to himself and wife, B. T. is the seventh oldest, the other children being: G. W., of Astoria; W. P. A., of San Francisco; Clementine, of Oregon City; Ida, who is deceased; R. B., of Portland; Martha H., of East Oregon; Celia, of Tillamook; Homer, who is deceased; Milton, of Rainier; and Andrew, who is deceased.

After the death of the elder Smith, B. T. and his brother conducted the saw milling business in Rainier for some time, but later disposed of the business, which is now known as the Reed Mill. Mr. Smith remained at home until about 1897, and even while attending the public schools began to learn all about saw milling when quite a small boy. In time the business came to be known as the Joseph Smith & Sons enterprise, and the boys took an active interest in promoting the lumbering interests. Mr. Smith inaugurated his general merchandise business in Rainier in 1901, and though comparatively new at the business has built up a large and lucrative trade. Also he is engaged in buying and selling shingles, cord wood and piling. As proof of his lasting interest in Rainier he has invested heavily of his savings in town and country property, and owns half a block in the village. He is prominent in promoting all worthy and helpful enterprises, and is regarded as one of the public spirited and progressive citizens of the common-



JAMES TAYLOR.

wealth. He is a Republican in political affiliation, and fraternally is associated with the Woodmen of the World and the Modern Woodmen of America, in which latter organization he is a member of the Venerable Council. Through his marriage with Ida J. Crosley, a native of Illinois, one child has been born to them, George Jaumita.

JAMES TAYLOR. During many years of his active life James Taylor was one of the up-builders of Sauvie's Island, and one of the most sincere and helpful appreciators of its many advantages. His death, March 29, 1892, removed a man well fitted to talk of very early pioneer conditions of Oregon and the great northwest, for he came here at an early day and faithfully served the Hudson Bay Company for many years. He was born in the Orkney Islands, off the coast of Scotland, August 15, 1813, and lived there until his nineteenth year. At that comparatively early age he became identified with the Hudson Bay Company, with which he was connected for sixteen years, and which regarded his services and abilities of great value. To fulfill his duties to the company he came to Hudson Bay, where he wintered, and in the spring crossed the Rocky mountains with dog sleds. The first three years were spent in hauling provisions on dog sleds to the Hudson Bay Company's forts, after which he went to Vancouver, and became superintendent of the company's dairy at that place. Subsequently he managed the company's affairs on Sauvie's Island, and terminated his association with the concern in 1849.

Lured by the stories of hidden treasure in California, Mr. Taylor went overland to that state during 1849, and for a year mined and prospected at Sutter's Mills with but average success. Convinced that mining was not his forte he returned to Sauvie's Island, in the Columbia river, where he took up a donation claim of one hundred and sixty acres and engaged in the dairy and stock-raising business. In time he acquired six hundred acres of land, a part of which was cleared, and fitted with modern devices and all known improvements. The property is now operated by two of the sons of Mr. Taylor, Edwin J., who is a native son of Oregon, and was born May 20, 1854, and George A., also a native of Oregon. These sons are progressive and enterprising men, and are worthy successors to their successful father. They are engaged in an extensive dairy business, and besides conduct general farming and stock-raising. Besides the sons, two daughters were born to James Taylor and his wife, the latter of whom was born Arabella McKinzie, and came overland to Oregon in 1848. Both of the daughters, Mary J. and Emma, are living at home. Mrs. Taylor, who

died in 1883, is buried beside her husband on the farm improved by their industry, this being their special request, and their final expressed wish.

OTTO NAEF. Advantageously located on either side of the Portland & Oregon City Electric Railroad, the farm property of Otto Naef is among the most desirable in Clackamas county. Proverbially thrifty, neat and enterprising, this typical Swiss family have materially contributed to the upbuilding of their adopted locality, and are deserving of unstinted praise for their adaptability and pronounced success.

In the interesting old walled city of Zurich, capital of the canton of that name, in the northern part of Switzerland, Otto Naef was born, June 9, 1859. His father, John Jacob, also a native of that place, was a farmer in his native land, but emigrated to America in 1887. Near Milwaukee, Clackamas county, Ore., he purchased one hundred and seven acres of land, but at present owns only seven acres, the balance being now in the possession of Otto Naef, with whom he makes his home. The wife of Mr. Naef was formerly Mary Wyder, who was born in Switzerland, and died there in 1883. As seemed natural in the case of an only son, who cherishes the national appreciation and love of parents which insures to the Swiss household much of its charm and stability, Otto Naef has spent almost his entire life with his father. He was educated in the public schools, and while quite young had considerable business experience. In 1807 he inherited of his sire one hundred of his one hundred and seven acres of land, upon which he has since lived and prospered, and which is so finely cultivated and remunerative. At first partly covered with timber and brush, all is cleared at the present time but sixteen acres, and a beautiful home and convenient barns have been constructed after the most approved modern designs. A distinct advantage to the family is the electric line which crosses the farm, and which unites with the city this agricultural success, bringing within easy reach the pleasures and friends from a distance. Mr. Naef gave five acres of his farm for right of way of this road.

In Switzerland Mr. Naef was united in marriage with Susan Wyder, a native of the country of mountains and magnificent scenery, and daughter of Henry Wyder, who died a short time before his daughter left for America. Two interesting boys have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Naef, of whom Otto, now twenty years old, is living at home; and Ernest, who was six weeks old when the family crossed the ocean, is also living at home. Mr. Naef was made a citizen of the United States in 1902, but though so recently naturalized he has taken a prominent place in

the general affairs of his county, having filled several political positions of trust. A staunch Republican, he has advanced the cause of education as a member of the school board, and has been a factor for good government and sound politics. He is a member of the Swiss Aid Society, and is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Both Mr. Naef and his father are prominent and popular in the county, and are honored for their support of American institutions and advantages.

JUDGE JOHN CATLIN. Very few names have been more prominently enrolled on the list of pioneers than that of Catlin and for nearly sixty years representatives of the family have taken a prominent part in the development of the Pacific northwest. A native of Illinois, John Catlin was born at Turkey Hill, St. Clair county, February 6, 1832. His father, Seth Catlin, was a descendant of Puritan ancestors and was born at Pittsfield, Mass., in 1792. In 1805 he was brought to Ohio by his parents, where he lived for some years. Later he removed to Illinois, where he was united in marriage with Miss Agnes, a daughter of James Redpath, who emigrated from Scotland in 1818 and settled in Illinois. In addition to his own business interests, Mr. Catlin took a prominent part in public affairs and for a number of years represented St. Clair county in the state legislature. He was a progressive man and was ever found ready to give of his time and means to further any project intended to better the conditions of his county or state. In 1848 he took up the long journey across the plains, accompanied by his wife and seven sons. At that time the trail was indistinct and few white men had made the trip. After months of travel and hardships, known only to those who have had like experiences, this band of pioneers reached the town of Foster, twenty miles from Portland. This was at that time the first white settlement west of the Missouri river. Later the journey was continued and finally a location was made three miles south of Portland, where Mr. Catlin located on six hundred and forty acres of land. Subsequently he took up the same number of acres in Cowlitz county, Wash., where he continued to reside up to the time of his death in 1865. His wife survived him until 1884, when she too was called to her final reward. Here, as in the east, Mr. Catlin took an active part in public affairs. He was a member of the territorial legislature and later was elected a member of the council of Washington territory, serving as president of that body for several terms. He was a Democrat and during his entire active life worked ardently for the support and promotion of his party. His was a strong and

rugged personality and eminently fitted as a leader for the changing fortunes of the state in which his latter days were spent.

Of the seven children born of this union with Agnes Redpath, Seth, Jr., died in Arkansas; James is a farmer in Mexico; Robert, a graduate of West Point, lost a leg during the Civil war, and has since lived in Washington, D. C., a portion of which time he has served as deputy governor of the Soldiers' Home; Adam lives on the old homestead; Charles died September 1, 1900; Frederick is engaged in farming in Washington; and John is mentioned below.

Judge John Catlin was educated principally in the public schools and at McKendree College, Ill. He came with the family across the plains, walking nearly the entire distance. Remaining at home he assisted in the work of the farm until his twenty-seventh year, when he returned east and took up the study of law with ex-Governor A. C. French, of Lebanon, Ill., and at the same time took special science studies in McKendree College, subsequently graduating from the Cincinnati Law School in 1861. In 1862 he returned to Portland, where he took up the practice of his profession. From the first he was recognized as a man with more than the usual amount of knowledge and his position as an erudite exponent of legal science was repeatedly demonstrated during the years of his residence here. Aside from his law practice he, like his father, took an active part in the political affairs of the day. In 1858 he was called upon to fill a position in the Washington territorial legislature, and for one term he served as a member of the Portland city council. In 1886 his Democratic constituents elected him Judge of Multnomah county for a term of four years. This position he filled with honor and distinction. His opinions always showed the result of study and research and no incumbent of the office has ever handed down opinions that commanded more attention than his.

In 1866 he was united in marriage with Miss Frances A. Henderson, a daughter of Robert and Rhoda (Holman) Henderson, of Yamhill county, Ore., who emigrated from the east in 1864. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Catlin, as follows: Agnes R.; Robert; Blanch; Seth; Frances; Rebecca; Clementine; and Margaret.

July 19, 1902, Judge Catlin was called to his final rest. He was a citizen of Portland for many years and during that time he established a reputation of which his family may well be proud. No man was more honored or respected. Coming to Oregon when it was a vast wilderness, he watched with interest the rapid development of the state and in this march of civilization he was an active factor. Always ready and willing

to do his part, he was a type of citizenship that makes a state and when death calls such man a place is made vacant that is hard to fill. His life was filled with kindly deeds and he did much that was well worthy of emulation.

W. E. STEVENS. One of the largest dairy farms in Columbia county is that of W. E. Stevens, located one mile north of Warren, and three hundred acres in extent. In addition Mr. Stevens farms one hundred acres belonging to his wife, about forty acres of which are under cultivation. At the present time he is milking about seventy-five cows, his special breed being Holsteins.

Mr. Stevens is a native son of Oregon, and was born near Warren, December 29, 1858. His father, B. D. Stevens, was born at Elbridge, N. Y., while his mother, Julia Bozarth, was a native of Missouri. The father became a tanner by trade upon starting out in the world to make his own living, and continued to ply his trade with reasonable success until rumors of gold on the coast upset the staid calculations of people all over the country. By way of the Horn he came to California in 1849, and for a couple of years engaged in prospecting and mining. His experience was that of the average rather than exceptional miner, and his lack of expected profit determined him to resort to the slower but surer occupation of farming in Oregon. In 1851 he settled on a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres one mile from Warren, where he married Julia Bozarth. Their peaceful home life was interrupted in 1863, during which year Mrs. Stevens fell dead on a steamer, on the way to Vancouver to consult a doctor. Shortly afterward Mr. Stevens went back to New York state, where his death occurred among the surroundings of his youth and young manhood. Four children were born to himself and wife, of whom Mary is the wife of Joseph Copeland; W. E.; and two children deceased. Mr. Stevens became prominent in the general affairs of his neighborhood, and among the political offices held by him with credit may be mentioned that of sheriff of Columbia county for two terms; and later that of county judge, a position resigned by him because of ill health and general breakdown owing to the death of his wife.

When his father returned to the east W. E. Stevens accompanied him, and after the death of his sire, went to live with his grandfather, Thomas Stevens, with whom he lived five years, then with his uncle, W. G. Stevens, a merchant at Dixon, Ill. As an independent venture he went to Colorado and engaged in mining for five years, and December 3, 1884, arrived in St. Helens, Columbia county, taking up his resi-

dence on the old donation claim. In 1889 he was united in marriage with Leticia Cloninger, a native daughter of this county, and with whom he lived near St. Helens until 1894. He then removed to Sauvie's Island, remaining until 1901, and from there came to his present farm. Mr. Stevens is a Republican in political affiliation, but has never been heard of in the arena of office seeking. He is one of the well known men in fraternal circles in Columbia county, and is a welcome member of the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of the Maccabees, in the latter of which he is commander of Scappoose Tent No. 98. Two children were born into the family of Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, Pearl H., deceased; and Virgil E., who is living at home.

REUBEN SMITH. The career of Reuben Smith from boyhood has been associated with boating, and it is in keeping with this that he has elected to pass his days as an engineer on the rivers in his adopted state. He is also a man of unusual mechanical ability, which is his by inheritance, as his father, an emigrant to the United States and a pioneer of the Pacific coast, was one of the most important factors in Oregon and left the impress of his work in the state of his adoption.

The father, Thomas V. Smith, was born in Newcastle, England, in 1809, and as a boy received a good education which was constantly added to, as his mind was eager and quick to assimilate. He served an apprenticeship as blacksmith in his native country and in 1829, when he was twenty years old, he came to the United States and located in Baltimore, Md., there following his trade and operating the first steam hammer ever used in this country. He was married in England to Mary Hannan, and she died in Baltimore in 1842, the mother of one daughter and five sons, of whom the daughter is now Mrs. Martha McCormick, aged seventy-three years, who now makes her home in Astoria. She was the only child born in England. The sons are as follows: Thomas, born in 1835 and died in 1900, leaving a family in their home in Portland, where he had located in 1849; he was also an engineer. Reuben, born in Baltimore, Md., December 12, 1836, is the subject of this review; William, who died at the age of fifty years in Grant's Pass, Ore., was also an engineer; he had never married; James, unmarried, a traveling machinist, makes his home in Portland, and John V., who died in Portland at the age of forty-five years, was an engineer by occupation. The father worked at his trade until 1849, and at the time of the gold excitement in California he took his two sons, Thomas and Reuben, and embarking in a sail boat,

Aunt Lucy, came around the Horn, five months being required to make the entire trip. The children had been attending school in their native city at the time and their father operating a large forge, but nothing loath they went into the land that was filled with objects of interest and curiosity, and possibly contained a fortune for them. The first work which Mr. Smith found to do in California was the wrought iron work on the first steamboat, the General Sutter, ever built in the west. All the work was done by hand, but it brought him good wages. They remained in San Francisco, where Reuben as a boy of twelve secured a position in a bowling alley, as "pin boy," his duties being to set up the pins knocked down by the ball of the sportsman, and his remuneration was \$100 per month, with additional money through the generosity of the miners. Later the father became engaged as a steamboat engineer and with his sons he located in Astoria. Having purchased material in California and shipping it to Astoria he built the Columbia, the first boat ever built on the Columbia or Willamette rivers. The first trip was made to Portland July 5, 1850, afterward running to Oregon City, their points of stopping being Cathlamet, Rainier, St. Helens, Vancouver, Portland and Oregon City. The two boys were employed on board the boat and their father acted as engineer. For about four months they continued to run this boat; in the meantime, however, the father had erected a blacksmith shop and Reuben went with his father into this work, remaining there for a time, or until they closed up and went to Oregon City. There they formed a co-partnership with James Moffit in the erection of a foundry, doing a general foundry business, building saw and grist mills, and other general work. About a year later Mr. Moffit withdrew and left the interests entirely in the hands of the Smiths. The father made a trip to the east in 1852, going and coming by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and bringing back with him his daughter and three sons. He also brought extra tools to be used in their work, which was brought to a high standard of excellence through the energy with which the business was conducted. In Oregon City, in 1853, he constructed the first iron steamer ever built in the west, known as the Belle.

Mr. Smith married after locating in Oregon City, his wife being Mrs. Mary Frenchum, an Englishwoman, who, with her one daughter, Jane A., started from her home in England in 1852, intending to live with her brother, Robert Connelly, in Portland. They were one year in making the voyage and suffered many hardships and dangers, the first ship on which they embarked being wrecked off Cape Horn, and from which they were rescued, the second burned and a successful passage made on the third. Mrs. Smith now

makes her home in Portland at the age of eighty-three years. Mr. Smith was a broad-minded, public-spirited man and gave his influence toward all advancement in the west. Religiously he was a member of the Episcopal Church. After the death of their father, which occurred in Oregon City, in 1865, the sons took charge of the business and conducted the same until 1870, when they closed out.

Reuben Smith worked in his father's shop and attended night school, ambitious to acquire a practical and useful education. While so engaged he would make occasional trips on the steamers as engineer, and in 1870 he turned his attention entirely to boating on the Columbia and Willamette rivers. After leaving his father's shop he went to work for the People's Transfer Company, and on the purchase of this business by the Oregon Steamship Company he still remained as an employe. Later the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company bought the interests of his employers, and in 1876 he became foreman-engineer in their boat yard, he successfully maintaining this position until 1899, doing a general repairing for that company and acting as superintendent of the same. He then engaged with the Puget Sound Navigation Company, and remained in this position when the business passed into the possession of the Portland, Dalles & Astoria Navigation Company.

In 1859 Mr. Smith was married to Miss Jane A. Frenchum, who was born in England in 1844, and there received an excellent education. The following children in order of birth have been born to them: Henry F., an engineer on the Sound, who is married and has one daughter, Hazel; Alice Maud, who died at the age of thirty years, leaving in their Portland home, her husband, J. B. Pape and their daughter Florence; Charles, a moulder in the employ of the Willamette Iron & Steel Works, is married and has two children, Reuben J. and Celeste; Frederick F., an engineer on a steamer out of Portland, is married but has no children; Isabella, unmarried and still at home with her parents; Mabel F., wife of Commodore P. Jordan, and they have one daughter, Catherine; Forbes A., who is foreman in a shop in Tacoma, is married but has no children; F. Jeannette, unmarried, at home with her parents; Gertrude, wife of George Porth of Portland; they have no children; Reuben H., who died in Portland at the age of nine years. These children were all educated in the public schools of Oregon City and Portland and remained at home with their parents until making homes of their own. In 1876 Mr. Smith moved his family to this city, and in 1881 he purchased a home at No. 82 East Seventh street, north. Fraternally he is a member of Fidelity Lodge No. 4, A. O. U. W., and in national politics is a Democrat, though in



J. O. Gustin

local affairs he votes for the man best qualified to fill the position. His wife and daughters are members of the Episcopal Church.

JEREMIAH O. GUSTIN. One of the prosperous general farmers and large hop raisers of Washington county is J. O. Gustin, who is the owner of one hundred and five acres of his original holdings of three hundred and six acres of land, upon which he has lived since 1871. This farm consisted of wild and timbered land at the time of purchase, and all of the improvements are the direct result of unceasing toil on the part of the wide-awake and progressive owner. The Gustin property is among the most valuable in its neighborhood, the residence, barns and implements being of modern make and design. General farming is engaged in to some extent, considerable stock is raised, but the crop upon which Mr. Gustin most largely depends is that of hops.

A native of Delaware county, Ind., Mr. Gustin was born November 16, 1839, and was reared on the home farm, receiving his education in the public schools. His youth was uneventful and contained the usual duties and pastimes of the average farmer boy. In 1866 he married Hulda Orr, and five years later emigrated to Oregon, settling upon the farm which has since been his home. Into this family have been born one son and four daughters, of whom Maggie is the wife of G. T. Brickell of Washington county; Winnie is the wife of George J. Hughes, and resides in Portland; Laura is at home; as is also Maud. Francis L. occupies a portion of the original home place. Mr. Gustin is a believer in the principles and issues of the Republican party, but his arduous home duties have never permitted participation to any great extent in the political undertakings of his neighborhood. During the Civil war Mr. Gustin tendered his services, and participated in the search for Morgan. For meritorious service he was given the rank of second lieutenant in the Indiana state militia.

JOHN J. SELLWOOD, M. D. All that is substantial and worthy in western citizenship and in pioneer and latter-day attainment finds expression in the name of Sellwood, a family at present commanding the attention of the town of that name through the professional career of Dr. John J. Sellwood, son of one of the noblest pioneers who ever dignified the pulpit of the Episcopal Church. Dr. Sellwood was born in Oregon October 19, 1866, and his father, John W., was a native of Illinois. His mother, Belle J. (Daly) Sellwood, whose ancestry is enlarged upon in another part of this work, was born in Sydney, Aus-

tralia, whither her father, James F. Daly, had removed, after many years spent as master of mathematics in the University of Dublin, Ireland.

John W. Sellwood, who spent his entire active life in the ministry, was comparatively young when his parents brought him to Oregon the year of the Panama massacre. The family located first in Salem, and in 1864 removed to Oregon City, with the church of which town Mr. Sellwood was connected for many years after completing his education with a private tutor, and graduating from the Willamette University. A man of profound human instincts and humanitarian tendencies, he impressed the beauty of his character and teachings upon all with whom he came in contact, and in his unsettled and rapidly growing environment stood a tower of strength, splendid vitality, and unusual gentleness. Towards the close of his life he assumed charge of St. Davis Church in East Portland, where his death occurred in 1892, at the early age of fifty-two years.

At the age of twelve Dr. Sellwood entered the Bishop Scott Academy, from which he was graduated in 1882, at the age of sixteen. His professional training was received primarily at the Willamette University, from which he graduated in 1887, after which he became surgeon on one of the steamers of the Canadian Pacific running between Hong-Kong and British Columbia. At the expiration of a year the doctor took up his professional residence in Tokio, Japan, where he remained a year, and for the following three years practiced in Vancouver, Wash. On account of his wife's health he lived for three years in Los Angeles and became permanently identified with Sellwood in 1896. As proof of his faith in the continued prosperity of the town the doctor has erected a residence at No. 1604 East Thirteenth street, which is presided over by his wife, whom he married in Vancouver, Wash., and who was formerly Mary Hunder, born in Vancouver, September 17, 1870, a daughter of Charles Hunder, who was born in Germany, and became prominently identified with the state of Washington. Mr. Hunder was treasurer of Vancouver at one time, and at present is ranching in northern California on a large tract of land, where his wheat crops are among the largest of his district.

Politically Dr. Sellwood is a Republican. He is fraternally identified with the Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Woodmen of the World. He is a member of the Episcopal Church. Dr. Sellwood possesses to a pronounced degree the personal attributes which encompassed his father's success, and which, in the world of medicine and surgery, find as great a field of usefulness as did the pioneer in the pulpit. Remote Cornwall ancestors evidently laid a solid foundation while pursuing their various occupations in that historic portion of Britain, and

their reliable traits have not lost through transmission to the prominent and popular physician of Sellwood.

HOX, CHARLES W. NOTTINGHAM. To the example of an energetic ancestry, to inherited traits and abilities of a high order, Hon. Charles W. Nottingham owes much of the business and political success which has characterized his career. His present position as head of one of the largest lime, cement, building material, flour and feed enterprises in Portland, as manipulator of all of the brick handled in the city, as the owner of large real-estate holdings, and as the chief factor in various interests not directly connected with his principal business, he represents a practically inexhaustible fund of western enterprise, of thrift and well directed energy.

In 1760 Clark Nottingham emigrated from England to Delaware, from which state he removed after the Revolutionary war to Cape May county, N. J. His son, Colonel Jonathan, the grandfather of Charles W., won his rank in a New Jersey regiment during the war of 1812, and he lived and died in his native state of New Jersey. The second Jonathan, the father of Charles W., was born in Cape May county, N. J., in 1808, and in that state married Hannah Smith, also a native of Cape May county. Jonathan Nottingham became one of the very early settlers of Sangamon county, Ill., whither he removed in October, 1837, settling on the south side of Richland creek. About 1840 he removed to Pleasant Plains, also in Sangamon county, where he improved a large prairie farm, upon which his death occurred at the age of eighty-two years. Mrs. Jonathan Nottingham, the mother of our subject, was a daughter of Abigail and Rhoda Smith, her marriage to Mr. Nottingham being celebrated in New Jersey. Both were firm supporters of the tenets of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Nottingham passed away at her home in Illinois in 1850.

Of the eleven children in the family of Jonathan Nottingham, Reuben L., the oldest, enlisted for the Civil war in 1863, in Company E, One Hundred and First Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and died in Cairo, Ill.; John died on a farm near the old homestead; Abijah is engaged in the cattle business in Indian Territory; Francis died at Williams, Cal.; Rachel, Mrs. Corson, resides in Merriam county, Ill.; Almarine is living near Lawrence, Kans., on a farm; Clark is a resident of Los Angeles, Cal.; Jane is the deceased wife of Mr. Huff, of Colorado; James S. is an attorney in Sangamon county, Ill.; and Elizabeth is now Mrs. Higgins, of Las Vegas, N. M.

A native of Pleasant Plains, Cartwright township, Sangamon county, Ill., Charles W. Nottingham was born June 29, 1848, and was reared on

the paternal farm. At the age of twenty-four he bought a farm adjoining that of his father and engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and to this day the farm of one hundred and sixty acres, surrounded by a hedge and fitted with the improvements in vogue at the time, remains one of the pleasant landmarks in the memory of the successful Portland business man. In the fall of 1881 Mr. Nottingham disposed of his Illinois interests and came to Portland, and during his first spring in the west represented an agricultural implement house in eastern Oregon. Some time afterward he bought an interest in a lime plant in Puyallup Valley, Wash., and while running this, until 1884, engaged also in the wholesale lime business in Portland, the present business having been practically established there in 1882. At a later period he bought in with S. W. Sigler, and operated as Sigler & Company, and after purchasing the interest of Mr. Sigler changed the firm name to Nottingham & Company. The enterprise is maintained on a scale requiring ample accommodations at the corner of Front and Alder streets, and in addition to managing their lime, cement, building material, flour and feed interests, represent several large concerns on the coast engaged in similar lines of work. The firm are agents for Henry Cowell & Company, lime manufacturers of San Francisco; the Rocky Mountain Plaster Company of Wyoming; the Big Bend Milling Company of Davenport, Wash., and the Climax Milling Company of Hillsboro, Ore.; the Bozeman Milling Company of Bozeman, Mont.; also Pillsbury & Washburn, of Minneapolis. In addition, Mr. Nottingham is sole agent for all the brick manufactured in the city of Portland, of which there are seven large yards. He is the owner of valuable real estate in the town, aside from his business property.

Not only is Mr. Nottingham a remarkably successful business man, but he has served the community with more than ordinary credit as a legislator. In 1900 he led the ticket of representatives in the election following his nomination to the state legislature on the Citizens' ticket from Multnomah county, and during the session of 1901 served on the committee of assessments and taxation, and took an active part in the election of Senator Mitchell to the United States senate. Among the bills which he introduced and secured the passage of was the consolidating act, uniting the offices of clerk of the circuit court, clerk of the county court and recorder of conveyances into the office of county clerk of Multnomah county, which accomplishment will result in a saving to the county of from \$12,000 to \$14,000 per annum. He also secured the passage of the flag bill, prohibiting the use of the American flag for advertising purposes or for display or exhibition. In June, 1902, Mr. Nottingham was elected as

joint representative from Multnomah and Clackamas counties, receiving a larger vote than was cast for any member of either house. During the session of 1902-3 he served on the Ways and Means committee; also introduced several important bills and was successful in securing important legislation for both county and state. He also took an important part in the election of United States Senator Charles W. Fulton; the daily press stating at the time that Mr. Nottingham had the honor and responsibility of naming the United States senator.

In Springfield, Ill., Mr. Nottingham was united in marriage with Georgia Pallett, of which union there have been born five children, viz.: Eleanor; Ethel; Jessie; and Irving and Harry, who are twins. Mr. Nottingham was created a Mason in Pleasant Plains, Ill., is also associated with the United Artisans, and is a member of the Board of Trade and of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGE F. HORTON. The postmaster of Oregon City, who has been a resident of the state since 1886, and of this town since 1892, was born at McArthur, Vinton county, Ohio, and is a son of Nathan and Areta (White) Horton, natives of that state and county. The paternal grandfather, Isaac Horton, who was of English extraction and descended from an old family of Long Island, was born in Seneca, N. Y., and at an early day settled upon a farm in Vinton county, Ohio. The maternal grandfather, Isaac White, was a native of Dublin, Ireland, and on coming to America settled in Ohio. Nathan Horton was not only a farmer, but also a manufacturer of mill stones; being a man of enterprise, he would undoubtedly have attained conspicuous success had his life been spared, but he died in middle age. His wife long survived him, dying in Ohio in 1892. They were the parents of four sons and two daughters, George F. being next to the youngest in order of birth. Of his brothers, Paris, who was a member of the Eighteenth Ohio Infantry during the Civil war, is now living in Ohio; Tyras, who was a member of the First Iowa Cavalry, U. S. A., is living in Trenton, Mo.; and Henry died in Ohio. In the town where he was born September 10, 1848, George F. Horton had such advantages as the common schools afforded, and of these he availed himself to the utmost.

Nothing of unusual moment occurred to break the monotony of his boyhood years until the Civil war broke out. From the first he was ambitious to join the boys in blue, and his cherished ambition was finally realized, May 1, 1864, when he became a member of Company C, One Hundred

and Forty-eighth Ohio Infantry. From Marietta, Ohio, he accompanied his company to the front, where they were incorporated with the army of the Potomac. Among the engagements in which he bore a part were the battle of City Point and the siege of Petersburg. In the fall of 1864 his regiment was mustered out and honorably discharged from the service. Returning to civic pursuits, he took up his residence near Martinsburg, Iowa, where he engaged in farming with a brother. After two years he turned his attention to the brick-mason's trade and followed the same for some time, besides which he improved a farm near Martinsburg. Meantime, for years he filled the office of township assessor.

Though successful in a gratifying degree in his Iowa home, Mr. Horton was not entirely satisfied, and in 1886 he came to Oregon in search of larger opportunities than his former home had afforded. Shortly after his arrival he bought a farm near Needy and at once turned his attention to the improvement of the tract of eighty acres. In 1892 he settled in Oregon City and during the same year received from the Republicans the nomination for county clerk, to which he was elected by a good majority. At the expiration of his term, in 1894, he was re-elected county clerk, serving altogether from July of 1892 to July of 1896. Next he embarked in the grocery business, which he followed for six months, and then disposed of the store. His services in behalf of the Republican party received fitting recognition January 31, 1898, when President McKinley appointed him postmaster at Oregon City, the nomination being conferred upon him over several other applicants. On the 1st of April he assumed the duties of the office, which he has filled in a manner satisfactory not only to those of his own party, but to the general public, irrespective of political affiliations. His party has received special service from him as a member of the county central committee and, in 1896, as a member of the congressional committee.

The marriage of Mr. Horton, in Martinsburg, Iowa, united him with Susan Eyestone, who was born at Lagro, Ind., and in childhood settled in Iowa, from which state she accompanied Mr. Horton to Oregon. In religion she affiliates with the Methodist Church. The two sons born of her union are Gilbert H. and Eugene B., both graduates of the Oregon City high school and bright, promising young men. The older son is now a clerk in the postoffice. In memory of his days of service at the front, Mr. Horton holds connection with the Grand Army of the Republic, his membership being in Meade Post No. 2. Before leaving Iowa he became identified with Martinsburg Lodge No. 106, A. F. & A. M., and now affiliates with Multnomah Lodge No. 1. He is also con-

nected with Clackamas Chapter No. 2, R. A. M., and is associated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

J. P. WEST, a farmer of Columbia county, and one of the seven children of W. W. and Maria (Bailey) West, was born in Portage county, Wis., September 9, 1853, and with his parents crossed the plains during the latter part of '60 and the spring of '61. His father, mentioned at length in another part of this work, was born in Broome county, N. Y., and became one of the very prominent upbuilders of Columbia county, being both a farmer and merchant.

Equipped with a common school and Pacific University education, J. P. West left the paternal ranch half a mile from Scappoose, at the age of twenty-one, and engaged in stock-raising in eastern Washington. He was well impressed with the place, remained for ten years, and experienced considerable success in that fine grazing section. In the state of Washington, April 24, 1877, he was united in marriage with Eva M. Johnson, who was born in Oregon, and with whom he removed to this state in 1885, taking up his residence at Scappoose. In 1887 he located in Portland, lived there for nearly six years, and in 1892 bought the place where he now lives, and which comprises one hundred and thirty acres. Originally the farm was entirely without improvement, and the present aspect of prosperity and neatness is due entirely to the indefatigable energy and good management of Mr. West. A model dairy is one of the departments in which the owner of this property takes most interest, he having a high grade of dairy cattle, and milking about twenty cows.

Although independent in politics Mr. West takes a keen interest in the politics of his neighborhood, and has materially aided in the election of many of his worthy friends. Fraternally he is associated with the Artisans. Five children were born to himself and wife, of whom William W. and Dessie are living at home, while three children died in infancy. Mr. West is energetic and progressive, and is accounted one of the reliable and conscientious members of the community.

H. M. BUSH. The foreman of the mill of the J. H. Jones Lumber Company has not secured his responsible position through any particular favor, but through long years of experience in learning the business from the bottom up. Mr. Bush is a native son of Oregon, and was born on his father's farm near Hillsboro, Washington county, April 22, 1867, a son of John H. Bush, a native of West Vir-

ginia. The elder Bush removed from his native state of Illinois, and in 1862 crossed the plains with ox teams, settling on a farm in Washington county. His wife, Hannah (Osborn) Bush, was born in Harrisville, N. Y., and came to Oregon with her sister in 1862 or '63, the latter of whom died in the city of Portland.

On the home farm Mr. Bush acquired that independence which comes from making a good living, from leading a well directed life, and cultivating health through the medium of plenty of exercise and healthful food. At the same time he absorbed such knowledge as was dispensed at the near-by district school, and which went well with his natural thrift and industry. When of age he became identified with the J. H. Jones Lumber Company, and through all the intervening years has continued with them with the exception of one and one-half years with the Northern Pacific Saw Mill Company and the same length of time with the J. A. Martin Company. Beginning with the most menial and irresponsible work in the mills, he progressed gradually and intelligently, and when a foreman was needed in 1898 it seemed a very natural thing for him to be asked to undertake the task. Mr. Bush understands dealing with men, and his tact and wide knowledge of human nature enable him to amicably adjust what to many would be regarded as cause for friction.

Although leading a very busy life, Mr. Bush has found time to interest himself in the affairs by which he is surrounded, both political and social. His first presidential vote was cast for a Republican candidate, and he has since stanchly upheld the principles of that party. He is a member of the Republican Club, and was president of the Seventh Ward Republican Club for seven years. He has also served on the county central committee for one term. Fraternally Mr. Bush is connected with the Willamette Lodge No. 2, F. & A. M.; the Artisans; and the Abernethy Cabin, Native Sons of Oregon.

GEORGE W. HOYT. A well known figure in both the earlier and later stages of Portland's development was that of George W. Hoyt, for about forty years identified with shipping and shore interests, and a shareholder in the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company from the time of its organization until three years before his death, September 9, 1892. Mr. Hoyt possessed the steady and reliable characteristics of his Dutch ancestors, and while his career was at no time exceptional, it was worthy of emulation from the standpoint of substantial and well founded success.

The Hoyt ancestors were among the very early settlers of New England, and George W.





A. Holaday Sr.

represented the eighth generation from John, who came from Holland with his brother Simon, and settled at Salisbury, Mass. Born in Albany, N. Y., he was a son of Richard, and grandson of Stephen Hoyt, the latter of whom was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary war, participating in the battle of Bunker Hill, and being present at the surrender of Burgoyne. Stephen was a son of Stephen, who was killed in the Indian wars prior to the Revolution. Richard Hoyt was an educator during the greater part of his life, his last years being spent at the home of his son, George, where his death occurred in July, 1866, at the age of seventy-eight years. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. Considering his time, George W. Hoyt received a good education, and his life would probably have been spent in the east had not Capt. Richard Hoyt, who had come to Oregon at an early day, sent for him to bring his wife and children on to Oregon. This he did, making the journey by way of the Isthmus in 1851. From San Francisco he went to the mines of California, and in 1852, somewhat richer for his mining experience, came to Oregon, joining his brother, who was extensively engaged in the steamboat business in Portland. For a number of years he worked on his brother's boats in one capacity or another, and also spent some time in the mines of the southern and eastern parts of the state. At the time of the merging of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company into the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, he was in the employ of the former as wharf clerk in the freight department, and he continued with the new company, finally succeeding to a considerable share of the company's stock. His entire association with boating interests covered a period of forty years, and during that time it is safe to say no one ever more faithfully or disinterestedly performed his duty.

In 1863 Mr. Hoyt returned to the east for a visit, and on this trip had quite an exciting experience, the steamer upon which he traveled being chased by the pirate boat Alabama. November 30, 1865, he was united in marriage with Martha A. Graham, who was born at Cornwall, near Newburg, on the Hudson river, in July, 1836, and who is of English descent. Mr. Hoyt removed to the house now occupied by his widow, at No. 153 North Sixteenth street, in 1883, and here the last three years of his life were spent in comparative retirement. He was politically allied with the Republican party, and although never an office seeker, served in the city council one term. His well known ability caused his friends to turn to him for important offices, but he invariably declined, having no special liking for the stress and uncertainty of public life. He was sincerely devoted to his

family, his friends, and his business interests, and few men possessed more lovable or trustworthy characteristics. To him, personal honor meant more than popularity, influence, money or the praise of the multitude, and he calmly took his way among the ever changing conditions, impressing all with his rectitude and calm conservatism. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt, of whom the oldest son, George W., was born October 15, 1866. He married Pearl M. Shaver, daughter of Capt. G. W. Shaver, and has a daughter, Martha S., born in 1897. Martha A., the second child and oldest daughter, is a graduate of St. Helen's Hall, and is making her home with her mother. Susan G. was born February 6, 1871, and died in 1873. Frances G., who graduated from Wellesley College, Mass., became the wife of Robert W. Lewis, and has two children, Cicero Hunt Lewis and Robert Wilson, Jr.

ASA HOLIDAY. The Monte Vista Nursery, located one and a half miles south of Seapoope, was founded by Asa Holaday, an experienced man in his line, who has built up a really creditable industry. In 1894, however, he turned the management over to his son Asa, Jr. The father came to the farm in 1885, bought fifteen acres in the rough, and converted ten acres into apple, pear and prune trees, while the balance is devoted to the nursery. This well managed and thoroughly established enterprise has more than a local reputation and patronage and has netted its ambitious projector a handsome income.

Of southern Quaker ancestry, Mr. Holaday was born in Rockville, Ind., August 18, 1828, and his youth passed without particular incident in the town of his birth. The education acquired about this time was that of the public schools, where he diligently applied himself during his leisure hours, and where he laid the foundation for the deeper research of more recent years. While still a lad he began to work in a neighboring nursery, and became so interested in this continually enlarging occupation that he later devoted all of his time to it. Armed with a practical experience acquired in this nursery he came to the west in 1853, making the trip overland with ox teams, and locating in Placerville, Cal., for six and a half months. For about four years he followed fickle golden fortune in the mines of California, meeting with average, rather than exceptional, success. 1857 found him in the neighborhood of John Brown in Kansas, becoming prominent in his locality, and ardently working to make Kansas a free state. In Franklin county he took up a large land claim, and while improving the same, filled some positions

of trust in the community. He was a member of the state militia Home Guards in Kansas, and was fairly successful in his business projects.

In 1872 Mr. Holaday took up his residence in Denver, Colo., where he engaged in gardening for about twelve years, meeting with deserved success. From Denver he came to Oregon in 1883. While in Kansas he was united in marriage, December 4, 1858, with Mary E. Whytal, who was born in Nova Scotia, and who removed to Kansas with her brother in 1857. Of this union there have been born four sons, of whom Samuel Leslie is living at home; Duncan is in Denver; Joseph lives in Columbia county; and Asa, Jr., has charge of his father's farm. Although reared in the Quaker faith, Mr. Holaday is a member of the Congregational Church. He is a Republican in politics, and while in Kansas was justice of the peace for several years.

JAMES F. MARKLE. As much as any developing agency in Oregon, the occupation of sawmilling has offered inducements to men of business ability and large expectations, and has seemed to fascinate with its possibility and nearness to nature, the devotees of its noisy but clean activity. To James F. Markle, superintendent of the Portland Lumber Company's mill, sawmilling is second nature, and it is doubtful if his genial and optimistic nature could retain its charm, could he not breathe the sawdust laden air, and hear continually the whirr of saws and the groans of active machinery. Many years ago Mr. Markle passed the age of experimental sawmilling, and is today one of the most expert in his line in the state of Oregon, and one of the best in the United States.

In all truth it may be said that Mr. Markle's appreciation of everything connected with forests is partly due to inheritance, and therefore the more deeply seated. He was reared on forest land near Belleville, Canada, where he was born August 10, 1848, and where his family was established by his paternal grandfather, Jacob, a native of Pennsylvania. This early settler among the Canadian timber land owned large tracts near Belleville, which his son, William, the father of James F., and himself a native of Pennsylvania, utilized to the full in his capacity of miller. William Markle was a millwright by trade and built and operated various mills in Ontario, eventually removing to Menominee, Mich., where he continued to operate mills. After living for a time in Minnesota he removed to Seattle in 1880, and at the present time is living retired, at the age of eighty-six, after an unusually active life as a millwright. During the Civil war he served in the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, participated in many important battles,

and was wounded while in the service. His wife, formerly Sarah Bridges, was born in London, England, a daughter of Rev. John Bridges, a Baptist clergyman and early settler in Ontario; she died in Ballard, Wash., after rearing a family of eleven children, of whom James F. is the oldest.

From his fourth year James F. Markle was reared in Madison, Wis., afterward going to Watertown, Wis., where his more advanced education was received. The opportunity to serve in the Civil war was a grateful change in an otherwise uneventful youth, and he enlisted as a private in the Forty-seventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Company G, and was mustered in at Camp Randall. With Sherman's army he was sent to Tennessee, and there participated in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Chickamauga, all the battles of the Atlantic campaign, and later the battles of Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville, being mustered out of the service November 23, 1865.

Following his military experience Mr. Markle engaged in sawmilling with his father, and also learned the millwright and machinist's trade in Fond du Lac, Wis. For three years he lived in Green Bay, where his father built the great mill, of which the son became foreman, and he afterward assumed charge of a mill in Menominee, with which he was connected for fifteen years. For twelve and a half years he was with the Menominee River Lumber Company, and for two years with the Detroit Lumber Company. Later he went to Garden Bay, Mich., and had charge of the mill for the firm of Van Winkle & Montague for five years, and for the following year was with the Detroit Company in Menominee. Mr. Markle was superintendent of construction for the Interior Lumber Company of Interior, Mich., for five years, and afterward was with the Marinette Lumber Company and the T. L. Thompson Lumber Company of Washburn, Wis., remaining with the latter for two years. He next ran the mill on the Thomas Nestor estate at Baraga, Mich., and when four years had transpired went to Aekley, Minn., and built a mill for the T. B. Walker Lumber Company. After having charge of this mill for two years he came west to Washington, remaining at Clear Lake from 1869 until November, 1901, after which he built the sawmill for the Larson Lumber Company at Whatcom, remaining in charge thereof until resigning to accept his present position as superintendent of the mills of the Portland Lumber Company.

In Green Bay, Wis., Mr. Markle married Mary Parish, a native of Green Bay, and of this union there were born eleven children, four of whom are living: Mary, now Mrs. Armstrong of Everett, Mich.; Jemima, now Mrs. Willett of

Washington; James C., Jr., engaged in lumbering in Ackley, Minn.; and Florence, living at home. Fraternally Mr. Markle is connected with the Marinette (Wisconsin) Lodge No. 182, F. & A. M., of which he has been past master for three years; and with the Grand Army of the Republic No. 266 of Menominee, Mich. Mrs. Markle is a member of the Episcopal Church.

PRESTON CARTER SMITH. But a few years have elapsed since the death of one of Portland's fine characters, embodied in the life of Preston Carter Smith, a native of the city wherein so many of his years were spent and where men came to know and appreciate the noble qualities which distinguished him. He was one of the most progressive young men of the community during his brief life, for he was but thirty-nine years old at the time of his death, and having as an inheritance a keen and discriminating business talent and clean cut, decisive methods he gave, for a time, a strong impetus to the commercial activity of Portland. He was also endowed with that higher, more evanescent power of mind that speaks through the pen, and though he never aspired to authorship the talent was visible in his mode of living, directing his thoughts toward an ideality which made him infinitely dear to those who came in close contact with him.

Mr. Smith was born in Portland, June 19, 1857, the youngest son of Joseph S. and Jane (Carter) Smith, two well known and honored pioneers of Oregon. At an early age he evinced a fondness for reading which always placed him in the front ranks in his school work, his preliminary education being received through the medium of the public and private schools of this city and Santa Clara College, California. On completion he went to Carlisle, Pa., and was there graduated from college, after a pleasant and profitable sojourn under the hospitable roof and among the pleasant scenes of Dickinson College. Mr. Smith there became one of the most popular students, his cordial, courteous manner winning him many friends. While a student he took a very prominent part in all sports, excelling as an athlete and especially as a member of the ball team. He was also very active in the Chi Phi fraternity to which he belonged, that being the only order with which he ever affiliated. After his graduation Mr. Smith did not return to Portland, but settled down in Alabama to a business career, having previously traveled throughout the United States for several months, and he there married Miss Jeannie Williamson, who was of Scotch and English ancestry, and of a very old and respected family of the south.

To his old home in Portland, Mr. Smith re-

turned about a year later, recalled by the ill health of his father who required an assistant in looking after his extensive business interests. The management of the affairs passed entirely into the hands of our subject and that they were ably managed is the verdict of all who were intimate with the family at that time. Upon the death of his father he settled up the estate and each of the three children were left independent. At one time Mr. Smith had taken up the study of law, but on account of failing eyesight was compelled to forego the pleasure of a complete mastery of the subject, and through a rather delicate organization he was also unable to engage unreservedly in business ventures. Possessed, however, of a wonderful vitality, he gave himself entirely to whatever he had in hand, with a determination to bring his projects to a successful termination if it lay within the bounds of human possibility, and this trait has left behind him a memorial in the minds of mature business men, for a recognition of his executive ability and far reaching judgment was compelled by the masterly manner in which he completed his work. It was with men of this character that Mr. Smith associated in the settlement of his father's estate and they looked upon him as a companion and an advisor, for he not only inherited from his father the qualities which make successful business men but his natural tendency was for a business career.

With his share of the property Mr. Smith began making investments which brought him large returns. In 1891 his real estate was rated at over a half million dollars. He engaged extensively in the lumber business of the city and became part owner of the largest saw mill in Portland, which was inherited from his father and to the management of which he gave his personal attention. He was also one of the organizers and incorporators of the Ainsworth National Bank and one of the largest stockholders in the institution, of which he became a director, holding the position until compelled to retire on account of failing health. He disposed of his interests in 1891. One business venture of Mr. Smith's was his championship of the cable road of Portland, which had been tried by others and given up as a poor investment, and with the same courage and determination which had always distinguished his efforts he fought his way against opposition and brought the work to a successful termination. He had won, but success was quickly followed by failure, for the financial crisis of 1892 interrupted commercial and industrial activity all over the country and no place more than in the growing west, and electricity then succeeded the cable and he lost heavily in the transaction. Being now compelled to withdraw entirely from business activity, he sought

in every way to recover his health but his life span was complete, for he passed away February 13, 1897.

In all business dealings Mr. Smith had acted ever with straightforwardness and honesty, and once taking a stand he believed to be right he never retreated. As a staunch Democrat politically he was an active party man but never cared to receive official recognition. He was tendered the nomination for governor at a convention held at Astoria, and not being present through the illness of his wife and also his own ill health, he received a telegram asking if he would be a candidate and he replied that he would not, though the convention delayed three hours endeavoring to persuade him to rescind his answer. At the time the leaders of the Republican party declared that had he become a candidate he would have met with no opposition. As to the charity in which Mr. Smith had acted upon no man can say, for though it was known that no one ever sought in vain for assistance, the number who found the helpful and ready hand of Mr. Smith reached toward them in their need can never be known. He evidently believed in the biblical injunction and kept the record of his own good deeds hidden in the recesses of his own soul. That his friends are numbered in all stations of life speaks eloquently of the work which he accomplished during his too brief years. Socially he was a charter member of the Arlington Club for many years, serving as president one term. Public spirited, he gave liberally of his means toward the accomplishment of all worthy movements calculated to increase the general welfare and was vitally interested in the prosperity of his native city. Personally he was a man no one could fail to respect and like, for he was possessed of many qualities which were admirable in themselves and contributed to the pleasure and enjoyment of others. He was an accomplished musician and the best billiard player in the northwest, and also possessed such excellent command of the English language that he was an eloquent speaker and writer. A letter written by him to his wife and shown to Clement C. Clay, a scholar and a member of the cabinet of Jefferson Davis, called forth the remark: "He ought to be an author as he combines the humor of an Irving with the diction of a De Quincey, and you should prevail upon him to turn his attention to literary work."

By his first wife Mr. Smith had two children, Preston Williamson and Madeline Searcy, the latter of whom is now attending school in the east. May, 1885, Mrs. Smith passed away from the cares of earth through a painful accident, when the mother and sister Susan came west to care for the children. The climate not agreeing with the former she returned home and the

daughter remained, and in June, 1889, she became the wife of Mr. Smith. She was born in Alabama and received her education in the select schools of her native state, womanhood finding her talented and cultured. The ancestry of the Williamson family is traced back to the year 1600, when the progenitor of the American branch first settled in Virginia, and later located in Carolina, where the family flourished for many generations. The grandfather located in Savannah, Ga. They had large families who became distinguished in the public affairs in their various localities, their wealth and executive ability adding much to their importance as citizens of any community. John P. Williamson was a large slave owner and at one time lost five hundred by cholera. He owned extensive rice plantations and was one of the wealthy men of the south. He was twice married and had fourteen children. Only one of the name now survives, William, a bachelor of Savannah, Ga. One of his marriages united him with a Miss McQueen, a representative of a Scotch family. The second wife was a Miss Denis, daughter of a French Huguenot refugee, who came to this country at an early day. On the maternal side Mrs. Smith is a descendant of Col. Robert Searcy, an officer in the Revolutionary war, and one distinguished for his courage and loyalty. He was also a prominent Mason, having had the thirty-third degree conferred upon him in 1800, in Tennessee. The original parchment diploma, with one issued to her maternal grandfather, who was a Turner and a prominent Mason in Alabama, is now in the possession of Mrs. Smith and both are greatly prized as heirlooms. These families have flourished in Georgia, Virginia, South Carolina and Alabama, and were looked upon as worthy pioneers of the country.

Mrs. Smith has two children, Susie Aubrey and Henry A., both of whom have received the best of educations through the medium of the private schools of Portland. Though Mr. Smith had inherited and accumulated a large amount of property, a stringency of the money market came and he was unable to realize upon his possessions and at his death left an indebtedness of \$100,000, with property sufficient to cover the same when an advance in holdings would occur. Mrs. Smith was appointed executrix of the estate and in that position displayed wonderful executive ability and good judgment, in the face of heavy odds and the advice of business men taking upon herself the responsibility of the heavy indebtedness and successfully discharging the same with interest, besides saving considerable property. The work was done with the masterliness that had always distinguished her husband, and perhaps through his experiences, which he had always retailed to her, though never in any



WILLIAM H. MAXWELL.

way burdening her with the cares and responsibilities of his transactions, she had gained that clear insight into business methods which carried her successfully through an ordeal from which many business men would have shrunk. Mrs. Smith now makes her home in Portland, where she enjoys the esteem and confidence of the people with whom she has been associated for so many years, earnest and public spirited in every way, disbursing with a ready hand toward all worthy enterprises and charitably giving to all in need.

WILLIAM H. MAXWELL. On a farm near Palmyra, Marion county, Mo., occurred the birth of William H. Maxwell July 5, 1829. His boyhood years were spent in the usual manner of farmers' sons, attending school in the short winter months and assisting in the work of the farm during the summer. Having heard glowing stories of the west and its wonderful possibilities, and wishing to start out in life on his own account, April 15, 1852, he began the weary journey across the plains with an ox team, and was five months in reaching his destination. For several months he was engaged in prospecting and mining in Hangtown, Cal., and from there went to Coloma, Georgetown and the American river, following the miner's life there until 1854. From that year until July 1, 1858, he was in Michigan Bluffs, Placer county, Cal., but on the latter date he started for the Fraser River country. Bellingham Bay, Wash., was as far as he went, however, and after staying there for two months decided to return to Michigan Bluffs, and was engaged in mining there until 1866. Subsequently going to Auburn, Cal., he remained there occupied in placer mining until the fall of 1868, at which time he came to Portland, Ore. He later went to Fairview, where he was foreman of the Smith ranch for two and one-half years. In 1871 Mr. Maxwell turned his attention from mining to agriculture, buying a farm of one hundred and fifty-three and one-half acres near Orient, which was only partially cleared and on which stood a small house. After living there a few years he built a more commodious house and otherwise improved the property. At this writing (1903) he owns only fifty-six acres, having sold nearly one hundred acres of the original tract. Besides his farming interests he has to some extent been engaged in sawmilling.

May 1, 1864, Mr. Maxwell married Alice Buell, a native of Middleton, Conn., and they became the parents of nine children. Those living are: Alice M., wife of C. Spaulding, of Portland; Eleanora, the wife of S. W. Scoville, who lives near Orient; Kate, who became the wife of Isaac Anderson and lives near Terry; Louisa, Myrtle

and Wilmer H. Those deceased are: William E., Cora and Eda. For eight years Mr. Maxwell served his district as road supervisor, school clerk eight years and as school director for six years. Politically he is a Republican, and in fraternal affiliation is a member of the Masonic lodge and the Grange.

FREDERICK S. DUNNING. To dignify what must necessarily be one of the most cheerless and gloomy callings to which man is heir, to carry it on with tactful consideration, and brighten it with artistic and beautiful surroundings and suggestions, is the unceasing effort of F. S. Dunning and his capable son, Vander Cook. As funeral directors and embalmers they have one of the best establishments in the northwest, and have given to the upbuilding and development of their calling as much thought as any engaged in the business in the country. F. S. Dunning came to this city in 1882, locating in East Portland, purchased the pioneer business of Mr. Burton, which had been established by Mr. Clark, the pioneer undertaker, and at present is the second oldest in the city of Portland. Gifted with business ability, tact and a thorough understanding of his work, he won the confidence of the community by meritorious work. The business grew apace, and in 1892, his former quarters were exchanged for the commodious block at the corner of Sixth and East Alder streets, all of which he occupies, and which is 100x100 feet ground dimensions, and three stories in height. The firm have the finest funeral carriages on the coast; conduct their own morgue; and the furnishing of their offices and reception rooms is in accord with the elegance and refinement of taste displayed by both father and son. To Mr. Dunning is due the distinction of introducing the art of embalming in Portland, and he was thus enabled to prepare bodies for transportation when the law went into effect that none would be accepted by the railroads without proper certificates, he having practiced embalming here for about twenty-one years. For this scientific part of his work he has thoroughly prepared himself, and carries diplomas from the Eureka School of Embalming, of California; Clark's School of Embalming; and from Professor Sullivan's school in New York.

Of an old established New England family, F. S. Dunning was born in Conneaut, Ashtabula county, Ohio, April 14, 1841, the third oldest of the ten children born to Ezekiel and Mary A. (Dibble) Dunning, natives respectively of Vermont and Comeaut, Ohio. Nine of the children attained maturity, and eight are now living, three brothers having served during the Civil war. Ezekiel Dunning was a contractor

and builder during his entire business life, and as a single man removed from Vermont to Conneaut, Ohio, from there he removed to what was known as Lower Sandusky, now Fremont, of the same state, and there died. Longevity is one of the distinguishing characteristics of the maternal family, for the father of Mrs. Dunning was one in a family of twelve children, all of whom lived to be over eighty. Mrs. Dunning herself died at the age of eighty-four years, at the home of her son in Portland. In Fremont, Ohio, F. S. Dunning was educated in the public schools, graduating at the high school. About that time his father was doing a large business at contracting and building, and in addition was engaged in the manufacture of brick. The son naturally followed in his footsteps, and became a practical brick mason and manufacturer. At the beginning of the Civil war he entered the employ of the government as a teamster at Nashville, Tenn., and was later wagon master, and a year later entered the United States Franklin Railroad shops at Nashville, six months thereafter becoming foreman of the wood working department. His duties in this capacity included reporting on, and manufacturing railroad cars, pontoons, wagons, and gun carriages, a responsibility exacting in the extreme, and having supervision over eighty-five men. The mechanics were divided off in a regiment, and known as the First United States Mechanics Regiment. They were repeatedly called into active service, and during the fall of 1864 were on the breastworks at Nashville, at the time of Hood's final defeat. At the close of the war they were discharged and returned to their homes, Mr. Dunning returning to Fremont, Ohio.

Until 1872 he engaged in building and contracting in Fremont, and then went to Parsons, Kans., looking for a permanent location. In the spring of 1873 he outfitted with teams and wagons and came over the old Santa Fe trail to San Bernardino, Cal., six months having been consumed on the overland journey. From there he went to Los Angeles, and by stage to San Francisco, there taking boat for Portland, and then locating at Salem. After two years in the furniture and undertaking business there he removed to Albany and was similarly engaged for seven years, in 1882 located again in Portland as stated. In January, 1902, he incorporated the business of which he is the president and his son, V. C., vice-president, E. Dunning being secretary and treasurer. Mr. Dunning has proven himself a wide-awake and enterprising citizen, while his business cares have occupied his attention he has always found time to evince the true western public spiritedness. As a Republican he has been a staunch advocate of his party, and among the offices maintained with

credit may be mentioned that of city treasurer of East Portland, which he held for one term. He is a welcome member of several fraternal organizations, including Washington Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Portland, which he served as treasurer eleven years, he having formerly been connected with Brinard Lodge of Fremont, Ohio, and the lodge at Albany, this state. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, Rathbone Sisters, Ancient Order United Workmen, the Grange, Eastern Star, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Encampment, and Daughters of Rebekeh. Mr. Dunning is a man of genial and kindly personal attributes, displaying tact and a broad knowledge of the world, all of which have contributed to his success.

For the past seven years Mr. Dunning has been ably assisted by his only son and child, Vander Cook Dunning, who was born in Albany, August 20, 1876, and whose mother was formerly Elizabeth Vandercook, a native of Sandusky county, Ohio, the daughter of a well known hotel man who died in the Buckeye state, and was of Holland-Dutch ancestry. Mr. Dunning was educated in the public schools and Bishop Scott Academy, and one year's private instruction in Portland, supplemented by a year's attendance at Leland Stanford University, and in the meantime became familiar with his father's business at a comparatively early age. He is also an electrician of ability, having taken special courses in that line, as well as keeping abreast of the times by home study. He is a practical and scientific embalmer, having graduated at the Champion School of Embalming, and withal is a young man of great promise, inheriting his father's appreciation of his calling, as well as business ability. Socially he occupies an enviable position, and is a member of Washington Lodge No. 46, A. F. & A. M.; Washington Chapter No. 18, R. A. M.; Washington Council No. 3; the Oregon Consistory No. 1; Al Kader K. M. S. and the Eastern Star; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Ancient Order United Workmen; the Woodmen of the World; the Modern Woodmen of America; the Degree of Honor; the Woodmen of Woodcraft; the National Union; and the Native Sons of Oregon. He married Kulla C. McFadden, and they have two children, Margaret and Kulla.

JOHN B. PILKINGTON, M. D., was well known in Portland and other sections of Oregon as a medical practitioner and as a man whose salient characteristics were such as to win for him the confidence and esteem of his fellow men. He died September 5, 1900, in Baker City, after a residence of twenty-nine years and six months in the state. He was born in Providence, R. I.,



F. S. Dunning



Mrs Elizabeth Dunning



V. C. Dunning.

February 23, 1834. His father, James Pilkington, was born in Manchester, England, in 1806, and died at the home of the doctor in 1876. His wife was born in the north of Ireland, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. They reared their family in Illinois and afterward removed to California, where Mrs. Pilkington departed this life at the age of eighty-four years. It was in the early part of the '60s that they emigrated westward, crossing the Isthmus of Panama and thence proceeding to their destination, the different members of the family locating in or near San Francisco. There were eight children, of whom three are yet living: Thomas J., who is engaged in fruit-growing near San Francisco; Mrs. Volney D. Moody, of Berkeley, Cal.; and Mrs. William Hill, of Petaluma, Cal.

In the early schools of his native state Dr. Pilkington acquired his education and remained upon the home farm until he attained his majority. He then went to St. Louis, where he prepared for his professional career, being graduated in the medical department of the college there. With the family he went to California, where he was engaged in mining. He became assayer at one of the Comstock mines and was quite successful. Later he resumed his professional work and pursued a post graduate course in the Cooper Medical College in 1870. In the early spring of 1871 he came to Portland, where for a considerable period he practiced medicine with success, being acknowledged as one of the leading representatives of the calling in the city.

The doctor had been married in Virginia City, Nev., to Morella Whitcomb, who was born in Council Bluffs, Iowa, February 26, 1844, and who had gone to the mining regions of California with her brother and sister, crossing the plains with an ox team at an early day. She was a member of a family of thirteen children, of whom two are now living: Burchard Whitcomb, who is a merchant of Dayton, Ohio; and Mrs. Henry DeLong, of Council Bluffs. Unto Dr. and Mrs. Pilkington were born six children, three while they were living in California. Harold, the eldest, who was reared and educated in Portland, and who is a miner of Dayton, Nev., is married and has a family. Robert, a practicing physician of Astoria, Ore., and a graduate of the medical department of Willamette University, is also married and has a family. John B. is a resident of Portland. Those born in Portland are Guy, a civil engineer in Mazatlan, Mexico, who is married and has a family; Paul, an actor, who makes Portland his home; and Gladys, a student in the high school.

Believing that Portland offered a good opening for the practice of medicine Dr. Pilkington came to this city, and after five months sent for his family to join him here. He rented a home

on the west side and lived there for several years, devoting his attention to the general practice with good success until 1884, when he abandoned his profession for a time. In the spring of 1900 he went to Baker City, Ore., where he again established an office and there he died very suddenly from an operation. He was a prominent member and worker in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and also belonged to the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Portland. He held membership in the county and state medical societies and occupied the chair of medicine in Willamette University for several years. He was a man of great energy and force of character and made his way unaided in the world. Though starting out without anything he managed to acquire an excellent education and to advance along those lines demanding strong mentality and marked capability. His political support was given the Republican party and his religious faith was that of the Unitarian Church. He was a man of public spirit, co-operating heartily and generously in all movements for the public good and tending to advance the interests of the people. His wife survived him for three years and died at the home of her son, J. B. Pilkington, April 9, 1903, at the age of fifty-nine years. She was a lady of natural refinement and many excellencies of character, and like the doctor occupied an enviable position in the regard of their many friends.

John B. Pilkington, Jr., like the other members of the family, was reared and educated in Portland, having been a babe of but five months when brought to this city. After leaving school he engaged in the nursery business. In Portland Mr. Pilkington wedded Miss Nellie Clarke, the marriage taking place in 1894. She was a daughter of Orlando Clarke, of Rockford, Ill., who came to Oregon in 1882. Her death occurred in 1896; she left one son, John Clarke Pilkington, whose birth occurred November 29, 1895, and who is the third to bear the name of John Pilkington in this city. Mr. Pilkington belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Woodmen of the World and is widely and favorably known in business and social circles of the city, where almost his entire life has been passed.

WILLIAM BRADEN. For many years William Braden has been identified with the movements from which the city of Portland has drawn strength and sustenance in its infancy, no one man making greater efforts or accomplishing more than he toward the successful establishment of a city on the banks of the Willamette river. Through his position as dep-

uty city engineer he has assisted in the erection of many buildings in the city, several of the more important being St. Charles Hotel and the Odd Fellows' Hall, and has also had the supervision of the building of all the sewers with the exception of one, and having given special study to the various sanitary systems of the country, his adopted city has profited by his experience, which now has covered a period of twenty-five years. Having located here March 17, 1857, Mr. Braden recalls the time when the land was a wilderness of forest and fallow land, his first home, built June 1, 1864, at what is now No. 288 Clay street, being then in the midst of a dense wood and with the nearest house two blocks distant; through the persistence and energy of the early pioneers this is all changed and in every forward step Mr. Braden has lent a willing hand and contributed in no small measure to the present ease and affluence which distinguishes the city.

Mr. Braden is the representative of a family whose courage and loyalty were tested in the Revolutionary days of our country. His father, William Braden, Sr., was a native of Canada, and removed to Ulster county, N. Y., in 1798, and though too late for the first war he participated in the war of 1812. He died in 1881, at the age of one hundred and two years, his ancestry the hardy type of Scottish brawn. He married Jane Lane, who was born in New Hampshire, of English ancestry, and lived to be ninety-nine years old. Her uncle, Hezekiah Lane, was a patriot in the Revolutionary war, serving as spy in the carrying of dispatches for General Washington. These ancestors were all early Whigs in politics and with the changes in name which the years brought to that party they became Republicans later in the history of our country. Of the children in his father's family, those now living are Clark, residing in Jersey City; and Susan E. Seely, of Strasburg, Pa. William Braden was born in Ulster county, N. Y., in the town of Ellenville, June 28, 1831, and continued an attendance of the public schools until he had reached the age of sixteen years, when he entered the state normal at Monticello, N. Y., and took an elective course best adapted for the work which he wished to do. He then apprenticed himself to learn the trade of a carpenter, serving for two years at Ellenville and at the close of that time he joined a party of young men bound for the gold fields of California, this being in 1849. The voyage was made by way of Cape Horn, in a sailing vessel, and occupied one hundred and sixty-nine days, the date of their arrival in San Francisco being July 7, 1849. There they purchased their outfits and at once sought employment in the mines.

Unlike many young men of the time, Mr. Braden devoted his energies to the one occupation for six years, at the end of which he engaged in the building of steamboats. He was sent to Portland to work on the Mountain Buek, a famous steamer at one time, and upon the completion of the work he went to work for the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, as head carpenter in that department. In 1857 he took a trip to the Fraser river and built a boat there, continuing in his position until 1864, when he began contracting on his own responsibility. He confined his operations strictly to Portland, here doing a general business, and in the employ of the government building the barracks at Cape Disappointment.

August 16, 1860, witnessed the marriage of Mr. Braden and Cordelia Davis, born in Indiana in 1840. She came to Oregon in 1852 with her father, H. W. Davis, who at one time served as postmaster of Portland. Of the five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Braden one died in infancy; Minnie married W. F. Matthews, United States marshal, of Portland; Frank, a wholesale merchant in Seattle, Wash., was married in Portland to Miss Eva Ferno and they have one son, Earl; Cora is the wife of William Howes, who built the first house in Sunnyside, and they have one daughter, Florence, the family residing in Portland; and Bessie is the wife of Nicholas Whitehead, who is in the shipping department of the Armour Packing Company. The children were all born in Portland, all are graduates of a business college of the city, and the three eldest are graduates of the high school. With the example before them of the hardy pioneers who made the country there is no wonder attached to the fact that they have all made their way in the world. Fraternally Mr. Braden is the second oldest living member of Samaritan Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F., having joined the order in 1858, and passed all the chairs the year following, and also belongs to Ellison Encampment and passed all the chairs in that order in 1860. He is a member of the Grand Lodge of the state, and locally was one of the incorporators of the Odd Fellows' Hall and a director for over twenty years. He also belongs to Oregon Lodge No. 1, K. of P., and was a charter member of Mystic Lodge and has passed all the chairs, having always been active in the work of his fraternal affiliations. Like his forefathers Mr. Braden is a staunch Republican in politics, but has never sought or cared for political office, that of superintendent of streets, to which he was elected in 1877, being conferred without his knowledge. After a continuance of five years in this position he was displaced for a few months, when he again went



JACOB GRIM.

back to the work as deputy and has since maintained that position. Mr. Braden is a member of the Pioneers Association of Oregon.

Good fortune has certainly followed the life of Mr. Braden in his new home in the west, for he has come unscathed through many dangers, during his mining days having many encounters with the Indians which might have cost him his life. In all this time he has never required the services of a physician as he has always enjoyed perfect health. To his credit be it said, he has allowed everything of good fortune which he has received to become a part of his public life, as a liberal, broad minded citizen, whose acquaintance with the people who make the city, and the existing conditions have added materially to his ability, advancing the cause of progress in the greatest commonwealth which has grown up in the northwest.

JOSIAH YOUNG. During the many years of his life in Oregon Josiah Young was known as a thrifty citizen and upright man. He was born in Illinois July 1, 1833, a son of Joseph Thomas Young, who was born in the east and was a brick mason by trade. Naturally the son became interested in his father's occupation, and after attending the public schools for a time learned the trade which he afterward followed during his active life. With his parents he came to Oregon in 1852, crossing the plains with ox-teams and wagons. He arrived at his destination without any particular adventures, and for a time lived near Damascus. About twenty-five years ago he came to Milwaukee and bought ten acres of land upon which his wife now lives, improved it from the brush, and planted apples, pears, prunes, plums and peaches, as well as various kinds of fruit. In the midst of his successful activity he died on his farm April 18, 1898, leaving a well conditioned property to his wife and children. He was a Republican in national politics, and a member of the Christian Church.

The marriage of Mr. Young and Julia Grim occurred in Damascus, Ore., in March, 1862, Mrs. Young being a native of Ohio, and born August 10, 1843. Jacob Grim, the father of Mrs. Young, was born in Germany, and by occupation was a farmer and wool carder. When a young boy he came to the United States, at the time being twelve years old, and an orphan, his uncle taking an interest in him and sending him across the water. This interest proved to be a selfish one, for the parents left a considerable fortune, and the children were sent to America to get them out of the way of their inheritance. Jacob Grim got along very well in his new country, for he succeeded in buying land near Keokuk, Iowa,

upon which he lived until removing to Oregon in 1852. This journey was undertaken with the old-time ox-teams and wagons, and of the three teams but one lived to see the state of Oregon. Also they had nine head of cattle, all of which died from alkaline water. The cholera was raging that year, and many graves were dug upon the plains, while the broken hearted travelers pursued their way to the land of the western sea. Mr. Grim settled near Damascus on uplands consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, where he farmed for many years, and where his death occurred. He married Jane Bindley, who was born in Pennsylvania, and who became the mother of four sons and five daughters, all of whom reached maturity, and five of whom are living, Mrs. Young being the third oldest. She attended the public schools in her youth, and in addition to natural shrewdness, possessed sound business judgment and a knowledge of how to best manage her fine little property. Her children are as follows: Seth C., who is now living on a portion of his Grandfather Young's donation claim; Joseph E., an attorney of Cottage Grove; Annie Jane, who was educated in Oregon; Effie E., who is living at home; Mary L., who is attending school; Julia, who is living at home; and William Walter, also living with his mother.

HON. IRVIN L. SMITH. Upon the military history of his country and the legislative annals of his adopted state the name of Hon. Irvin Lucien Smith is deeply engraved. He was born in Franklin county, Ohio, six miles east of Columbus, his natal day being May 16, 1827. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Smith, removed from New York to Ohio, becoming one of the pioneer farmers of the latter state. Among his children was Thaddeus Smith, the father of our subject, who was born in the Empire state and with his parents went to Ohio, where he too devoted his energies to farming and there engaged in the tilling of the soil until 1834, when he became a resident of Tazewell county, Ill., not far from Peoria. At that point he carried on farming for many years and at length died in that locality. His wife, who bore the name of Mary Ross, was born in Ohio, of Scotch ancestry. Her death occurred in Illinois soon after the removal of the family to that state and the father later married again. By the first marriage he had four children, two of whom reached manhood: Irvin L. of this review and Levi E., who came to Oregon in 1870 and now resides in Portland. Of the eleven children born of the second union all reached adult age and two of the sons were soldiers in the Civil war. Eli, who served throughout the entire struggle in the

Fourth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, enlisting in 1861, now resides on a farm in Washington county, Ore. William, who became a member of the Sixth Illinois Infantry, was killed in battle at Altoona, Ga. One brother, Leonard, died in Medford, Ore.; and a sister, Mrs. Stephenson, lives in Forest Grove.

In 1834, when Irvin L. Smith was about seven years of age, his parents removed from Ohio to Illinois, making the journey overland by wagon, a distance of four hundred miles, across corduroy roads. He was reared on the old family homestead, attending the public schools and in his youth he was a schoolmate of the Hon. Shelby M. Cullom. The "little temple of learning" was built of logs and was furnished in the primitive style of the period, the methods of instruction being little better than the building and its equipment. Quill pens were used and it was a very common thing to hear the remark from a scholar, "Master, please mend my pen." When nineteen years of age Mr. Smith began work at the carpenter's trade, afterward mastered cabinet making and then engaged in the furniture business in Mackinaw, Ill. Subsequently he resided at Pleasant Hill, in McLean county, that state, and in 1856 he took up his abode upon a farm in the same county, carrying on agricultural pursuits until after the outbreak of the Civil war. In August, 1862, he responded to his country's call for volunteers and joined Company H, Ninety-fourth Illinois Infantry, under Colonel McNulty, being mustered in at Bloomington. The regiment was sent to Springfield, Mo., where Mr. Smith, because of his ability as a carpenter, was detailed to build a hospital, remaining there until after the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark. While there the Confederate troops under Marmaduke advanced upon Springfield and he was engaged in repelling them. Later he participated in the siege of Vicksburg, his regiment being one of the first to enter the city after its capitulation. He participated in the battle of Yazoo City and Port Hutchinson, going thence to New Orleans, where for a time he was ill in the hospital. Following this he crossed the Gulf of Mexico to Brownsville, Tex., and the Ninety-fourth Illinois was one of the two regiments which crossed the Rio Grande river into Mexico to protect the American consul, bringing him back into the United States. This trip consumed ten months. Later Mr. Smith participated in the capture of Fort Morgan, Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, then crossed the gulf again to Galveston, Tex., and a month later returned to New Orleans, where he was mustered out in the fall of 1865 with the rank of sergeant and received an honorable discharge upon his return to Illinois. When he went to the war he left a family consisting of his wife and five children. He had a farm that was in an excellent

state of improvement and well stocked and which was free from all indebtedness. It was of course a sacrifice for him to join the army and fight for the flag, but he did this willingly and was most loyal in his attachment to the United States. His wife, in order to meet the living expenses of the household and to pay the high assessments which were levied in order to meet the draft which the war made it necessary to institute, had to sell off the stock and also to incur indebtedness, and thus upon his return Mr. Smith found it necessary to again resume work at the carpenter's trade in order to pay off this indebtedness and gain a new start.

Upon his Illinois farm the subject of this review remained until 1870, when he came to Oregon, locating near Forest Grove, where he purchased a farm, conducting it for a year. He then established the Western Hotel in Forest Grove, which he conducted for four years, at the end of which time he built a shop and embarked in the furniture business. Subsequently he and his sons, James and George, erected a sash and door factory and furniture plant and continued its conduct until the second Democratic disaster, when they retired from business. At that time Mr. Smith took up his abode upon his place of seven acres in Forest Grove and there he lived in honorable retirement until April, 1903, when he moved to Sheridan, Yamhill county. He has passed the Psalmist's span of three score years and ten and well does he merit the rest which is vouchsafed to him.

Mr. Smith was first married in Illinois, the lady of his choice being Miss Margaret Mathews, who was born in Ohio and died in Oregon. They became the parents of twelve children, ten of whom reached years of maturity, namely: Mary, who died in this state; James, a farmer of Umatilla county, Ore.; Mrs. Flora Hinman, of Baltimore, Md.; George, who is engaged in the furniture business in Sheridan, Wyo.; Elmer, of Forest Grove; Mrs. Esther Kane, who is a teacher of Portland; William, a carpenter of Portland; Fred, who is engaged in the furniture business in Sheridan, Wyo.; Mrs. Carrie Merchant of Yamhill; and Lillie D., the wife of Rev. W. E. Stewart, of Reno, Nev. After the death of his first wife Mr. Smith was again married, in Salem, Ore., his second union being with Mrs. Margaret J. Meekins, who was born in Sangamon county, Ill., a daughter of James H. Brown, Sr., who was born in Virginia, and a grand-daughter of James Brown, who removed from the Old Dominion, settling in Columbus, Ohio, while later he became a resident of Tazewell county, Ill., where his death occurred.

James H. Brown, the father of Mrs. Smith, took up his abode in Sangamon county, Ill., where he followed farming and was married. In 1850,

with his wife and seven children, he crossed the plains to Oregon, driving an ox-team, and in September he reached his destination. Portland at that time contained but one store. He settled three miles from Sheridan, in Yamhill county, where he purchased a tract of land and engaged in the raising of grain and stock, succeeding so well in his undertakings that in course of time he became the owner of sixteen hundred acres. His death occurred upon his farm in 1875, when he was seventy-two years of age, and the old homestead is now owned by his three sons. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sophia W. Hussey, was born in Sangamon county, Ill., a daughter of Nathan Hussey, who was born in Ohio and took up his abode upon a farm in the Prairie state. In 1846 he, too, made the long and perilous journey across the plains with an ox-team and settled on the Yamhill river near Fort Yamhill, where he resided until his death in 1895. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Brown were four daughters and three sons, all of whom are living. Their daughter, Margaret J., was reared in Oregon and in Yamhill she gave her hand in marriage to Archibald McMeekin, who was born in Scotland. His parents removed to the north of Ireland, settling in Antrim, whence they came to America, their home being first established in Canada. In 1852 Mr. McMeekin crossed the plains to Oregon. He was a blacksmith and farmer and after reaching this state carried on agricultural pursuits on Mill creek, in Polk county. Later, however, he sold that property and located in Salem. The year following his marriage he was stricken with paralysis and for twenty-four years could not walk a step, during which time with wonderful devotion Mrs. Smith cared for him as she would a child and also managed their farming interests. She owned five hundred acres of land in Mill creek which she has since sold. Her husband died in Salem in 1885 and later she was united in marriage with Mr. Smith. She is a lady of marked force of character, of splendid ability, and is deserving of the greatest credit for what she has accomplished.

In public affairs Mr. Smith has been prominent and influential. An earnest advocate of Republican principles, he served on the first board of trustees of Forest Grove and for three or four terms was a member of the city council. For two terms he was mayor of Forest Grove and in 1878 he was elected county commissioner. In 1880 he was honored with the election to the office of state legislator and in 1886 he was again chosen to represent his district in the general assembly and served during the special session of 1887. A prominent and patriotic member of the house, he did everything in his power to promote the welfare of the state and advance the interests of its institutions. He belongs to James B.

Mathews Post No. 6, G. A. R., of which he was the first conductor, and his wife is a member of the Women's Relief Corps, in which she has served as senior vice-commander. This worthy and highly esteemed couple belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Smith formerly served as trustee. His has been an eventful career. He lived in Illinois during an early period in the development of that state and has served upon juries there when Abraham Lincoln was one of the attorneys at the bar. Going to Oregon he has borne an active and important part in the progress and substantial upbuilding of his section of the state and has been particularly helpful along educational lines, serving upon the school-board when the schoolhouse of Forest Grove was built. Character and ability will come to the front anywhere, and the genuine worth of Mr. Smith has been widely recognized, making him a distinguished citizen of the Willamette valley.

RALPH FEENEY. A very successful transfer business is conducted in Portland by Ralph Feeney, who has been a resident of Oregon since 1878, and a citizen of this town since 1887, and identified with the present business since 1890. A native of Brown county, Ohio, he was born May 22, 1856, and is the oldest of the three children born to William and Amelia (Reed) Feeney, natives respectively of New Jersey, and the latter of English descent.

William Feeney was connected with nautical affairs for many years, principally as a steamboat captain on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, running between Lawrenceburg and New Orleans. At the time of the Civil war he had removed with his family to Williamsburg, Clermont county, Ohio, where the river captain became commander of Company K, Twenty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served throughout the war. With the restoration of peace he resumed association with compass and tide, but eventually retired to Zanesville, Ohio, and later to Cincinnati, which has since been his home. One of his sons, Prof. T. L. Feeney, is principal of the state normal school of Oxford, Ohio, and Hettie, the only daughter in the family, is now Mrs. Skidmore, of Portland.

Reared in Williamsburg, Ohio, until his ninth year, Ralph Feeney thereafter lived with his parents in Zanesville, but completed his education at the night high school in Cincinnati. In the latter city he learned the blacksmith trade at the Robinson wagon works, but as his health was somewhat impaired he soon after removed to Wayne, Du Page county, Ill., which continued to be his home for two years. After coming to Portland in 1878 he went up the Willamette val-

ley for a year, and later bought a farm in Clackamas county, where he engaged in farming with moderate success. From 1887 until 1889 he was in the employ of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, and during 1889 and 1890 drove a team for the Oregon Transfer Company. His own transfer business, inaugurated about this time, has constantly increased in volume, and at the present time five double and two single teams are required for the successful conduct of the enterprise. The office is located at No. 114½ Front street, and the concern is patronized by an appreciative and paying trade.

In Clackamas county, this state, Mr. Feeney was united in marriage with Louise Darnielle, who was born in the state of Missouri, and brought across the plains by her parents when a babe. Two children have been born of this union, of whom Effie is a graduate of the Armstrong Business College, and Nettie died at the age of eleven. In 1893 Mr. Feeney became a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and has since been very prominent in that organization. He is past master workman of Uphurch Lodge No. 126, and at Salem, in 1900, he was elected grand master workman, serving for one term. Mr. Feeney was representative to the supreme lodge which convened at Portland in 1902, and at that time was active on the committee of general entertainment. At the present time he is sitting past grand master. He is also president of the Knights and Ladies of Security and was a delegate to the national convention which assembled at Topeka, Kans., in 1898. Mr. Feeney is identified with the Woodmen of the World, and is otherwise represented among the social and fraternal organizations of his adopted town. A Republican in politics, he has never taken an active part at other than voting times, but may be counted on to maintain the best interests of his party. Of eminently social tendencies, and a firm believer in healthful sports, Mr. Feeney organized and promoted the Uphurch baseball team, composed of members of Uphurch Lodge exclusively, and was the first team in the vicinity. He was the manager thereof for the first and second seasons. Popular and highly esteemed, Mr. Feeney occupies an enviable place in the community.

WILLIAM M. WATSON. Through the work of practical artisans has come much of the rapid development of the country, both east and west, but a fact worthy of note is the settlement of Oregon largely by men who thoroughly understood the use of tools and even while following other lines of business have used this in the advancement and upbuilding of the uncultivated lands. Among these is to be named William M.

Watson, who died in Portland, April 9, 1891, after a life of practical fulfillment of duties during which he won the commendation of his fellow-citizens by his many sterling qualities. At one time in his life he proved his intense loyalty for the country of his adoption by becoming a soldier and helping to preserve the Union in which he had made his home.

Mr. Watson was born in the northern part of Ireland, April 9, 1837, his parents having removed to that location on account of adverse conditions in their native country of Scotland. When about fifteen years old Mr. Watson left home and crossing the ocean made his home with a brother located in Clinton county, N. Y. There, with Matthew Watson, a wagon maker and blacksmith, he found employment for some time, the shop being located in Clintonville. Later he removed to Appleton, Wis., and continued to work, at the trade he had learned, for a short time, finally engaging with Benjamin Holliday, who conducted the pony express across the plains, the duties of Mr. Watson being to shoe the horses at various points along the route. Being taken ill he left his employment and went to Otterville, Mo., where he worked for a Mr. Bell at blacksmithing, eventually building a home there and remaining so located for some time. In 1859 he was joined by his affianced wife and their marriage occurred in Boonville, Mo., where he was located at the time of the breaking out of the Civil war. Manfully resisting the efforts made to force him into the ranks of the Confederate army, Mr. Watson made his escape from the southern officers by firing an engine into St. Louis, from which city he made his way back to Wisconsin, there enlisting as corporal in Company G, Forty-sixth Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered in February 25, 1865, at Oshkosh, and served throughout the war. At its close he returned to Wisconsin and began making buggies, but on account of injuries he was compelled to give up this business. Having read and heard much of the western lands, he decided to make the trip across the plains, and disposing of his property he took his family to California, a little later coming north and locating in Salem, Marion county, Ore., where he found steady employment for a year as a mechanic. He then went to Klamath Indian Reservation as a blacksmith and remained there until the close of the Modoc war, when he once more located in California and secured employment in various machine shops of the state. Afterward he was employed as manager of the construction gang on the Southern Pacific Railroad, later being promoted to the position of roadmaster, in which three years' service he made his home at Truckee. Returning once more to Oregon he located in Portland and the year 1871 made his home in



D. M. McClanahan

Salem, thence becoming a resident of Klamath Indian Agency, where he remained until 1876. Going south, he visited for a time in Reno, Nev., when he again worked in the machine shops of California, where he repaired quartz wagons for as long a time as his health would permit, later working on the old Central Pacific Railroad until the fall of 1879. Locating in Portland he became employed in placing switches on the Oregon & California Railroad and also on the Northern Pacific Railroad, later assuming the position of superintendent of construction of the Narrow Gauge, in which latter work he remained until the road was completed. He then went to Astoria to work on the road to be built through the Chehalen country, and in the business of clearing up a landslide he took a severe cold which resulted in his death.

The marriage of Mr. Watson united him with Miss Emma Murphy, a native of Clintonville, Clinton county, N. Y., in which location the romance of the two had begun. Of the two children which blessed their union William Eddy was born in Wisconsin, in 1863, and after his marriage in Portland he located in Monte Cristo, Ore., where he was employed as a locomotive engineer, while at the present time he is living in Portland; and Irwin S. was born in 1869, married in Stockton, Cal., and is now an expert accountant located in Great Falls, Mont. Both sons were educated in the public schools of California and Oregon, in addition to which the elder took a course in the Portland Business College. The home in which Mrs. Watson now resides consists of about an acre of land and a neat dwelling, the place having been purchased with one house upon it while another was later erected upon the corner of Sandy Road and Sixteenth street. In his fraternal relations Mr. Watson was identified with the Royal Arch Masons and Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

DANIEL M. McLAUCHLAN. The family represented by Chief of Police McLauchlan of Portland came from Scotland, where the name was originally spelled MacLachlan. His father, Alexander, was born in Argyleshire, and became a locomotive engineer on the Glasgow & South-western Railroad. In 1855 he brought his wife, Emily (Campbell) McLauchlan, and three children to America, settling in Hamilton, Canada. There his death occurred when he was about eighty years of age. His wife, who was a daughter of Donald Campbell, a farmer of Inverness, also died in Hamilton. One of their sons, Alexander, is a commercial traveler in Ontario. The youngest of their three children, Daniel M., was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, October 31, 1854, and was only a year old when the family crossed

the ocean to Canada. In the grammar and high schools of Hamilton he received fair advantages. At fifteen years of age he entered the Great Western Railroad shops at Hamilton, where he served an apprenticeship of five years. During 1878 he came to the Pacific coast, settling in San Francisco, where he spent six months in an iron foundry. Next going to Seattle, then a new and small town, he was employed on the Seattle & Walla Walla road, a short line of twenty-one miles, extending to the coal mines. First as a machinist, then as an engineer, he rendered efficient service to the company, but finally resigned in order to remove to Oregon. During February of 1880 he came to The Dalles, where he engaged as a machinist in the shops of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company.

Coming to Portland in 1882, Mr. McLauchlan was employed as engineer in the construction of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company. After a year he went to Montana in the same capacity with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Returning to Portland, he became foreman in the Albina machine shops, after which he was with the Northern Pacific Terminal Company, first as foreman, then as master mechanic. A later position was that of master mechanic in the shops of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company in Albina. In 1892 he resigned these positions and became superintendent of the Union Power Company, owners of a large plant in the north part of Portland. This position he held until the plant was burned down some six years later. July 1, 1898, Mayor Mason appointed him chief of police, which office he has since held, having in the meantime reorganized the police department until it is now one of the best-equipped in the west. A fair indication of the splendid condition of Portland morally is indicated by the fact that the city has the smallest police force in the United States, in proportion to the size of the town; yet it has been proved that this force is amply able to maintain a satisfactory supervision of the place.

The marriage of Chief McLauchlan united him with Miss N. V. Ladd, who was born in Portland, her parents having been pioneers here from Virginia. They are the parents of three children, Harold, Agnes and Arthur. While making his home in Albina, a suburb of Portland, Chief McLauchlan served as mayor for three successive terms. In Portland he was a member of the board of police commissioners in 1894 and 1895, and in the last year served as president of the board. First and last a Republican, his support is always given to this party and its principles, and for several years he rendered helpful service as a member of the county committee. Though not connected with any denomination, he is a contributor to the work of the

Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd, with which his wife is identified. Fraternally he is associated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and in Masonry was once a member of the lodge in Hamilton, Canada, later becoming a charter member of Albina Lodge No. 103, F. & A. M., and was raised to the Royal Arch degree in Portland Chapter No. 3, in the work of which he has maintained an interest.

JAMES WILKINSON. An industry which redounds to the credit of Oregon City is that of James Wilkinson, whose hothouses and nursery are advantageously located along the track of the east side electric line, and on the banks of the Clackamas river. From this well conducted repository of flowers, plants and vegetables are sent out to the markets of Oregon City and Portland carnations in their greatest variety and excellence, as well as all standard and generally demanded flowers. During the winter season an additional source of profit is created from the lettuce trade in Portland, to which city are sent large quantities of this refreshing vegetable, for which the grower receives exceptionally good prices.

A native of Albany, N. Y., Mr. Wilkinson was born October 24, 1870, and is a son of Robert and Martha (Patterson) Wilkinson, natives of Ireland. Robert Wilkinson arrived in America when this country was in the throes of the Civil war, and, with the enthusiasm of eighteen years, started out upon a career of gratifying success. At Albany, N. Y., he found various kinds of employment for a few years, and after coming to Oregon became identified with the Portland Flour Mills, with which he is still connected. His son, James, the oldest of his seven sons and two daughters, was educated principally in the public schools of Oregon City, and, like his father, was employed in the Portland Flour Mills, where he learned to be a practical miller. During the twelve and a half years spent with this concern he became interested in floriculture and started up a business in 1895, which he left in charge of his brothers, one of whom, Samuel, is still interested with him in business, although Robert is elsewhere employed.

It was not until 1901 that Mr. Wilkinson terminated his association with the milling concern and assumed entire control of his hothouses, of which he has five, built after the most approved plans. His business sagacity and thorough knowledge of his interesting occupation have contributed to a success of which any one might be proud, and have won him a patronage gratifying to so enterprising and worthy a citizen. Mr. Wilkinson is identified with the Woodmen of the World, and in political affiliation is a Re-

publican. Having never married, Mr. Wilkinson lives with his father and mother in their home in Oregon City. In the family also are his brothers and sisters, William, Robert, Jennie, David, John, Samuel, Henry, and Maggie.

RUFUS WAGGENER, postmaster of Hillsboro, and proprietor of the Tualatin Hotel, was born in Johnson county, Ind., November 5, 1842, and was educated in the public schools of Marion county, Iowa. His parents, J. S. and Malinda (Allen) Waggener, were natives respectively of Kentucky and Indiana, and his paternal grandfather, J. B. Waggener, was born in Virginia, and died in Monroe county, Ind., whither he had removed from Kentucky. The family claims German descent. J. S. Waggener was a carpenter and builder in Indiana, and in 1846 changed his home to the vicinity of Knoxville, Marion county, Iowa, where he continued to follow the builder's trade, and there he was postmaster for four years. The year 1875 witnessed his removal to Oregon, where he has since made his home, and for six years he served as treasurer of Washington county. Mrs. Waggener died after coming to the west. Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Waggener, and of these the five living are on the coast, Rufus being the oldest child in the family. Four of the sons served in the Civil war, and of these J. B. served in the same company as did his brother Rufus. He was taken prisoner at Pearl River, Miss., and died in Andersonville prison. Willis served in the Ninth Iowa Cavalry, and is now engaged in Horticulture in Vancouver. Huston served in the Fifteenth Iowa Infantry, and died in Yamhill county, Ore.

Into the otherwise uneventful youth of Rufus Waggener came the opportunity to serve his country during the Civil war, and with the first call to arms, May 27, 1861, he volunteered in Company B, Third Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered in at Keokuk. His regiment was sent to guard the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad and the north Missouri roads until Grant's army was ready to go south, after which he participated in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Hatchie River, siege of Vicksburg and the battle of Jackson, and then joined the Banks expedition up the Red river. He was mustered out at Davenport June 18, 1864, and forthwith returned to his former interests in Marion county, Iowa. The same year he was married in Knoxville to Anna B. Bailey, a native of Indiana, and of this union were born eight children, five of whom are living: Lura; Adella W., now Mrs. C. E. Kindt, of Portland; Lena, the wife of O. B. Gates, of Hillsboro; and Dorr B., and Wilma, residing at home. After his marriage Mr. Waggener ap-



JEFF. W. HAYES.

plied his trade of plasterer until 1872, and during that year located in Washington county, Ore., where he farmed with considerable success for ten years. In 1882 he bought the Tualatin Hotel, which was enlarged and refurbished, and of which he has since been proprietor and manager.

A Republican in political affiliation, Mr. Waggener has been quite active in local undertakings, and has served as postmaster ever since his appointment by President McKinley in October, 1900. He is a member of the Iowa Veterans Association, and is a charter member of the Washington County Veterans Association. He is also identified with General Ransom Post No. 69, G. A. R., of Hillsboro, of which he was commander for two terms, and has served as aide on the staff of the department commander. Fraternally he is connected with Tuality Lodge No. 6, A. F. & A. M., having joined the Masons in Knoxville, Iowa, and is also a member of the Eastern Star.

JEFF. W. HAYES. Among the many men of Portland who have proven their powers and capabilities is to be named Jeff. W. Hayes, one who really stands alone in the success which he has achieved, for few have had so great an obstacle as he, and it is the exceptional man who meets it with the cheerful courage which has distinguished this worthy pioneer. Deprived of sight Mr. Hayes still lives among the cares and responsibilities of business life, and with a keen, quick intelligence, and frank, gentle nature, he meets with a financial success and makes many friends. Since losing his sight he has established the Hasty Messenger and Express Company, which from a modest beginning has grown to remunerative proportions, the selection of the name being a happy thought, since it is suggestive of celerity and go and is amply carried out in the well equipped and up-to-date business which is the result of Mr. Hayes' energy and effort. In addition to a business venture, or more correctly speaking, before the same, Mr. Hayes has gained a place in the literary world since the occurrence of his misfortune, in the composition and successful publication of a book, known as *Tales of the Sierras*, a success both financially and in a literary way. But beyond and above all this in the manner in which this misfortune has been borne, with patience, courage and fortitude, taking up the burden of daily dark, deprived of the most precious gift of life he is yet a useful, happy man, marking his pathway with the sweet and lasting influence of a character which rises above the carping cares of every-day living. Portland is proud to claim him as one of her representative men, and as such entitled to a place in the history of the west.

Mr. Hayes was born in Cleveland, Ohio, March 30, 1858, the representative of an old Irish family. His grandfather, Patrick Henry Hayes, was born in Limerick, Ireland, and was a school teacher there, and in the course of time he married and brought his family across the ocean to Cleveland, Ohio, where he died in 1873. His son, William Henry, the father of our Mr. Hayes, was also born in Limerick, Ireland, and was brought by his parents to Cleveland, where in manhood he became a boot and shoe merchant, remaining so engaged until 1871, when he entered politics. His first official position was city assessor, the same being maintained creditably for ten years, after which he was elected county treasurer and served until 1895, when he resigned on account of advanced age. He then retired permanently from the busy cares of life, but having always been an active and energetic man the different mode of life is supposed to have materially hastened his death, which occurred in October, 1896, in his eighty-first year. He was a man of strong characteristics, a gentleman of the old school, and was highly esteemed in Cleveland for his great honesty and integrity. He married Mary Elizabeth Henry, who was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, the daughter of Rev. James Douglas Henry, also a native of Aberdeen. He was a Presbyterian minister and was transferred to a parish in County Armagh, Ireland, where he served as clergyman until his death in 1868. Mrs. Hayes met her husband while she was on a visit to a sister in London, after a brief courtship becoming his wife and coming with him to Cleveland, where he was already launched in business. She died in that city, in October, 1900, the mother of five children, the third oldest being Jeff. W., of this review; the others are, James Douglas, who is proprietor of the Hayes Structural Iron Works, of Cleveland; William Henry, who is superintendent of a plumbing and heating establishment of Chicago; Frank, who is the Ohio and Michigan state representative for Arbuckle & Co., of New York; and Thomas J., for many years identified with the R. G. Dun Company, but is now secretary and treasurer of the Cleveland Drop Forge Company.

The boyhood of Jeff. W. Hayes was spent in Cleveland, his education being received in St. John's Seminary and St. Mary's Academy of that city, and through application and industry he had attained an excellent position in his grade, when at fourteen he put aside his school work to enter upon the study of that which was to be his life work. During previous vacations he had learned telegraphy in a degree sufficient to hold a position as operator, soon taking the position of night operator for the Lake Shore Railroad at Northeast, Pa., and continued with that road at

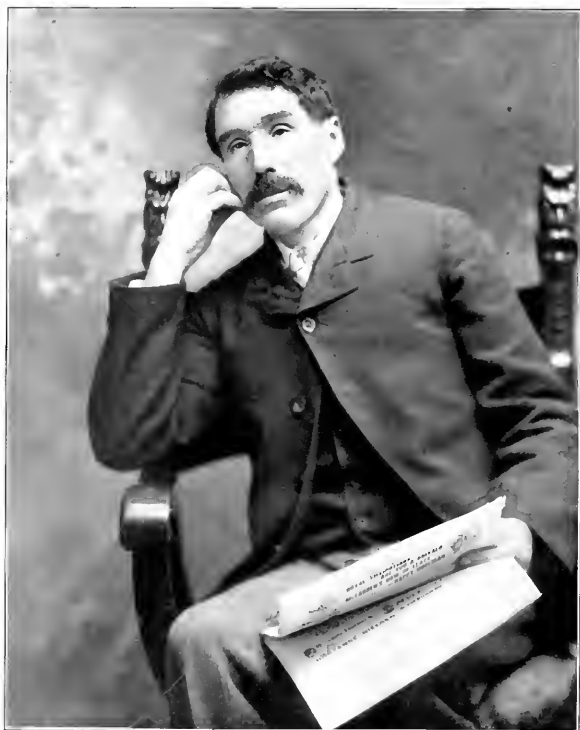
various stations along the route to Buffalo, N. Y. In 1874 he went to Iowa with the old Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph Company as associate press operator, which position he held for six months, when he returned to Cleveland. For some time thereafter he served as operator in Chicago and New York, for the Western Union Telegraph Company, and later he operated in St. Louis and Omaha. In 1877 he came farther west, locating in Virginia City, Nev., as operator for the Western Union Telegraph Company, and a year later helped to organize the Nevada & California Telegraph Company, superintending the construction of the telegraph line from Carson City to Bodie, Cal. Eighteen months later he made a small fortune as one-third owner of the Great Sierra Mine, which was sold for \$100,000, and with his share of the profits he began to speculate on San Francisco Stock Exchange, and like many others he was unsuccessful. He then accepted a position with the government and the Western Union Telegraph Company, as manager of the military telegraph in Arizona, during the Apache war in 1881, and was located at Ft. Willcox, Ft. Grant, Camp Thomas and Ft. Bowie until the close of the war, when he returned to San Francisco. March 20, 1882, he came to Portland and accepted the position of manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, remaining in their employ until 1889, when he resigned to accept a like position with the Postal Telegraph Company, also of this city. Until 1894 he was identified with this company, and was then overwhelmed with the great misfortune of losing his sight. Not utterly cast down, Mr. Hayes of a necessity resigned his position and at once began the effort to find a physician who could restore his sight, but though he traveled in various eastern states seeking the best medical advice until he had spent his entire fortune, amounting to more than \$30,000, he was unsuccessful, and was forced to admit the one defeat of his life. He has since made it one of his greatest successes, through the manner in which he has borne and conquered the difficulties of his position.

Compelled to seek employment, and taken to Cleveland by the death of his father, in 1896, the following year he located there, where he set his energies to work to learn the typewriter, and a year later he became associate press operator for the *Cleveland Plaindealer*. Six months later he resigned and sought again the west, wherein he had enjoyed much of prosperity and practical living, in Portland seeking a position of similar nature on the *Oregonian*. There being no vacancy he gave up the attempt and instead wrote and published his book, known as *Tales of the Sierras*, which has met with a wide circulation, copies of the book being sent to every cable sta-

tion and office in the world through the interest of the late John W. Mackay, a former employer of Mr. Hayes. In March, 1901, Mr. Hayes established the *Hasty Messenger and Express Company*, which has now about thirty miles of private wire in the city, communicating with every part, all of which is superintended and managed by himself, the sole proprietor of the business, which has grown to its present lucrative proportions through the keen intelligence and management of Mr. Hayes. In this short time the business has passed the experimental stage and is now an established and secure enterprise.

In 1898 Mr. Hayes married in Chicago, Ill., Miss Eva L. G. Stroud, who was born in Salem, Ore. She was the daughter of the late Hon. George M. Stroud, of Portland, whose sketch appears on another page of this work. The mother of Mrs. Hayes was Annie Jordan, the representative of an old French Huguenot family, and a lineal descendant of Alexandre Dumas. She makes her home at No. 55 East Fourteenth street, at the age of seventy-two years, hale and hearty, religiously being a member of the Friends' Society. Being left an orphan she was reared by Benjamin Ladd, the founder of the city of Columbus, Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Hayes have been born two children: Benjamin Ladd, who is four years old, and Evangeline, four months old. Fraternally Mr. Hayes is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and Knights of Pythias. In politics he is a staunch Republican, though his father was a Democrat, and though never desiring official recognition he has done his part in bringing about the best of legislation, municipal and state. Interested in the material advancement of the city, he is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trade and an active and influential man in all business enterprises of the city. Though beset with a misfortune that would have incapacitated the majority of men Mr. Hayes has made it subservient to his happiness and material welfare, his home and his business speaking eloquently of the character of the man who has made his way against such an obstacle.

R. COX. What is considered to be one of the finest farm properties in Columbia county is owned by R. Cox, who, after seventeen years as bookkeeper for a sawmill concern in St. Helens, is now living a practically retired life. While to the optimistic mind it is possible to construe all misfortune into rational discipline, and even incentive to large accomplishment, the recipient of adverse fortune is everywhere to be commended who has the strength of mind to bring order out



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of chaos, and light and sweetness out of darkness. Way back in his home in Canada Mr. Cox met with an accident which physically incapacitated him for many kinds of arduous work, but the circumstance has never been allowed to interfere with a continuous self improvement, or the development of those gracious and humanitarian and mentally pleasing traits which win the friendship of many and the regard of all.

A native of Andover, Hampshire, England, Mr. Cox was born June 30, 1843, his ancestors having made their home in that country for several generations. His father, a plumber, painter and gilder, established his business in England as long ago as 1828, and was accounted a master workman in his line, also a man of force of character and commendable characteristics. His son started out to make his own living when thirteen years of age, for a number of years following the fickle fortunes of the sea. At the age of eighteen, in 1861, he came to this country, locating in Canada, where he engaged as a shipping clerk for three years. He then became interested in railroading for the Grand Trunk Railroad Company, and in 1873 met with the accident on the road which rendered him a cripple for life. When sufficiently recovered he served for three years as station agent at Danby, and in 1877 pulled up Canadian stakes and located in St. Helens, Ore. As an expert bookkeeper he was fortunately appreciated by the sawmill concern which availed themselves of his services for seventeen years, during which time he occupied a prominent place in the general upbuilding of his adopted town.

As a stanch and uncompromising Republican Mr. Cox has promoted the interests of his party as county treasurer, to which office he was elected for three consecutive terms of two years each. He was appointed county judge and served for two years, and he has just completed a four years' term as justice of the peace. August 30, 1868, Mr. Cox was united in marriage with Anna Muckle and of this union there were born five children, of whom Walter R. lives in Colorado; Alice E. is the wife of D. Davis, of Oregon City; James C. is in Republic, Wash.; Emily M. is the wife of F. L. Clair, of Portland; and Frederick Charles is deceased. Besides his farm, which consists of one hundred acres, and which has been finely developed and equipped, Mr. Cox owns considerable town property, all of which evidences his sagacity in investment, and his ability to improve whatever of opportunity has come his way in the great west.

GEORGE F. MOECK. No name in Rainier carries with it greater influence than does that of George F. Moeck, one of the most substan-

tial and reliable of the German-Americans who have settled in this part of Columbia county. Mr. Moeck was born in that fertile and historical part of the empire of Germany known as Wurtemberg, March 25, 1837, his ancestors having lived in that principality for many years.

Equipped with a farm training and common school education, Mr. Moeck came to America when seventeen years of age, or in 1854, settling in Summit county, Ohio, where he found employment at divers occupations for four years. He then removed to Missouri and worked at coopering for two and a half years, and during the Pike's Peak excitement became interested in mining in that region. Not entirely realizing his mining expectations he went to Montana in 1864, remaining in that state and mining with ups and downs of success and failure until 1871. After removing to Oregon he settled in Rainier, and in order to get a start and identify himself with the community worked in a sawmill for about a year. From that time until 1898 he was interested in a general merchandise business, after which he took up a homestead, added to it, and now owns four hundred and fifty acres of land adjoining Rainier. He is engaged in general farming and dairying, has made many fine improvements on his place, and at present has about forty-five acres under cultivation.

In 1892 Mr. Moeck laid out what is known as Moeck's addition, and which comprises an important adjunct to the town. He has one of the finest and largest rural homes of this part of the county, and his home and farm have all of the advantages of the town and country, a truly unrivalled location. In 1873 Mr. Moeck was united in marriage with Margaret J. Gilbreath, who was born and reared in this county. She is the daughter of James C. and Sarah A. (Tigard) Gilbreath, natives of Washington county, Ark. After coming to Columbia county in 1852 they lived on their claim at Reuben on the Columbia. They have six children: William P., of Aberdeen, Wash.; Margaret J.; Cyrus H., in Alaska; Milton L., of Rainier; Emily A., wife of J. K. Bourne of Columbia county; and John C., of Rainier.

Mr. and Mrs. Moeck have six children; Elizabeth E., of Portland; Grace A., at home; George F., also at home; Anna K.; Mabel B.; and Marion C. Ever since his first voting days Mr. Moeck has taken an active interest in politics, and has never swerved from his allegiance to the Democratic party. He is active also fraternally, and has passed all of the chairs of the Masonic order. He is liberal in all of his tendencies, and is an enthusiastic advocate of the many opportunities for business and home-making in this part of the great northwest. Mr.

Moock is held in high esteem by all who are privileged to associate with him in any capacity whatsoever.

GEN. DANIEL WEBSTER BURKE. An idea of the importance of the military career of Gen. Daniel Webster Burke, a retired officer of the United States army residing in Portland, is best gained from a résumé of his exceptional services found in the records of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. For the encouragement of those who seek distinction in the world of strife, it may be said that neither inheritance, early example, or any particular outside inducement had aught to do in fashioning the tendencies of General Burke. Rather he stepped into a waiting niche among the tents and armament of the country, and under fire developed the capabilities for which he was pre-eminently fitted.

From mercantile and manufacturing ancestors, Mr. Burke was born in New Haven, Conn., April 22, 1841, and was reared and educated in his native town. His father, Richard, was engaged in business for many years in New Haven, and at the outbreak of the Civil war enlisted in the Twenty-fourth Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, but at the siege of Fort Hudson was severely wounded and finally discharged. To himself and wife, Margaret (Howard) Burke, who also died in Connecticut, were born several children, of whom Daniel W. was the oldest.

June 10, 1858, Daniel Webster Burke, then seventeen years and three months old, enlisted in the United States army, Second United States Infantry, and was sent to Minnesota and Nebraska, in the latter state being located principally at Fort Kearney. According to the records of the Loyal Legion, General Burke was appointed corporal in 1859, sergeant and first sergeant in 1861, second lieutenant July 18, 1862, first lieutenant July 2, 1863, captain of the Forty-fifth Infantry January 22, 1867, was transferred to the Fourteenth Infantry July 22, 1869, was made major of the Twenty-third Infantry August 13, 1894, lieutenant-colonel of the Eleventh Infantry December 2, 1897, colonel of the Seventeenth Infantry September 8, 1899, brigadier-general October 20, 1899, and was retired from the service October 21, 1899. He was brevetted captain, major and lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious service, and was awarded the medal of honor for gallant and distinguished service at Shephardstown Ford, September 20, 1862.

General Burke was wounded in the battles of Wilson's Creek, Mo., August 10, 1861; at this battle he was taken prisoner and subsequently was exchanged. He was also wounded at Gaines

Mills, Va., June 26, 1862, and at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. He participated in the battles of Malvern Hill, Va.; Antietam, Md.; and the Second Bull Run; and in all battles and engagements has been officially mentioned. At the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., he commanded a company of the Second United States Infantry, also at Chancellorsville, Va., and Gettysburg, during which latter engagement he was severely wounded and placed on mustering duty in Philadelphia. The general has received official thanks from Generals Thomas and Duncan for meritorious services in Tennessee during the reconstruction period, during which time he displayed great tact and sagacity in bringing about order and maintaining discipline.

In the Sioux war of 1876, General Burke commanded a battalion of the Fourteenth Infantry. For his services in this campaign he received the official thanks of the commanding officer, General Crook. In the Spanish-American war he participated in the engagement at Hormigueros and at Las Marias in Porto Rico, in August, 1898, and was commander at the latter battle. In the annual report of General Miles to the secretary of war in 1898, Gen. Theodore Schwan's report of the battles of Hormigueros and Las Marias has the following to say of General Burke:

"I wish to bear testimony to the excellent conduct of this reconnoissance (preceding the battle of Las Marias) by Lieutenant-Colonel Burke, an officer of large experience and ripe judgment, well fitted by his sterling qualities and fine professional equipment for high command, and I cordially join in commending the officers he specially mentions as worthy of praise."

General Burke was elected a companion of the first class of the Loyal Legion Commandery of the state of Pennsylvania September 19, 1866, and was transferred to the Commandery of the state of Oregon August 6, 1900. In the November following his retirement from the service General Burke removed to New York City, where he spent the winter, but owing to impaired health, came to Portland in April, 1900, where he has erected a beautiful residence near the corner of Twentieth and White streets.

In Georgetown, D. C., General Burke married Sarah J. McBride, a native of Baltimore, Md., and of this union there has been born a daughter, Margaret R. In addition to his identification with the Loyal Legion General Burke is also a member of Winfield S. Hancock Post No. 259, G. A. R., of New York City. Religiously he is a member of the Catholic Church. For forty-two years General Burke was a soldier in the United States army, and no more gallant defender of the flag ever slept under a blanket

or led a battalion to victory. He is a splendid disciplinarian, and though stern in demeanor, and unyielding as adamant in times of stress and danger, has a heart of gold, and personal characteristics which retain indefinitely his closest friends.

GEN. HENRY MELDRUM, surveyor general of Oregon, and typical representative of western energy and resourcefulness, was born in Pacific county, Wash., then Oregon territory, November 5, 1852, and comes of a family established in Kentucky by his paternal grandfather, John, who came from the North of Ireland. John Meldrum, Jr., the father of Henry, was born in Kentucky in 1808, and in his youth learned the stone cutter's trade. In his native state he married Susan Cox, who was born in Tennessee in 1817, and who is now living in Oregon City at the age of eighty-five, hale and hearty, and with vivid memories of her jaunt across the plains with her husband and four children in 1845. John Meldrum settled in Waldo Hills, Marion county, and at that time, in 1845, there had been no survey of the country, and the wildness and desolation were marked indeed. Leaving his family in the new home, now somewhat organized, he departed for the mines of California in '49, experiencing there many adventures and hardships, among which was a fight with the Indians at Rocky Point, in which contest ten or twelve well armed men lost their lives, and the whole party were robbed. Notwithstanding this calamity Mr. Meldrum was fairly successful as a miner, and when, one year later, in 1850, he returned to his waiting wife and children in Waldo Hills, he had something with which to console them for the loneliness during his absence. In 1851 he located on a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres in Pacific county, Wash., and in 1856 removed to Oregon City, where he worked at his trade of stone cutter and contractor up to the time of his death in 1889, at the age of over four score and two years. He was a Whig in the old days, but after the war cast his vote for Republican candidates. There are now living two sons and three daughters of the children born to himself and wife, and of these, John W., a civil engineer since 1866, is located on a farm near Oregon City, and is surveyor of Clackamas county; Octavia is now Mrs. Moore of Portland; Mary R. is the wife of D. P. Thompson of Portland; and Sarah is Mrs. McCowan of Oregon City.

General Meldrum was reared in Oregon City, attended the schools of that town, and the Pacific University of Forest Grove, after which he applied himself to surveying under the instruction of D. P. Thompson. At the age of nineteen he

was a practical surveyor, and in 1872 took his first government contract continuing thereat until 1900. During this time he was engaged in general and mining surveying in Oregon and northern California, and during 1897-98 was government inspector of surveying in Minnesota and Dakota. Early in 1897 he ran the Blackfoot Indian boundary line in Montana, and during 1899 was again in Montana. From 1894 until 1896 he was county surveyor of Clackamas county. In July, 1901, Mr. Meldrum was appointed surveyor-general of the district of Oregon by President McKinley, and after the death of this greatly beloved executive was reappointed by his successor, President Roosevelt, his headquarters being in the federal building.

In McMinnville, Ore., Mr. Meldrum was united in marriage with Mary Eugene LaForest, a native of Oregon City, and daughter of Eugene LaForest, a pioneer merchant of Clackamas county, at Oregon City, but formerly engaged in mercantile affairs for the Hudson Bay Company. Mr. La Forest was a successful man, and died in Oregon City at the age of forty-nine years. His wife was a graduate of the Oregon City high school, and was for many years a prominent educator in Clackamas county. She was a member of the Eastern Star, and of the Woman's Relief Corps. Five children have been born to General and Mrs. Meldrum: Pearl, now Mrs. Stevens of New York City; Don E., government surveyor of Oregon City; Henry La Forest; Jack; and Mary. General Meldrum is an uncompromising Republican, is ex-chairman of the Clackamas county central committee, and has been a state delegate for more than twenty years. He is identified with many of the foremost fraternal associations in the west, including the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; the Red Men of Oregon City; the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Oregon City; and the Macabees. He is past great senior sagamore of Oregon, and is a charter member of McLoughlin Cabin Native Sons of Oregon, of which he is past treasurer.

J. T. BUXTON, owner and manager of one of the largest blacksmith enterprises in Forest Grove, and one of the most popular and successful business men of the town, was born on the old farm two miles west of Forest Grove March 16, 1854, and lived there until his nineteenth year. He was educated in the public schools and at Tualatin Academy, and in 1873 removed to San Diego county, Cal., where he served an apprenticeship of three years to Hadelberg, a blacksmith. In 1877 he returned to Forest Grove and started in business with A. Lee, and soon after bought a half interest in the black-

smith business of A. Lee, on the hill, and a year later became sole owner of this large and paying business. Since 1892 he has conducted the enterprise independently, and his shop is one of the most popular and well patronized of any in the county. Mr. Buxton is a thorough master of his trade, and his excellent workmanship, manifest desire to please, and personal agreeableness, have combined to secure an enviable business and social position in the community.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Buxton has on many occasions left his forge to assist in the election of a friend, although he has never sought official recognition for himself. Nevertheless he has been a useful and progressive member of the city council on several occasions, and his service has always been characterized by excellent judgment and disinterested devotion to the welfare of his fellow townsmen. In Forest Grove he was united in marriage with Phariba Bailey, who was born in Ohio, and who has borne him two children, Rena and Maud.

In his paternal connections Mr. Buxton is identified with the pioneering of Oregon, his father, Hon. Henry Buxton, claiming distinguished connection with the first work of the Hudson Bay Fur Company in the northwest. His grandfather, another Henry, was born in England. There were a large number of children born to the father and mother of J. T. Buxton, of whom seven sons and five daughters attained maturity, six sons and one daughter of whom are living; Edward is a manufacturer of Corvallis; Henry T. is a farmer near Forest Grove; J. T. is a blacksmith in Forest Grove; Jacob S. is a resident of Forest Grove; and A. T. is a farmer of this section.

Henry Buxton, one of the earliest and most prominent of the sound region pioneers, was born in Manitoba, in the October, 1829. His father, also Henry, was born in Derbyshire, England, in 1792, and in 1821 went to Manitoba in the employ of the Hudson Bay Fur Company. In 1841 the officials of the company, fearing a collapse of their power from American encroachments, determined to found a settlement of their own, the result being the founding of the Red River colony. Mr. Buxton became a member of this company, but instead of accompanying it to Puget Sound, according to the original intention, he removed to Tualatin Plains in 1842, bringing with him his son, Henry, then thirteen years of age. In 1850 the family removed to what is now known as Spring Brook Farm, where the father died in 1879, and where the son continued to live for the remainder of his life, or until his death in January, 1899.

Henry Buxton, Jr., filled many positions of trust and responsibility in the community, and his name was honored by every man, woman and

child to whom his pleasing and interesting personality became known. He was identified with many of the earliest developments of this county, and he worked on the first wagon road between Portland and Tualatin Plains in 1846. Over this primitive thoroughfare he hauled the first load of produce ever brought to Portland on wheels, the wagon being drawn by three yoke of oxen, and containing nine slaughtered hogs and twenty-three bushels of beans. He was a Republican in politics, and held many offices in the state, reflecting distinct credit upon one and all. For two terms, or between '76-'78 and between '80-'82, he was commissioner; town trustee of Forest Grove for three years; and during the nearly forty years of his residence here was on some one of the school committees. The farm upon which so many years of his life was spent was unsurpassed for beauty of adornment or fertility, and the successful owner spent his time in experimenting in fruit, stock and other departments open to the intelligence and resource of latter day agriculturists. He married, in 1846, Rosanna Wooley, member of a pioneer family of 1845, and who died in 1898. Mr. Buxton was a Mason fraternally, and variously associated with the social and business associations in which the county abounded at that time.

MARTIN WHITE, assessor of Columbia county since 1895, and one of the broad-minded, reliable politicians of this section of the state, was born in Lafayette county, Wis., August 15, 1855, and was reared on a farm owned and managed by his parents. When he was eleven years of age the family fortunes were shifted to Cloud county, Kans., where the father homesteaded a claim, and where the son assisted in the general support until his eighteenth year. He then severed the family ties and started out to make his own living as a farm hand in Missouri and Kansas, and in 1881 came to Oregon, where he found employment in a sawmill on the Columbia river.

After eight months of milling Mr. White took up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres near Quincy, where he lived for seven years, and where he experienced considerable success. In 1896 he came to St. Helens the better to fulfill his duties as county assessor, to which responsibility he had been elected on the Republican ticket in 1895, and to which he has been re-elected up to the present time, at present serving his fourth term. His administration has been well received, and Mr. White is credited with sound judgment, unquestioned integrity and a pronounced desire to serve the best interests of those who have honored him with their support.

In 1881 Mr. White was united in marriage with Rose Lillich, but they have no children.



J. C. Beach

Mr. White is well known fraternally, and is associated with the Knights of Pythias of St. Helens, of which he is past chancellor, and he represented the lodge at the grand lodge in 1901-02. With his wife Mr. White is a member and ardent worker of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN CALVIN BEACH. One of the largest land owners of Washington county is J. C. Beach, whose home farm is located five miles north of Hillsboro, and whose general farming enterprises are characterized by scientific advancement and large financial results. Mr. Beach was born in the state of Virginia July 27, 1849, and comes of ancestors who farmed profitably and were invariably a credit to their respective neighborhoods.

Calvin Beach, the father of John Calvin, was also born in Virginia, and in his native state married Margaret Ann Dobbins, also born in the Old Dominion. With his wife and only child, the subject of this sketch, he started across the plains in 1850, intent upon acquiring a new home and perhaps fortune in the far west. It was not his fate to realize his happy expectations, for, arriving at the Platte river, he was stricken with illness and died, leaving his wife and child with the former's parents, who also accompanied the expedition to the west. Mr. and Mrs. Dobbins took up a donation claim in Washington county on the north Tualatin Plains, or rather bought out the right of Harry Hall, and here Mrs. Beach made her home until her marriage, in 1854, with Charles Conklin. Thereafter her son continued to live with her up to the time of his marriage, and while working on his step-father's farm attended the district schools of Forest Grove.

The wife of Mr. Beach was formerly Lucy Johnson, born and reared in Oregon, and daughter of John Johnson, who came to the state in 1847. After his marriage Mr. Beach engaged in horse and sheep raising in eastern Oregon for about nine years, and still owns the land which represents his first investment in the west. The farm upon which he at present lives consists of two hundred and fifty acres in the valley, and two hundred and forty acres of timber land. In all he has under cultivation about two hundred and sixty acres, and only those who have taken up timber land in Oregon know what an amount or arduous labor this large area represents. In 1876 Mr. Beach was identified with another part of the state, and for seven years lived on a dairy farm of one hundred and sixty acres on Sauvie's Island. In politics Mr. Beach is an old-line Democrat, and has served as a member of the school board for six years, and as road supervisor for

four terms. In 1873 he was appointed by Governor Slater a member of the commission to locate and construct a state road from Cornelius, in Washington county, to Astoria, in Clatsop county, the first state road to be constructed in Oregon. An appropriation of \$20,000 had been made for this purpose, and the work of locating the road continued about three months. The work of construction was begun the year following and occupied practically all of the dry season. Mr. Beach and his co-laborers found many obstacles to the undertaking, as the country was comparatively new and sparsely settled, but the original road, for the most part, is maintained as constructed, though some changes in its course have since been made by petition to the counties controlling it. The opening of this road was of untold benefit in developing the resources of this part of Oregon, and the fact that so few changes have been made, illustrate the care and thought bestowed upon the work by Mr. Beach and his associates, James Walker, of Clatsop county, and William E. Smith, of Washington county.

To Mr. and Mrs. Beach were born three children, Henry, Fred and Frank, all of whom are living with their parents. Mr. Beach enjoys to an exceptional degree the confidence and good will of his fellow-townsmen, and his agricultural and stock-raising attainments have materially advanced the prestige of this part of Washington county.

FRANK M. TOMPKINS. From the midst of many friends and pleasant and prosperous surroundings Frank M. Tompkins has recently passed away, his death occurring January 8, 1903, at the age of sixty-eight years, ten months and twenty-seven days. For the greater part of a comparatively long life Mr. Tompkins had been a resident of Oregon, in the course of which he passed through an experience which would have embittered and discouraged a less optimistic and broad nature, and the manner in which he bore an almost overwhelming misfortune won for him the admiration and esteem of the entire community. His death was a loss felt by many, as was evidenced by the large number who attended the interment, which took place in Fairview cemetery, Scappoose.

Mr. Tompkins was born in Hardin county, Ky., February 12, 1834, and the year of his birth was taken by his parents to the state of Illinois. His father, John, and his mother, Nancy (Burriss) Tompkins, were natives respectively of Virginia and Kentucky, and the former was a farmer during the greater part of his active life. From their home in Illinois the Tompkins family prepared in 1852 to cross the plains to Oregon, their worldly

wealth embodied in eight yoke of oxen and the possessions which the wagons held, and after six months traveling they reached their destination. They settled at The Dalles, where the father opened the first hotel in the place and conducted the same with fair success for four or five years. He then removed to California, and passed the rest of his life on a farm in Shasta valley, both himself and wife living to an advanced age. Of their seven children but one is now living, William, a resident of Tillamook county.

At the age of twenty Frank M. Tompkins undertook the responsibility of self support, and after working out as a farm hand for a time went down into California in 1854. After five years of varying success as a miner and prospector he returned to Oregon, and took the first pack train into Canyon City. June 18, 1863, he was united in marriage with Mary J. Smith, of Holmes county, Ohio, and thereafter lived in The Dalles until 1865, during the two years conducting a pack train. He then removed to eastern Oregon and went into the stock business, residing on his ranch until 1872. About this time Mr. Tompkins became the victim of a political plot, and a net was woven around him conjured up by ingenious enemies, from which at the time there seemed no way of escape. He was arrested and found guilty by the court, in August of 1872, of mail robbery, in connection with The Dalles and Canyon City stage holdup, and was incarcerated in the state prison for life. The mental torture undergone during his time in the penitentiary would have been terrible to a guilty person; to one absolutely guiltless it was something indescribable. Perhaps the hope that his innocence would be some time declared buoyed him up and made life bearable. At any rate, after four years of life behind the prison walls the guilty parties confessed to the robbery, and Mr. Tompkins walked forth a free man, November 20, 1876, with an unconditional pardon in his pocket.

In 1877 Mr. Tompkins settled on Sauvie's Island and engaged in the dairy business, and at the expiration of two years purchased the three hundred and twenty acres of land, near Scappoose, upon which he spent the remainder of his life, employed in general farming and an extensive dairy business. With the vigor of renewed courage he gave his time to the cultivation of the land and to the improvement of the farm in every way, erecting good buildings, purchasing modern farm implements, and bringing his stock to a high grade. Of the ten children born to Mr. and Mrs. Tompkins John G. is located in Rainier; Minerva makes her home in Portland; Hattie E. also lives in that city; Frank S. is in Seattle, Wash.; Mary E., Minnie A., and William C. make their home with their widowed mother;

and Joseph M., Rufus M. and Inez C. are all deceased. Christian Smith, the father of Mrs. Tompkins, and who makes his home with her, crossed the plains in 1862, and is now eighty-eight years old.

ANTON GIEBISCH. The most extensive grading operations in and around the city of Portland have been accomplished by the firm of Giebisch & Joplin, outfitted for the most ambitious and important work of this kind, and receivers of a liberal and appreciative patronage by no means local in its extent.

Anton Giebisch, the organizer of the company, behind whom are many years' experience in all matters pertaining to grading, was born in Minnesota, December 31, 1868, and is third oldest of the four children born to Joseph and Annie Giebisch, the former of whom was born in Germany and became a farmer in Minnesota. When twelve years of age the boy, Anton, was taken by his parents to Lyon county, Iowa, and at the age of sixteen removed to Aurora county, S. Dak. There, as in Iowa, he worked on the home farm, and when twenty years of age he located on a farm of his own, upon which he lived and worked until 1892. During that year he removed to Oregon and settled in Tillamook county, and at Bay City became interested in the occupation to which he has since devoted his life. The town was at that time in an embryonic condition, and Mr. Giebisch graded it and became responsible for the impetus which inspired the work of its later residents. In 1894 he located in Portland, and from then on this city was his headquarters. He built all of the grading and performed the excavation of Port Wilson, one mile from Townsend, and performed the government grading at Fort Flagler. After contracting to do the hauling for the Electric company, he took their poles to many parts of the northwest, and besides hauled all of the machinery for the company to White River Falls above The Dalles. This constituted 700,000 tons, and the machinery had to be carried thirty-five miles up a mountain road, the wagons having four to eight head of horses. In Portland Mr. Giebisch subsequently graded and sidewalked the Hange tract, and besides has graded all over the city, both for the railroad and the municipality. For four years he has been in partnership with Mr. Joplin, and the fine business ability, and amicable association of the two men, has resulted in large financial returns for both. The firm also deals in cedar poles, and other commodities required in their work.

The pleasant and convenient residence erected by Mr. Giebisch at the corner of Nineteenth and Halsey streets is presided over by his wife, who was formerly Ada V. Joplin, daughter of his

partner, and who was born in the state of Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Giebisch have been born one daughter, Nola, and one son, Gordon. Mr. Giebisch is fraternally identified with the Royal Tribe of Joseph, and in political affiliation is a Republican. He is a man of sterling integrity, and commands the respect and confidence of the social and business world of Portland.

HON. WILLIAM DAVENPORT HARE.

Whoever labors for the welfare of his community and not solely for his own personal profit is entitled to rank among the progressive and public-spirited men of his region. Such a distinction worthily belongs to Hon. William Davenport Hare, a pioneer of 1853 in Oregon and long one of the most prominent figures in the public life of Hillsboro and Washington county. Born in Wheeling, W. Va., September 1, 1834, he is a son of Rev. Joseph and Frances Ellen (Davenport) Hare, natives respectively of Thirsk, England, and Winchester, Va. His paternal grandfather, Richard Hare, brought his family from England to America and settled at Barnesville, Belmont county, Ohio, where he was a pioneer farmer. During much of his active life Joseph Hare resided in Ohio, but his last days were spent in St. Paul, Minn. In addition to officiating as a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, he also conducted a farm and owned mercantile interests.

The maternal grandfather of William D. Hare was John Davenport, M. C., who was born near Winchester, Va., and removed to Ohio about 1818, settling in Belmont county and later holding a prominent position as a business man, attorney, and for years a judge of the court of common pleas. For some time he ably filled the office of state senator and later he was honored by election to Congress, where his ability brought him many tributes of praise and reflected credit upon his constituents. Probably no one accomplished more than he in bringing settlers to Belmont county. Through his influence many people from regions further east were drawn to this then new section of country, and became progressive, successful and enterprising citizens. His father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and a prominent planter in Virginia, to which state his ancestors had come from England. By his marriage to Martha Coulson, who was born in Virginia and died in Ohio, he became allied with a prominent family, also of English descent, her father, Captain Coulson, a Revolutionary hero, having fallen at Brandywine while gallantly leading his men to the front. Mrs. Frances Ellen Hare is still living, now ninety-three years of age, and makes her home in Astoria, Ore.

In a family of nine children, all but two of whom are living, William Davenport Hare is the oldest in order of birth and is the only male representative of his family in Oregon, but has a sister, Mrs. Gilman, in this state, a resident of Astoria. At an early age he began to assist his father as a clerk. In company with James Edwards, now of Benton county, Ore., he came west in the spring of 1853, via Council Bluffs, with ox teams. After a tedious journey of six months he arrived in Portland. Soon he secured employment as purser on the steamer Fashion, on the Columbia, and for three years he followed the river, meantime at times acting as pilot and captain. In 1857 he came to Hillsboro, to copy the records of that part of Washington county which, the year before, had been incorporated in Multnomah county. Less than one year was given to this work, at the expiration of which time he was appointed auditor to succeed William L. Caldwell, resigned. In addition to acting as auditor he was county clerk for a period of six years. On the admission of Oregon as a state, in 1858, he was elected county clerk, and in 1860 and 1862 was re-elected to the office, meantime devoting his spare time to the study of law. After his admission to the bar, in 1864, he began the practice of law in Hillsboro, where he has continued to make his home ever since. In this city he married Henrietta Schofield, who was born in Clark county, Ill., and came with her parents to Oregon in 1858. Six children were born of their union, namely: Joseph, a farmer and lumber manufacturer in Washington county; Frances Ellen, Mrs. O'Connor, living on the Sound; Martha G., Mrs. Grant Mann, of Washington county; Henrietta, Mrs. George Morgan, whose husband is county clerk of Washington county; Ruth, who died in Hillsboro; and William G., a member of the class of 1903, University of the Pacific. The second marriage of Mr. Hare was solemnized in Portland and united him with Mary A. Anthony, who was born at Union Springs, N. Y., but has been a resident of the west since girlhood.

The public service of Mr. Hare forms an important part of his life history. At the time of the early organization of the Republican party in the United States, he took an active part in establishing it in Oregon, and made an important factor in its platform the moral question of freedom for all. Of more recent years he has been somewhat independent in politics, although still adhering to many of the principles of Republicanism. In 1870 he was elected to the state legislature. Two years later he served as one of the presidential electors from Oregon on the Grant ticket. During the same year General Grant appointed him collector of customs

at Astoria, where he remained until 1881, continuing in the office by reappointment from R. B. Hayes in 1877. On the expiration of his second term he returned to Hillsboro to prosecute the practice of law. From 1882 to 1886 he was a member of the state senate, serving in the sessions of 1883 and 1885, as well as the special session of 1886. Much of his most active work as senator was done as chairman of the judiciary committee, in which, as in other ways, he proved himself a progressive statesman and loyal citizen. More than once his party has desired to nominate him for still higher offices than any he has yet held, including the positions of governor and United States senator, but it is a settled conviction on his part that the office should seek the man, not *vice versa*, hence he has never put forth the necessary effort to secure the nomination, and has discouraged all attempts made by friends along this line. In 1892 he was nominated a presidential elector, but declined to serve. Local offices, such as mayor of Hillsboro, member of the common council, and president of the school board, he has held at various times, giving to each the same careful thought and consideration noticeable of his work in state offices.

In addition to his town possessions, Mr. Hare is the owner of donation claim No. 47, of which he has improved three hundred and fifty-seven acres, and which is situated three and one-half miles from Hillsboro. During 1862 he was made a Mason in Tualatin Lodge No. 6, A. F. & A. M., of which for several terms he held office as master. He is past high priest of St. John's Chapter, R. A. M., at Astoria, and in 1867-68 was honored with the office of deputy grand master of the Grand Lodge of Oregon. A still higher honor came to him in 1871 with his promotion to the rank of grand master of the Grand Lodge of Oregon, and he has also acted as the grand representative of his lodge in the Grand Lodge. When the Ancient Order of United Workmen was organized at Portland, he was one of its leading workers in the establishment and early history of the lodge, and was the third grand master of the order; also served as grand representative to the Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W. Another organization of which he is a member is the Eastern Star.

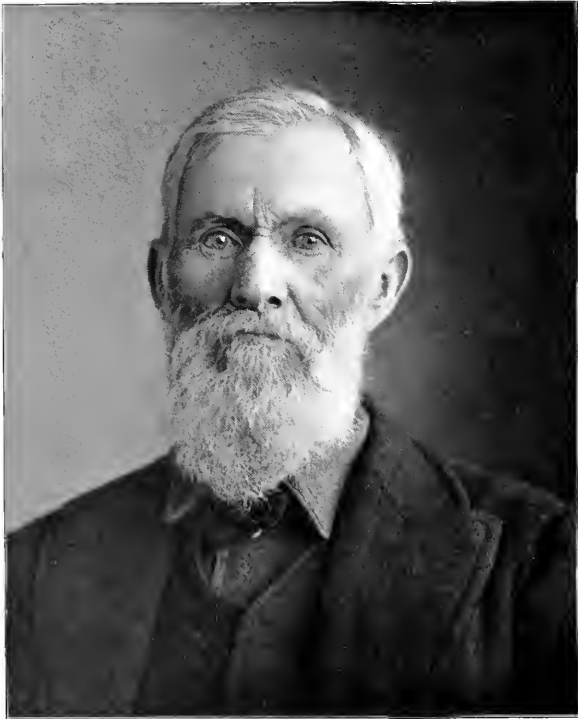
In closing this résumé of the life of Mr. Hare, it may be mentioned that the brief facts, tersely stated, scarcely convey an adequate idea of the influence he has wielded in Washington county or of the popularity he has gained through his long, upright and meritorious career. Alike in public service and in private business affairs, he has proven himself to be keen, resourceful, intelligent and enterprising, a typical representative of the western statesman and citizen.

Through all of his busy days he has managed to keep in touch with the progress of the nation and events of interest throughout the world, and in this way has acquired a breadth of knowledge that is cosmopolitan, yet at the same time has retained a modesty of demeanor and character which leads him to shrink from public tributes to his ability and influence, though always grateful for the thoughtful appreciation of friends and associates.

CHANEY WEST, a successful farmer of Washington county, and a courageous soldier during the Civil war, comes of a family long identified with the state of Maryland, where he was born in Harford county, February 20, 1835. The year after his birth his parents removed to Ohio, and the following spring went to Abingdon, Knox county, Ill., a little town remarkable chiefly for its quaint industries, which comprise among other things three mouse trap factories.

For fifteen years the West family lived in Abingdon, and during that time young Chaney began to earn his own living as a farm hand on the surrounding Illinois farms, and at the outbreak of the Civil war he was working for a man at New Boston, Ill. The lad toiling in the heat of harvest fields realized the opportunity for broadening his outlook and doing something worth while, and he accordingly enlisted in Company I, Seventeenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as a private. The father of this boy must have reared his children in ways of manliness and personal honor, for four of his sons served the Union cause during the struggle for emancipation, and three of these are living at the present time. Chaney served in a number of important and history-making battles of the Civil war, among which was Fort Donelson and Shiloh, but because of disability he was discharged just before the battle of Corinth.

After the war Mr. West returned to New Boston, Ill., and until 1864 was engaged in farming. He then crossed the plains to Carson Valley, Nev., and for about six months engaged in the timber business in that heavily wooded section of country. A later place of residence was San Francisco, where he remained for a short time, and then came to Oregon, arriving in Portland November 1, 1864. For four years he found employment on farms in Washington county, and then bought the farm where he now lives, and which contains one hundred and forty acres. At the time of purchase there were about ten acres cleared, and now fifty acres are under cultivation. One hundred acres of the farm are bottom land, and remarkably fertile and productive. General farming is maintained with more than expected success, and besides some stock and fruit are



PATRICK LYNCH.

raised. For fully twenty years of his residence in Oregon Mr. West operated sawmills in Washington county, eastern Oregon and California, meantime renting his farm. It will thus be seen that he has been closely identified with some of the most important industries of the northwest. In March, 1900, Mr. West was united in marriage with Eva Malmsten. He is a Republican in politics, but has never desired or worked for office. Mr. West is one of the reliable and highly respected farmers of this county, and one of its broad minded and intelligent citizens.

PATRICK LYNCH. Although at present engaged in the peaceful and profitable occupation of farming and stock-raising near Gresham, Multnomah county, Patrick Lynch has experienced about all of the deprivations and vicissitudes of early pioneer life in the west, and has contributed his share towards the development of various industries here represented. Mr. Lynch possesses the grit and resourcefulness of the most of his countrymen, which traits were materially strengthened by a practical training on the farm in County Cork, Ireland, where he was born in 1835, he being the youngest in the family of children born to his father, Patrick Lynch. The younger Patrick was ambitious of more prolific chances than seemed to be coming his way in his native land, and in 1854 he set sail for American shores, eventually finding his way to Morris county, N. J. There he found work in an iron factory, and while thus employed gained a fair knowledge of United States methods of doing business.

In 1855 Mr. Lynch boarded a steamer bound for the Isthmus of Panama, having crossed which he sailed for San Francisco, which he reached without any special incident marking the journey. Across the bay from the city he worked on the San Joaquin river for \$100 per month for six months, and during the Indian war enlisted and fought the red men in Oregon and other parts of the coast. After the war he located for a time in Comptonville, in Strawberry valley, and a year later went to Rabbit creek, and from there to Plumas county and prospected on Johnson creek. In 1858 he and his partner went to the Frozen River country, engaging in prospecting for a few months, and when they left Mr. Lynch was able to take gold valued at \$4,000 to the mint. Thereafter he went on the John L. Stephens to Panama, and from there to New York, from which city he sailed on the schooner Vanderbilt en route for his old home in Ireland. Six months later Mr. Lynch had an entirely new experience, for he sailed away to New Zealand, and for three years was a member of the Point Phillips Colony. While in the

far southern colony he had many novel adventures, and the natives called him the "white-washed Yankee."

After returning to San Francisco Mr. Lynch remained in different parts of California until 1868, and then came to Portland, and from there to Oregon City. In Salem, to which he later removed, he was engaged in chopping wood and splitting rails. With some money in his pockets as reward for this diligence he walked back to Portland, and from there went to Idaho, and engaged in prospecting until August, 1868, making on an average of \$7 per day. In Portland he found employment in the Oswego iron mines, but soon after took up a homestead of one hundred and sixty-one acres in the timber, which he was obliged to clear in order to create a home and farming land. At present he has one of the most desirable properties in the county, and is engaged principally in raising potatoes, grain, fruit and stock. He is very successful, and as an example of what diligence and good management will accomplish in the Willamette valley has few superiors in his neighborhood.

Mrs. Lynch, who was formerly Callie Crowley, became the mother of six children, viz.: Rosana, now Mrs. Moore; John, living with his father; Herbert, mining in Alaska; Philip, mining in the Klondike; Henrietta, living at home; and David, also living at home. Mr. Lynch is independent in politics, and has never spent any time looking for office. Among the many trips which have saved his life from monotony one of the most interesting was that to Nome in 1901, at which time he went to visit his son, and had a most enjoyable and profitable time. Mr. Lynch has a good memory, and in his various wanderings had observed carefully, so that he is now a mine of information concerning various parts in the world.

GUSTAF PETERSON. In Sweden, where his birth occurred May 3, 1828, Mr. Peterson was reared on a farm, there learning lessons and receiving experience which served him well in after life. The New World, with its broad lands and bright prospects, attracted him hither, and June 16, 1852, he boarded the Governor Hinkley, a sailing vessel, which landed its passengers in Boston harbor after a voyage of seven weeks. Coming west, Mr. Peterson stopped first in Knox county, Ill., where for a few months he worked in a plow factory. In the spring of 1853 he went to what is now St. Peter, Minn., and pre-empted a quarter section of land from the government in Nicollet county, remaining there two years.

The Indians far outnumbered the white men, and after living among his dark-skinned neighbors for two years Mr. Peterson sold his claim

and went to Blue Earth county, that state, taking up a claim of one hundred and sixty acres and remaining on it until 1855. In the latter year the Indian war broke out. He was located about fifty miles from the seat of war, but fearing an outbreak in his vicinity he and other settlers in his neighborhood built a temporary fort of lumber and logs, but fortunately the Indians did not give them much trouble at that time. In 1862, however, disturbances again arose and a number of the settlers were killed in the encounters which ensued. In the fall of 1862 Mr. Peterson lost his claim in Minnesota and went to Galesburg, Ill., working in a shop until 1865, then moving to Boone county, Iowa. After renting land there for two years he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Madrid, that state, until 1874. In the latter year he came to Portland and for two months worked in a canning factory. In the fall of the same year he bought the farm on which he now makes his home, which consisted of thirty acres, covered with dead and burnt timber. The prospect was discouraging indeed, but, nothing daunted, he set about clearing the land, and that he has been successful is evident from the fine appearance of his garden, which is planted to small fruits, strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, etc.

July 18, 1851, while in his native land, Mr. Peterson married Miss Annie S. Peterson. They became the parents of three children. Jennie, whose birth occurred in 1853, is deceased. Edwin T. is interested in the Oregon Packing Company, and George F. is a fruit grower. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson have six grandchildren and four great-grandchildren. Comparatively few couples are spared to celebrate their golden wedding, but this privilege was granted to Mr. and Mrs. Peterson in July, 1901, the occasion being a memorable one to all who were privileged to participate in the festivities. Soon after his election as road supervisor Mr. Peterson was instrumental in having the section line road opened, and a few years later was appointed roadmaster for the whole county. It is a well known fact that he has always taken a very active part in the good road movement. In educational matters he has also taken much interest, and was instrumental in having the present public school building erected at Palestine, and when the matter first came up it was he who urged its adoption. For many years he served as school clerk. Politically he is a Republican and a member of the Grange.

MARION H. PARKER, M. D. There is little in Greenville that has not been benefited in some way by the admirable citizenship and unquestioned professional skill of Dr. M. H. Parker, whose many-sided abilities have penetrated an

unusual number of town and county activities, and have insured to their possessor the gratitude and appreciation of his fellow-townsmen. Although inheriting a high order of ability from his pioneer father, the doctor it alone responsible for his marked success, having worked ardently and with singleness of purpose therefor. He was born in Nashville, Brown county, Ind., March 26, 1846, a son of Patterson Childres and Mary Little (Scantling) Parker, natives respectively of Ohio and Tennessee, and the former born in 1801.

Patterson C. Parker was a hard working farmer boy in his youth, and as soon as he left the home farm studied medicine, which he practiced in connection with farming for many years. After his marriage he went to housekeeping in Indiana, and was intent upon the improvement of his farm at the breaking out of the Mexican war. He entered into the service with a vim which boded ill for the enemy, and not only organized a company of his own, but served as its intelligent captain. Few experienced a narrower escape from death than did Captain Parker, who had an ear shot off at the battle of Buena Vista. He served with distinction throughout the war, and after the cessation of hostilities, returned to his former home in Indiana.

In 1852 Mr. Parker organized a little company of fifty wagons and three times as many people from Brown county, Ind., to cross the plains, and from the outset of the journey he was captain and master of ceremonies. A large number of cattle accompanied the caravan, oxen being utilized rather than horses. The band did not escape the dangers and deprivations incident to early prairie travel, and while the Indians furnished a large measure of trouble, the ravages of cholera were equally to be deplored. Several of the party fell by the wayside of cholera, and it was a very weary and travel-strained band that landed at Milwaukie, Ore., in the fall of 1852. Mr. Parker remained in Milwaukie for the winter, and in the spring of 1853 settled on a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres in Douglas county, near Oakland, where he carried on general farming and stock-raising, and where he in time owned three thousand acres of land. He became prominent in politics, served for two years in the legislature, and refused the nomination for governor of the state of Oregon. During the height of his success and popularity he was undoubtedly one of the best known men in the state, and it was noticeable that his influence was always cast on the side of all that was broadest and most humanitarian. He lived to be ninety years of age, having been pre-deceased by his wife at the age of sixty-four. Of the eight children born to this couple Louise and Sarah are deceased; Elizabeth is the widow of John Kelley, of Eugene, one of

the prominent men of Oregon; James is deceased; Marion H. is the physician of Greenville; Patterson is a resident of Oakland; Williamson is sheriff of Fresno county, Cal.; and Albert was killed by the cars at Oakland in 1888.

The preliminary education of Marion H. Parker was acquired at the public schools, and his attendance at the Umpqua Academy was interrupted by the breaking out of the Civil war. In 1865 he enlisted in Company A, First Oregon Cavalry Volunteers, as a private, and after being mustered in at Eugene City was placed on frontier guard in the eastern part of the state. In the midst of war his was practically a peaceful service, for he saw nothing of the terrible and grewsome side of warfare. He was mustered out at Vancouver, Wash., and thereafter returned to his home and resumed his studies at Umpqua Academy. After his graduation in 1872 he engaged in educational work for about eighteen years, and during that time was principal of the schools at Eugene, Philomath, The Dalles, Lafayette, Astoria, Hillsboro and other towns through the Willamette Valley. In 1876 he took a course in medicine at the Willamette University, and from 1889 until 1890 studied at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at St. Louis, Mo., graduating therefrom in June, 1890. Thereafter he settled in Greenville, bought the old homestead, and engaged in the mercantile and drug business, at the same time practicing his profession in the town and surrounding country. Business was in a fairly prosperous condition when the store and stock were destroyed by fire in 1894, but this dire disaster did not interfere with the plans of Dr. Parker, who immediately rebuilt, and at present is doing business in a modern and well-equipped building. He is variously interested in affairs in Greenville, and besides ministering to the physical well being of the residents, is engaged in an extensive money loaning and brokerage business.

While living in Corvallis, Ore., Dr. Parker was united in marriage with Emma Starr, a native of Corvallis, in which town she was reared and educated. She is a daughter of Warren and Phoebe (Herbert) Starr, the latter having been born near Corvallis in 1848. Of the union of Dr. and Mrs. Parker there have been born four children, of whom Lillian L., a graduate of the Forest Grove high school, is living at home; Viola Vivian, a student at Forest Grove, is also at home; as are also Gertrude Grace and Grace Gertrude. Dr. Parker is identified with the Republican party, and is at present a notary public. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Dallas, Polk county, and has held all of the chairs in the lodge. Also he has held all of the offices in G. K. Warren Post No. 21, G. A. R., of North Yamhill, and is at

present a member of Matthews Post, Forest Grove. He is a member of the Washington County Medical Society. Dr. Parker is possessed of the personal characteristics which insure popularity of the most desirable and enviable kind, and which is founded on unquestioned integrity, business and professional versatility, and public spiritedness of a broad and liberal kind.

GEORGE B. THOMAS. Long before the rumors of gold swept over the country from the Pacific coast, George B. Thomas, his father, Frederick, and the rest of the family, braved the dangers of the overland trail, and after a six months' journey with eight yoke of oxen, arrived in Portland. The little party started out from Missouri in 1845, in which state, in Cooper county, George B. was born May 26, 1826. The first winter on the coast was spent in Portland, where our subject cut and hauled the logs used in the construction of the first store in that city. In 1846 the father took his family to Linn county, and settled upon a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres near Scio. Here he lived and prospered for the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1873.

About two miles from where his father located in Linn county, George B. Thomas took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres, upon which he lived until 1859. He then disposed of his property and bought eighty acres of land upon which he lived until 1878, at that time purchasing his present place one mile north of Bull Run postoffice, and which was formerly railroad land. Of the three hundred and twenty acres Mr. Thomas has cleared about forty acres, and his land has proved a source of profit and satisfaction. General farming is engaged in on a large scale, and for his dairy Mr. Thomas has seven cows, besides ten head of cattle. His farm is equipped with modern improvements, and is one of the well-developed and promising properties of this county.

The wife of Mr. Thomas, who was formerly Rhoda Bilyeu, is also an early settler of Oregon, although her advent in the state occurred several years after that of her husband. She was born in Tennessee, January 15, 1835, and came over the plains with her parents in 1852, locating in Linn county. To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas were born the following children: Nancy A.; Sarah E.; A. Lucinda, deceased; Rebecca D.; Martin V.; Joseph M.; A. Columbus; and Francis E. Mr. Thomas is fraternally connected with Alliance Lodge No. 7, at Sandy, Clackamas county. He is independent in politics, voting always for the man best qualified to serve the public interests. Mr. Thomas is one of the venerable and highly respected citizens of Clackamas county,

among whose people he has come and gone for so many years. He recalls many interesting happenings of the early days, and his faculties are still bright and unimpaired.

HON. GORDON E. HAYES. A distinctively representative citizen of Clackamas county is the Hon. Gordon E. Hayes, whose labors and ability have had marked influence in public affairs here. He was born six miles west of Oregon City, March 27, 1859, and is a representative of one of the honored pioneer families of this portion of the state, his father, Henry T. Hayes, having located here in 1849. The latter was born in Hartford, Conn., and comes of one of the old New England families that was founded in America in Colonial days. The paternal great-grandfather of our subject was one of the soldiers of the Revolutionary war, while Professor Hayes, the grandfather, was a graduate of Yale College and became an educator of note, devoting his entire life to the profession. When seventeen years of age Henry E. Hayes came to the Pacific coast, attracted by the discovery of gold. He made his way upon a sailing vessel which rounded Cape Horn and eventually reached the harbor of San Francisco. For a short time Mr. Hayes was successfully engaged in mining in California and then came to Oregon, where for one year he was engaged in the manufacture of shingles in Clackamas county. His sojourn in the west covered a period of great prosperity to him, for he returned to Connecticut with thirty-five thousand dollars. The return trip was made by way of the Panama route, and after spending six months in New England he again started for the west, this time crossing the plains with a large wagon train. He owned the entire train, having invested fifteen thousand dollars in this, but he lost his horses and cattle upon the plains and at the time of his arrival he had but one span of horses and a yoke of oxen. Many men of less resolute spirit would have been utterly discouraged, but with marked resolution and energy he again began the task of accumulating a competency. As his financial means increased he made judicious investments from time to time in real estate. He secured a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres six miles west of Oregon City and engaged in clearing and improving this property until again attracted to the mines he sought for the precious metal in eastern Oregon and in Idaho. Again he prospered in this line of work and after a time he turned his attention to merchandising and freighting in Idaho. Ultimately, however, he sold his interest in those connections and purchased the steamer St. Clair, which operated between Portland and the Cascades. While in that section of the country his partner became ill and as Mr. Hayes was unable

to attend to all of the business he lost everything except the steamboat which he later sold and once more resumed farming. For a number of years he devoted his attention and energies entirely to agricultural pursuits and again he realized a comfortable competence from his untiring labors, which he continued until desiring to rest from his toil he put aside business cares and took up his abode in Mount Tabor. He was widely known here as Captain Hayes and was a very prominent and influential citizen, being recognized as a leader of public thought and action. For twelve or fifteen years he served as lecturer and master of the State Grange and in that capacity traveled throughout Oregon, his wide acquaintance enabling him to gain many friends who entertain for him the highest regard in recognition of his sterling traits of character. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah L. Woodruff, was born in Hartford, Conn., coming of an old New England family, and her death occurred in Salem, Ore., in 1896. Mrs. Hayes was a lovable character, of fine education, and pure womanly virtues, which are so essential to true womanhood. In the family were three children: *Pernelia A.*, now Mrs. Milen, of Mount Tabor; *Gordon E.*; and *Alice*, the wife of E. C. Chapman, of Clackamas county.

Judge Hayes was reared in his native county and in the public schools acquired his preliminary education, which was supplemented by study in the Pacific University of Forest Grove. From early life it was his desire to become a member of the bar and with this end in view he became a student in the law office and under the direction of E. Mendenhall, of Portland, and in 1884 he was admitted to the bar, since which time he has practiced successfully in Oregon City. He prepared his cases with great thoroughness and care and soon won recognition as a leading representative of the legal fraternity in this part of the state.

Judge Hayes is a stalwart Republican, although his father was a Democrat. In 1893 he was elected upon the Republican ticket to serve his district as a state senator and served as an active working member of that legislative body. He was chairman of the railroad committee and a number of other important committees, and he introduced the bill authorizing the county courts to offer rewards not to exceed one thousand dollars for the capture of criminals. This became a law and its practical value is widely recognized throughout the state. In 1894 Judge Hayes was the candidate of his party for the position of county judge of Clackamas county, and being elected by a good majority he capably served for four years, after which he refused a renomination. He frequently attends the conventions of his party and is well known in the state as a campaign speaker whose words carry weight wherever he addresses large gatherings. He belongs to the



J. F. SCHOCH

Ancient Order of United Workmen and to McLoughlin Parlor of the Native Sons of Oregon. The Judge is a fine looking man, tall and well proportioned, and his character and ability are in keeping with his excellent personality. For thirteen years he has served as attorney for the State Land Board and he is the president of the Clackamas County Bar Association. Few lawyers have made a more lasting impression upon the bar of this portion of the state, both for legal ability of a high order and for an individuality of a personal character which impresses itself upon the community.

REV. JEREMIAH FREDERICK SCHOCH.
In hundreds of churches throughout the state of Oregon, in cities, villages and improvised meeting places, the voice of Rev. Jeremiah F. Schoch has been heard in earnest entreaty, directing always to the true, the beautiful and that which is best in life. The life of this eloquent leader has been developed along broad and humanitarian lines, and narrowness of conviction or soul have had no part in the steady undercurrent which has taken its way over the shoals and pitfalls of existence. The Church of God, of which he has been a devoted member since his sixteenth year, has no articles of faith save those recommended by the teaching and example of the Master, nor are its disciples hampered by creeds other than that embodied in the Golden Rule.

Though here told all too briefly, the life of Rev. Mr. Schoch reminds one of naught save peace and inspiration. Of German-English descent, he was born in Middletown, Pa., August 14, 1828, a son of George and Mary (Fortenbaugh) Schoch, whose other child, Sarah, died in childhood. The paternal great-grandfather, Andrew Schoch, was born in Germany, and served in the English army during the French and Indian wars. After emigrating to America he located in Pennsylvania, and at the beginning of the Revolutionary war was engaged in teaming with a six horse team in Philadelphia. The Christ Church chime of bells, a present from the queen of England, were hauled by Mr. Schoch to a place of safety somewhere along the Delaware, and there submerged until the war was ended, when they were again placed in their rightful position in Christ Church. Andrew Fortenbaugh was a farmer by occupation during the greater part of his life, and in America married an English wife, by whom he had a son, George, who died in York county, Pa., in 1816, at the age of twenty-six; and a daughter, Sarah, the grandmother of Rev. J. F. Schoch, who died at the age of sixty-nine.

Frederick Schoch, the paternal grandfather of

Rev. J. F. Schoch, was born in Pennsylvania April 12, 1780, the only son of Andrew Schoch of whom there is an immediate knowledge. He married Sarah Markle, who was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 4, 1787, and who died in her eightieth year. She was the mother of nine sons and two daughters, of whom George was the oldest, the other children, with the exception of George, Joseph, William and Henry A., dying when young. Joseph died in 1885, at the age of eighty; while William and Henry A. have not been heard from for thirty odd years, the last communication having been received from them when with General Taylor's army in Mexico, just before the battle of Monterey. Frederick Schoch was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and his death occurred in 1826, in his forty-sixth year. George Schoch, the father of J. F., was born in Pennsylvania September 27, 1804, and by occupation was a farmer and gardener. His wife, Mary, died of consumption in her thirty-third year, and thereafter he married Matilda Linton, of which union there was born one son, Benjamin J., now a resident of Middletown, Pa. George Schoch died in 1857, at the age of fifty-four years.

Reared in an atmosphere calculated to develop the best traits of his character, Rev. Mr. Schoch was as yet unconverted when his mother passed into the great beyond. As a lad of four he escaped death by drowning in the stream which embraced his island home, his rescuer being a large Newfoundland dog, Cap, of fine canine lineage. With his mother's dying admonition ringing in his ears, and the example of his father's sternly religious life ever before him, his thoughts were naturally turned towards the higher things of life, resulting in his conversion February 4, 1843. A few months later he was baptized in the Susquehanna river by Elder Jacob Kister, and he forthwith became a member of the Church of God, of which his father had been a stout advocate since early manhood. The father was an advocate also of education, and newspapers and periodicals were at the disposal of the various members of the family, the children being encouraged to increase their general knowledge. Needless to say that tobacco, intoxicants, and bad language were not permitted in the family circle, and the son, our subject, recalls a corporal chastisement which he received because of violating the latter edict. Thus his youth slipped away on Poplar Island, and the responsibilities of life began to crowd around his developing faculties.

At the age of twenty-eight Mr. Schoch began preaching, and in 1855 began an extended ministry in Illinois, where he was located principally in Decatur. His life there was interrupted by duties of an important nature connected with

the Civil war, and as a delegate of the United States Christian Commission, organized to minister to the spiritual and temporal welfare of the soldiers. This commission is known to have accomplished great good in camp and on battle field, for among those who fought for their country's honor were men accustomed to the consolation of religion, and many more who were eager to accept it when proffered. As an evidence that activity of a strenuous nature characterized the work of the commission it is only necessary to state that aside from his labors in camp and hospital Rev. Mr. Schoch personally distributed one hundred and ninety-one testaments, four thousand two hundred and ninety-seven religious books, thirteen thousand five hundred and twenty-nine tracts, and two thousand one hundred and ninety-seven newspapers. In Illinois Mr. Schoch devoted his labors principally to local preaching, and in this capacity accomplished such good as only large and capable and high-minded natures can.

Mr. Schoch became identified with Forest Grove in 1892, and has since ministered to the spiritual welfare of listeners all over this state and Washington. In Decatur, Ill., in 1855, he was united in marriage with Catherine M. Garver, of which union there have been born eight children, of whom three sons and one daughter are living: George R. is a resident of Portland; Clara F. is the wife of John Burton of DeSoto, Mo.; A. Clarence is a dentist in Monticello, Ill.; and Alfred D. is a graduate of the Pacific University, has been studying in Heidelberg, Germany, and in Paris and lately at the University of Michigan. In 1884 Mr. Schoch took a trip to the Holy Land, and upon his return published a book relating thereto. He is the possessor of a farm of two hundred and fifty acres in Macon county, Ill.

J. CALVIN JOHNSON. A representative dairying enterprise of Columbia county is that of J. Calvin Johnson, and is known as the Jackson Creek Creamery, so named because of its location on the old Jackson donation claim. Mr. Johnson owns one hundred and twenty-five acres of rich farm land, upon which he has made many improvements, and where he is conducting a model dairy, fitted with the most modern of devices therefor. The butter from this center of activity has a wide sale among appreciators of a high grade article, and large quantities are annually placed on the market. To this especial dairyman is due the credit of bringing the first hand separator into Columbia county, an article utilized for separating cream from milk. Mr. Johnson understands the latest phases of his interesting business, and keeps abreast of the times

on dairying, farming and everything that appeals to the intelligence and common sense of farmers the world over.

A native of Jackson county, Iowa, Mr. Johnson was born April 28, 1857, and lived in his native state until his fourteenth year. By that time his father had decided to better his prospects by removal to the west, and the son accompanied him, arriving in Portland during the fall of 1872. In the spring of 1874 the father bought the Jackson donation land claim of one hundred and sixty acres, upon which his son now conducts his dairy, and where he farmed until his death in 1884, at the age of sixty-six years, his wife also dying within a few days of her husband. In the meantime the son, J. Calvin, had been reared in a practical and useful atmosphere, and was from infancy taught the dignity and utility of the farmer's life. He was fifteen when he arrived on this farm, and his education was acquired in the common schools, and in Forest Grove Academy, which latter institution he attended for a couple of years. He learned the carpenter's trade when a young man, an occupation which he has found useful in the conduct of his farm and dairy. After the death of his parents in 1884 he assumed entire control of the home property, and in 1896 married Adell Pugh, who has borne him one child, Willard. Mr. Johnson is not a party man, but has nevertheless held several important political offices, including that of justice of the peace for two terms, school director and road supervisor. The Johnson farm is located one and three-fourths miles south of Scappoose.

THOMAS J. JOHNSTON. Few who leave orders for plumbing or general sanitary work at No. 209 Washington street, Portland, are aware of the exceedingly interesting career of the head of the establishment, Thomas J. Johnston. As a member of the English survey party which worked in connection with the American surveyors in determining the line between Alaska and the states in the latter '50s, he encountered adventures possible under no other circumstances, and his experiences in the early days of Portland, as the pioneer, and for many years the only practical plumber in the town, are equally worthy of consideration from the standpoint of practical usefulness, and the ability to utilize opportunity. Mr. Johnston started out in life with the strong personal characteristics of a hardy English ancestry, augmented by a practical home training in the city of Birmingham, England, where he was born August 15, 1841. On both sides of his family he came from manufacturers and merchants, his father, Samuel, being a large coal merchant, and his paternal grandfather, Taylor,

a manufacturer of flour. On the maternal side his mother, Mary (Shelby) Johnston, was the daughter of the well known iron beater and manufacturer, Thomas Shelby.

The second oldest of five brothers and sisters, Mr. Johnston was favored with a private school education during his earliest years, his father being in a fairly prosperous condition. Nevertheless, he was not allowed to overlook the necessity of earning his own living, and at fourteen was apprenticed to a gas fitter for five years. At the expiration of his service he enlisted in the English North American Boundary Survey of her Majesty's Royal Engineers, under command of Colonel Hawkins, and in 1858 embarked for St. Thomas, thence by boat to Aspinwall, and across the Isthmus to Panama. There the party were taken on board her Majesty's ship, Havana, to Victoria, one hundred and sixty-three days having elapsed since leaving the shores of England. Mr. Johnston at first held the humble position of chain man with the company of fifty-six officers and men, but he soon learned to be a practical surveyor, as well he might during a three years' service. They surveyed the forty-ninth parallel, or the boundary line between the United States and Canada, a herculean task in those days, because of the hostility evinced on all sides by the Indians. The American party engaged in the same work had the advantage of a regular escort and armed guard, but the Englishmen were obliged to be their own fort, and each man constituted an animated arsenal equipped with rifle, six shooter and bowie knife. So shut in were they from the outside world that little reached them concerning general happenings, and the breaking out of the Civil war in 1861 came as a thunder clap to the isolated company. At the time, Major Lugenville had charge of the old Fort Caldwell, eighteen miles from where the surveying party were camping, and there came to them a rider commissioned to deliver the news of the firing of Fort Sumter at the fort. The rider was exhausted and could ride no further, and asked for volunteers to carry into effect his errand. Mr. Johnston gladly offered his services, and the heroism of his action can be imagined only by those who have been hemmed in a desolate, frozen, and Indian infested region, and with but limited means of self defense. To facilitate his progress to the fort he asked for a certain noble horse named Colonel, which was given him, and upon the back of which he rode the eighteen miles to the fort, returning only after the message had been delivered to the officer in charge.

At the end of his enlistment Mr. Johnston was either obliged to return to England or buy his discharge, and, having seen enough of America to appreciate the chances offered an ambitious and

industrious man, he resorted to the latter alternative, paying twenty pounds sterling for release from the service. Arriving in Portland in the latter part of '61, he went to work for C. H. Meyers, the only gas fitter and plumber in the city. At that time Portland had an apology of a water works owned by private parties, the mechanism of which was delightfully simple. The water was pumped by steam into a cement cistern on the river bank on the corner of Fourth and Clay streets, and this was the forerunner of the present splendid water equipment of one of the foremost cities in the Union. In those early days it fell to the lot of Mr. Johnston to do all of the plumbing and gas fitting in the city, and although he was a novice as far as practical experience went, having served only during his apprenticeship, he soon fell in with the numerous demands upon his ingenuity. The water works supplied a large share of his work, for when Robert Pendleton constructed them he put in the primitive wood mains, which consisted only of logs with holes bored through.

After four years with Mr. Meyers, Mr. Johnston started up a plumbing and gas fitting business of his own, and his reputation as an expert in his line grew apace. His experience with the water works of Portland put him in possession of many practical suggestions, the outgrowth of his trouble with the primitive structure. As chief in his line in the whole northwest, he was called upon to construct the first water mains in Vancouver, Wash., and Oregon City, and during his many years of active life he has constructed thousands of miles of sewer. From the smallest to the largest contracts in Portland his services have been rewarded with entire satisfaction to all concerned, and he has thus kept pace with the growth of the city as few have been permitted to do. He laid the sewerage of the United States Custom House, and twenty-eight years ago rendered as sanitary as was possible in those days the Portland postoffice. During later years he has advanced with the students of sanitation, and the majority of the large public buildings, beautiful residences, and structures in general throughout the city have him to thank for being permitted to live in the midst of cleanly and healthful surroundings. When it is recalled that the mortality of a city is in proportion to its observance of the laws of healthful living, the great good accomplished by this veteran gas fitter and plumber is hardly to be estimated.

In Portland, Ore., Mr. Johnston married Mary Wilson, who was born in New York City, and came to San Francisco with her parents in the early '60s. Ten children have been born of this union, of whom Hattie is now the wife of Charles Lonsdale of Portland; William Thomas, a graduate of the Portland high school

and business college, is a practical plumber and gas fitter, and is in business with his father; Fannie is deceased; Mamie and James, twins, are deceased; Carrie, Mildred, David, Hazel and Beatrice. In the early days Mr. Johnston was one of the volunteer firemen of the town, serving not only as foreman but as chief for three terms. Owing to lack of facilities these fire fighters were often subjected to great danger, yet they were always willing to risk life in the discharge of their duty. At the present time Mr. Johnston is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. Politically he is a Republican, and his family find a religious home in the Episcopal Church. Fraternally he is connected with the Harmony Lodge No. 12, and the Portland Chapter No. 3. He is a man of sterling integrity, of unquestioned, unusual ability in his chosen occupation, and ever since the beginning of his business career in this town has commanded the confidence and support of the best element in the community.

SAMUEL B. JOHNSON. From many standpoints the life and work of Samuel B. Johnson, one of the large land owners of Clackamas county, is worthy of emulation, as illustrating what may be accomplished by perseverance in the face of little encouragement and practically no material assistance. Mr. Johnson, who is well versed in the pioneer undertakings of this county, was born in Howard county, Mo., February 5, 1833, his father's farm being near Booneslick. The family was established in Missouri by Josiah Johnson, the father of Samuel B., who emigrated from Patrick county, Va., in 1832, and in 1840 removed to Polk county, the same state. Three years later he settled in Cedar county, Mo., and after farming for three years moved to Jackson county in 1845. Seven years later, May 5, 1852, he crossed the plains and settled in Clackamas county, Ore., that day also witnessing his marriage, and fifty years later, May 2, 1902, he and his wife celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. In 1889 he gave up farming as a means of livelihood, and, moving to Portland, went into the saw-mill business, making a specialty of the manufacture of ship knees and lumber.

As ambitious and far sighted as his father, Samuel B. Johnson started across the plains in 1852, the date of the departure being May 2. Two days later he married Hannah Hink, and this marriage, commonly called an elopement, furnished the picturesque and interesting feature of the long journey over the plains. Mr. Johnson had five yoke of oxen with which to complete the journey, and he came out at the mouth of the Sandy river, and located on the Clackamas river at what is now Oregon City. During the winter he stayed in the town, and in 1853 went up the

Clackamas and worked in a saw-mill for a few months. A little later he located on a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres one mile west of Damascus, and after a year's trial sold out, and located on a farm of three hundred and twenty acres, one and a half miles northwest of Damascus. Of this property fifty acres are under cultivation, and the improvements made thereon are of the most modern kind. One hundred acres have been reserved for the use of the hardy and thrifty pioneer and his wife, while the balance has been deeded to the children. Though he still retains possession of his farm he has sold out his saw-mill interests and moved to Gresham, where he has built a large and commodious residence, and where he expects to reside the remainder of his life.

To some extent Mr. Johnson has left his home interests to mingle with the undertakings incident to so prosperous a county. A Populist in politics, his sympathies are with the common people, and with those who struggle hopelessly with adverse conditions. He is the friend of education, and has materially promoted the cause as a member of the school board. Mrs. Johnson, who was born in Jackson county, Mo., and who has courageously borne the trials and deprivations incident to pioneer life, is the mother of nine children: Mary Jane, deceased; Charles F., also deceased; Ellen, deceased; Dora, deceased; Earl deceased; Hester, William H., John H., and Edward R.

HON. HENRY MCGUGIN, one of the representative men of Clackamas county, and ex-member of the state legislature, was born in Vassalboro, Me., August 15, 1834, and is a son of James McGugin, a farmer and for most of his life a resident of the state of Maine. He was a native of the North of Ireland, and emigrated to America in 1832. Until his eighteenth year Henry McGugin lived on the home farm, during which time he was educated at the public schools, and acquired a considerable knowledge of general business. As a means of future livelihood he learned the carpenter's trade at Lawrence, Mass., having completed which he went to Illinois in 1857, and for two years worked at his trade in the railroad works. For a year he engaged in farming near Pike's Peak, Colo., and then pre-empted eighty acres of land near Denver, Colo., and engaged in farming until 1864.

During the latter part of 1864 Mr. McGugin removed to Idaho with the intention of mining, but realizing only indifferent success removed to Umatilla county, eastern Oregon, where he took up a claim, but let it go. In 1869 he homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of his present farm, upon which he has made many improvements, and fifty acres of which are already



MARTIN GILLIHAN AND WIFE.

cleared of timber. This farm is one of the finest in this county, and there are innumerable evidences of the thrift, enterprise, and progressive methods of the owner.

In 1859 Mr. McGugin married Mary Revenue, who died leaving one child, Francis, who is living with his father. The second marriage of Mr. McGugin was with Lena Gantenbein, December 22, 1874, and of this union two children are deceased, and one, Mary Alice, is living. A Democrat in politics, Mr. McGugin has been prominently before the public as a promoter of the interests of his party, and not only served as representative of Clackamas county in the state legislature in 1874, but has been school director for many years and road supervisor. He is a broad-minded and liberal citizen and farmer, and has the confidence of his political and agricultural friends.

MARTIN GILLIHAN. The name of pioneer is written in indelible letters upon the career of Martin Gillihan, who came to Oregon in 1844, when the plains were comparatively unused to the imprint of oxen hoofs, or to the camp fires of hopeful pale face travelers. Born in Jackson county, Tenn., October 30, 1824, Mr. Gillihan was but six years of age when his parents removed to Greene county, Ill., from which locality they went to Polk county, Mo., at the end of three years. Until his nineteenth year Martin performed his share towards cultivating the farm of his father, and in the spring of 1844 started across the overland trail with ox teams, and driving a band of cattle. After six months of great hardship and ever present danger from the attacks of Indians, he arrived in Washington county, Ore., where he worked out on a ranch during the winter and following spring. During 1845 he farmed independently on a piece of land, and in the fall of 1846 came to Sauvie's Island and settled on the farm of six hundred and forty acres now owned and occupied by John Howell. In the spring of 1847 he traded this land for three Cayuse horses, and with his brother William, rode on horseback down into California, where they worked in the woods near San Francisco. Later on he worked on a ranch near Santa Clara, and in the spring of 1848 went to the Sutter Mills and saw the first gold taken out of that place.

Enriched by his California experiences from the standpoint of information Mr. Gillihan returned to Oregon, in the fall of 1848, and in the spring of 1849, in confirmation of his faith in the mining possibilities of the state, returned to California across the mountains with ox teams, and prospected and mined in the vicinity of Hangtown. His return to Oregon in the

winter of 1849 would argue that his success as a miner was that of the average, rather than that of the best-favored mortal. On this journey he was accompanied by his brother's widow and her three children, and they located on the farm belonging to Mrs. Gillihan, but which was purchased from her by her brother-in-law, Martin Gillihan, in 1850. This farm, which is still owned by Mr. Gillihan, comprises six hundred and forty acres of land, and has been augmented by the purchase of additional land, comprising in its entirety nine hundred acres. Here the successful owner has conducted a stock-buying, selling and raising business, and for many years his name has been known from one end of Multnomah county to the other.

In 1850 Mr. Gillihan was united in marriage with Miss Sarah C. Howell, a native of Millers-town, Pa., and a daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Mathews) Howell. Mr. Howell crossed the plains in 1850 and first located on the plains of Washington county, where he resided for a short time, when he removed to Sauvie's Island. Here he bought a farm and carried on general farming and stock-raising up to the time of his death in 1886. On arriving in Oregon Mrs. Gillihan took up her residence in Portland, where she resided until her marriage with Mr. Gillihan. As a result of this union thirteen children were born, four of whom are now deceased. Mr. Gillihan has taken an important part in the affairs of his county, and has staunchly supported the men and measures of the Republican party. For more than forty years he has been a member of the school board, and has held offices of more or less importance from time to time during his long residence here. Being a member of the Oregon Pioneer Association he and his wife have taken an active interest in the work of that organization and have missed none of the meetings, which each year show a decrease in attendance. Possessing sterling and substantial characteristics Mr. Gillihan has impressed his worth upon the community of which he is a valued acquisition, and his good name has been maintained through all the vicissitudes of his march to success.

F. J. HARD. Few men in the west are more thoroughly conversant with mining affairs than is F. J. Hard, organizer and secretary of the Oregon Mining Exchange, and for many years devoted to the development of mining properties in Oregon. The object of the exchange, for the promotion of which Mr. Hard came to Portland in 1900, is to place mining among the legitimate and business-like enterprises of the state; to compel all operators to make straightforward state-

ments regarding their properties and their operations; to have the same available at all times for the inspection of prospective purchasers of stock; and to make it possible for intending investors to estimate, with a fair degree of accuracy, the value of their investments after they have been carefully surveyed by expert agents of the exchange. Fair dealing is assured to all who avail themselves of this truly helpful agency; interest in mining is stimulated by mutual exchange of ideas and knowledge of properties which have been investigated; and that which often is more or less doubtful in its character is here clarified and presented in its true colors. It is needless to add that the promoters of the exchange have proven themselves benefactors on the uncertain highway of mining progress, and have established an institution of high repute which is most likely to endure as long as its present system of operation is maintained.

A native of Hunter, Greene county, N. Y., Mr. Hard was born May 2, 1859, and is the only child of Charles Sydenham and Sarah (Osborn) Hard, who attained maturity. From the first emigrant, James Hard, who came from England in 1675 and located in Newtown, Conn., the direct line of descent is through James, James, Amos, Amos, Amos, to the paternal grandfather, also named Amos, the latter of whom was born near Newtown and became the founder of the New York branch of the family. He settled in Greene county, N. Y., where for many years he conducted a laborious country practice in medicine. He married Emma Laura Shephard, daughter of Dr. Gideon Shephard, with whom he has previously studied medicine. The Shephard family was also founded in America at an early date, Edward Shephard having located in Cambridge, Mass., in 1639. From him the line of descent is through John, John, John, John and Dr. Gideon Shephard. The first of the name of John removed from Cambridge to Hartford, Conn., and Dr. Gideon Shephard removed from the latter place to Newtown.

A natural proclivity for the science of medicine seems to have descended from Amos Hard to his son, Charles Sydenham, who was a graduate from the Albany Medical College, in his day one of the most famous schools in the United States. He located for practice in Huron county, Ohio, and remained there until his death at the age of thirty-eight years. During the early days of the Civil war he volunteered for service in the Union army, but was rejected on account of physical disability. His wife, a native of New York state, was a daughter of Brainerd Osborn, a member of an old New England family of Scotch descent, who devoted his life to farming in New York state and Ohio. Mrs. Hard died in Ohio, 1876.

Though left an orphan at an early age Frank

Judson Hard nevertheless managed to secure a good common school education, which was supplemented by several terms at the Ohio Normal schools at Milan, Erie county, and Ada, Hardin county, Ohio. In 1877, at the age of seventeen, he engaged in ranching in the Rocky Mountains near Denver, and at the same time increased his income by acting as salesman during the dull season on the range. Having secured a fair start and saved a little money, he went to Denver and engaged in the real estate business, laid out an addition to Denver, and created a large trade in city lots and ranching and mining lands. In 1891 he became identified with the building of the town of Creede, and from there to Cripple Creek, at that time in the zenith of its boom as a mining center. Here he assisted in the development of the mines on Raven Hill, and organized the Constantine Gold Mining Company, of which he himself was manager and the principal stockholder. His career as a miner in Colorado was successful, and he still holds mining properties in that state.

Mr. Hard became identified with Oregon in 1896, during which year he made a careful and systematic study of the mineral resources of the state. Reaching the decision that it was a good field in which to locate, he returned to Colorado, settled up his affairs there, and in 1899 returned to Oregon and engaged in mining in the Bohemia district. While thus occupied, he was requested by those in Portland who were familiar with his extensive knowledge of the business to come to this city and organize the Oregon Mining Exchange. He has also been instrumental in organizing several flourishing mining companies, including the Vestvins Gold Mining Company, of which he is manager and superintendent; the Oregon-Colorado Milling, Mining and Development Company, and the Riverside Mining and Milling Company, of which he is also superintendent and manager. He also holds other mining interests at the present time, and it is generally conceded that he is one of the most practical and successful mining experts in the northwest.

Mr. Hard is likewise widely known as a promoter of fraternal organizations, and among the Masons is one of the prominent men of the state. Joining the latter organization in Mt. Vernon Lodge No. 62, Norwalk, Ohio, in the year 1880, he is a life member of Union Lodge No. 7, of Denver, Colo.; a life member of Denver Chapter No. 2; a charter member of Colorado Consistory No. 1, and a member of Colorado Commandery No. 1, K. T., and a member of Pueblo, Colo., Lodge No. 60, B. P. O. E. He is also a member of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, of the Board of Trade, and of the Commercial Club. Politically he is identified with the Republican

party. He has been a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church wherever he has lived.

In Norwalk, Ohio, November 26, 1879, Mr. Hard was united in marriage with Almira L. Wilcox, a native of that state and a daughter of Charles Morris Wilcox and Lucy (Benham) Wilcox. Of this union there have been born three children: Lucy Almira, Franc Lucile and Charles. The two youngest are living and advanced in school and music.

CAPT. JAMES WILSON. When Captain Wilson came to Portland in 1852, after a long nautical experience on the high seas, he found three hundred people ready to share the fate of the embryonic hamlet, none of whom probably foresaw the supreme eminence which it was to attain among the beautiful and resourceful cities of the land. In the meantime the captain has advanced with the conditions of his adopted state, and today stands out a clearly defined pioneer figure to which an unusual amount of worthwhile accomplishment is to be attributed.

At Cherbourg, a fortified seaport town and important naval station of France, which is the site of a Roman station, and where William the Conqueror founded a hospital and built a church, Captain Wilson was born August 15, 1827, and is the second oldest of the two sons and one daughter born to James A. and Bonne (Heresier) Wilson, natives of France, and the latter born in Bridville. James A. Wilson led an adventurous life during his earlier years, and as a whaler went with his ship out of Cherbourg for about fifteen years. He later on became a watchman for the government in the navy yard of Cherbourg, and thus his whole life was centered around the famous old French city.

What education Captain Wilson received in France was prior to his ninth year, for in 1836 he followed the paternal example, and began a career upon the deep. Aboard a merchant vessel he engaged as cabin boy, his first trip being to Martinique, off the coast of North America. In time he became able seaman and in 1843 entered the American service, going out of the port of New York as second mate. In 1852 he made the trip around the Horn, and up to Portland, later visiting San Francisco, but then returning to Portland. As a deck hand on the *Milt Norma*, named for the county of Multnomah, he sailed from Portland to Cascade Falls during the flourishing emigration time, and in 1854 became captain of the *Portland*. Again he was deck-hand on the *Marie Haslow* from the Cascade Falls to The Dalles, and in 1865 became captain of the *Reliance* and *Willamette*, and of other boats in that line. He was with the company until they

sold out, and remained with their successors for some time. He afterward became connected with the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, and in 1889 came to Clackamas county, determined to henceforward lead a peaceful agricultural life, remote from compass, stress and storm. In the wilderness Captain Wilson bought thirty-nine acres of land, which he soon had under way as far as clearing was concerned, and upon which he built the fine home now occupied by himself and family. The captain is chiefly engaged in raising grain, wheat, oats and potatoes, and is especially proud of his fine quality of timothy. His thrift in other years has enabled him to invest to a considerable extent in desirable town and country property, including a couple of houses and barns in Clackamas City, and similar rentable property in Portland. He is a Democrat in political preference, and is a member of the Christian Church.

In Albany, Ore., in 1864, Mr. Wilson married Frances Laurant, who was born in France, and who died leaving two children, August and Cecelia. The second marriage of Captain Wilson occurred in 1873, and was with Talitha Bauglur, born in Buchanan county, Mo., a daughter of William Elliott, a native of Ray county, Mo., and a flour manufacturer at Ottawa, Mo. Mr. Elliott served in the Southern army under General Lee, and was killed at the battle of Little Rock, Ark. His wife, Jane (Guthrie) Elliott, was a native of Kentucky, and became the mother of three sons and five daughters, of whom Mrs. Wilson is the third oldest. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of whom Walter is a farmer and road supervisor of Clackamas county; Talitha is the wife of A. E. Holcomb; and Erwin is foreman of the hatchery of Clackamas. Captain Wilson is one of the pioneers of river navigation in Oregon, and has undoubtedly as large a fund of interesting information in regard thereto as any who have followed his changeful calling.

JOHN J. KURATLI. One of the most successful of the farmers of Washington county which call Switzerland their native land is John J. Kuratli, owner of a fine farm of one hundred and sixty-three acres, advantageously located, and well fitted with all modern appliances. This energetic and enterprising promoter of agricultural well being was born in Switzerland May 1, 1843, his father, J. Casper, being a native of the same locality, and born in 1796. J. Casper Kuratli, who died in 1885, was a gunsmith by trade, and was fairly successful while combining his trade with farming.

That the parents of John J. Kuratli were appreciators of educational advantages is evidenced

by the fact that he received a thorough classical and modern education, beginning with the age of fourteen, when he entered a school of Berne, and when seventeen entered the normal school at Schiers. At Lausanne he studied for a year, thereafter going to Italy for the study of the languages, going deeply into French and German at the College of Castellini, near the city of Como, on the lake of that name. After completing the instruction there he engaged in teaching languages at the same institution, and was thus employed when overcome by the determination to seek the larger possibilities of America.

In America Mr. Kuratli lived for a half year in New York City and then moved to Virginia, where for the first year he worked on the farm, then found employment in a furniture factory in Lynchburg, Va., where he learned the trade, and where he remained for four years. He came to Portland in 1875, and soon after bought a farm of one hundred and sixty-three acres of wild wood, and the clearing of which necessitated a great deal of arduous work. He is engaged in general farming and a dairy business, and has been successful beyond his greatest expectations. In addition to farming he has filled several positions of trust in the community, and as a Republican has maintained the best interests of his party. During 1880 and 1890 he served as county assessor of Washington county, and he has also been road supervisor and school director for many years. He has been a delegate to numerous conventions. The Presbyterian Church near Bethany profits by the membership of Mr. Kuratli, who contributes generously towards its support, and is active in all church matters.

In February, 1866, Mr. Kuratli married Theresa Bollag, and of this union there have been the following children: Emile, county recorder of Washington county; Annie B.; John C.; Wilhelm, deceased; Samuel; Henry; and David.

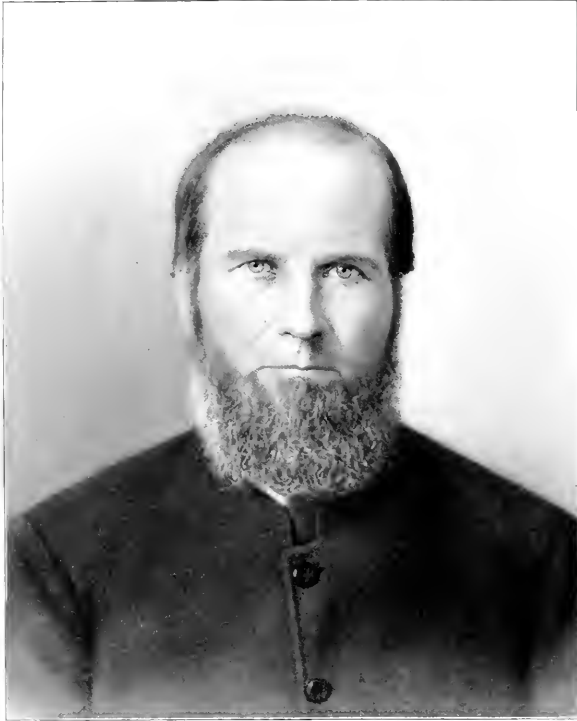
WILBUR K. NEWELL. In no way has a higher tribute been paid to the ability of Mr. Newell than through his appointment, in 1808, as a member of the state board of horticulture, the appointment being conferred by Governor Geer. Since then he has devoted considerable attention to his work as a member of the board, including semi-annual tours of inspection of all nurseries in his district, and has done much effective work along the line of ridding the orchards and nurseries of pests of all kinds. The first district, which he represents, consists of the following counties: Multnomah, Clackamas, Yamhill, Washington, Columbia, Clatsop and Tillamook. There are representatives also from the second, third, fourth and fifth districts, as

well as a representative for the state at large, the latter being E. L. Smith, who is president of the board.

During 1901 and 1903 the board published its sixth and seventh biennial reports, which appear in pamphlet form and are of the greatest value to all fruit raisers and to all contemplating future work in that industry. In addition to his work in connection with the board, Mr. Newell gives much time to his farm near Dilley, Washington county, which it is his ambition to place under the highest possible cultivation. It has been his home since he was eighteen and he has had charge of the property ever since he was twenty. Fruit growing is one of the specialties in which he is deeply interested, and he has done much experimental work in this industry. Of his land thirty acres are in grapes, prunes and apples, and, to further this work, in 1898 he erected a fruit dryer, having a daily capacity of about four tons, and admirably adapted to its intended purpose.

At Mount Tabor, Ore., W. K. Newell was born October 12, 1872, a son of John S. and Sarah E. (Kerns) Newell. He was fourth in a family of five children, the others being named as follows: Charles G., a decorator and designer engaged in business in San Francisco; Theresa, the oldest daughter, who is at home; Joseph P., employed as assistant engineer for the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company; and Bessie, wife of John Masters. The father, John S. Newell, was born at Clarksville, Tenn., and at ten years of age removed from there to the vicinity of Burlington, Iowa, where he grew to manhood. In 1852 he came across the plains with ox-teams, spending seven months on the road. Immediately after his arrival he secured work at logging. Later he took up a donation claim of one hundred and sixty acres occupying the present site of Russellville. In 1871 he sold that property and after a year in California returned to Oregon and bought one hundred and sixty acres near Mount Tabor, which he cleared and improved. From there, in 1881, he went into the town of Mount Tabor and opened a merchandise store, which he conducted for four years. From 1883 until 1888 he served as county commissioner of Multnomah county, prior to which he had held office as county assessor. In 1890 he moved to a farm three miles from Dilley, in Washington county, where he owns three hundred and twenty-five acres and is engaged in the dairy business and in general farming. In politics he is a Republican and in religion holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church; his wife, who also belonged to that denomination, died in 1885.

On Christmas day of 1890 Mr. Newell was united in marriage with Bertha Dixon, daughter



Joseph Heiney

of J. H. Dixon, of Portland, and they have since made their home on the farm where he has lived since his youth. Like his father, he is a believer in Republican doctrines and is interested in the work of the Grange. The Native Sons of Oregon number him among their members. Scarcely a movement for the benefit of the fruit raising industry in Oregon has failed to secure his warmest sympathy and active co-operation in furthering its success, and he deserves recognition among the men who are working to elevate the raising of fruit into one of the important industries of this flourishing commonwealth.

JOSEPH HEINEY. In viewing the finished product, no matter what its nature, a casual observer is apt to overlook the fact that before the results produced are accomplished much arduous labor has to be undertaken, many failures and obstacles overcome, to say nothing of the heavy expense often involved in addition thereto. Perhaps this fact is nowhere more true than in the case of the pioneer who literally had to hew his way from the primeval forest before crops could be planted or results of any kind seen. Among the early settlers in Multnomah county due notice should be given to Mr. Heiney, whose farm of one hundred and twenty-three acres near Gresham is a credit to his years of work in its improvement. His birth took place June 29, 1835, near Cambridge City, Wayne county, Ind., and there his boyhood and early manhood were spent, but in 1865 he went to Jefferson county, Kans., following ranching and general farming there for the ensuing ten years.

In 1874 Mr. Heiney came to Multnomah county, purchasing from Marseilles Rodgers the one hundred and seventy-seven acres which comprised the original tract. Only fifteen acres bore any improvements whatever, and the only building on the place was a small house. The present appearance of the farm bears little resemblance to the place as he first saw it and is a credit to the owner. He now has sixty acres under cultivation and is successfully engaged in general farming. Besides attending to his private interests, Mr. Heiney has acted in a public capacity, serving as clerk of the school board and director for a great many years. Politically he is a Prohibitionist, and holds membership in the Baptist Church.

In 1858 Mr. Heiney was united in marriage with Miss Rachel Byerly, a native of Dublin, Wayne county, Ind. Eleven children have been born of this union, nine of whom are living, as follows: Franklyn; Eleanor, became the wife of Will Black and they now reside near Salem; Minnie, now Mrs. Jack Robinson, Lewiston, Idaho; Richard, of Portland, married Belle Mil-

ler; Roscoe married Lena Gibbs and resides near Gresham; Ella became the wife of Charles McCoy, now of New York City; Arthur, who lives on the home place; Albert, also at home; and Alice, who lives in Lewiston, Idaho.

JUSTIN J. LEAVITT, M. D. Back to patriotic sires and model matrons Dr. Justin J. Leavitt traces his descent, and justly cherishes a pride of birth which begets potent purpose and unflinching effort to maintain, and perchance exalt an enviable ancestral record. The Leavitt forefathers were not only men of leading characteristics but they were capable of appreciating and utilizing to the full the opportunities by which they were surrounded.

According to the records of the family now in possession of the doctor, the first of the family to come to this country was Capt. Christopher Leavitt, a native of York, England, and a son of Percival Leavitt and Elizabeth Rotherforth, who was a daughter of Alexander. Captain Leavitt was a sailor and while on one of his voyages touched this country. He, however, never took up his residence on American soil, but Thomas Leavitt came to this country before 1629 for the purpose of making it his future home and was the first of the family to make America his place of abode. He settled in Exeter, N. H., in 1639. Later he moved to Hampton, in the same state, where he lived until his death on November 28, 1696. He married Isabella (Bland) Asten, the widow of Francis Asten. As a result of this union four children were born, the second of whom was Hezron, who married Martha Taylor and to them were born seven children, one of whom was named Thomas, born May 8, 1677. He married Elizabeth Atkinson and as a result of this union five children were born, among the number being Samuel, who was born December 4, 1706. He became united in marriage with Miss Ruth Johnson, a daughter of Peter Johnson. Seven children blessed this union, the fifth child being Peter, who was born August 18, 1741. November 24, 1763, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Cram, the ceremony taking place in Deerfield, N. H. He died in 1815, while his wife passed away six years later, in 1821. They were the parents of ten children, the eighth of whom was named Jonathan, who was born February 27, 1782. In 1803 he was united in marriage with Rhoda Buckman. He lived to reach the age of sixty-eight years, while his wife passed to her final reward on November 14, 1859.

Up to this time, 1800, the Leavitt family had remained largely in the state of New Hampshire, but in the year mentioned, Jonathan moved to Eaton, Province of Quebec, Canada. He became

the father of thirteen children, one of whom was named George, who became the father of Dr. Leavitt, the personal subject of this review.

The paternal great-grandfather, Peter Leavitt, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, enlisting July 7, 1775. He was also a surveyor as well as a farmer and business man, and with his son, he surveyed Coos county, N. H., into townships. After a life of exceptional activity and far reaching results he died in Stark county, N. H., in November, 1815. His son Jonathan, the grandfather of our subject, became a pioneer resident of Quebec, Canada, where he became a very wealthy farmer and business man, and took a prominent part in the political and other affairs of his adopted locality. He was broad minded and progressive and laid the foundation of the family in Quebec in a most admirable manner.

George Leavitt, the father of Justin J., was born in Eaton, Province of Quebec, January 12, 1816, and eventually became engaged in farming. In 1853 he removed to La Crosse county, Wis., where his energy was applied in a convincing manner, and resulted in the possession of nine hundred acres of land, part of which was under a high state of cultivation, making it one of the best farms in that section of the state. He erected a beautiful rural home, but in 1886 he disposed of his interests in Wisconsin that his last days might be spent with his daughter in Glenwood, Iowa, where his death occurred ten years later. His wife, who was Lovincy Whitcomb, whom he married January 1, 1842, was born October 5, 1821, a daughter of Isaac Whitcomb, a native of Vermont, who served as a minute man during the Revolutionary war. This soldier was by trade a cooper and also a farmer, and his last days were spent in Eaton, Province of Quebec, Canada. Before her marriage his wife was Sybel Call, also born in Vermont. Ten children were born to George Leavitt and his wife, of whom Justin J. is the oldest. Rev. Isaac Stephen, D. D., the second son in the family, has carved a name for himself as a clergyman and educator, is a graduate of the Wisconsin State University, was at one time president of New Orleans University, and is now a very prominent man in Nebraska; Edson Charles died in Iowa in 1898; Fidelia E. is deceased; Mrs. William E. Hewitt is a resident of Sparta, Wis.; Hattie Ellen, Mrs. E. R. Hume, of Omaha, Neb.; Henry, deceased, and George W., of Nebraska.

Justin J. Leavitt was born in Eaton, Province of Quebec, Canada, December 26, 1842, and after completing his education in the public schools studied during 1863-64 at Galesville University, Wisconsin. The opportunity to serve his country was not lost upon the student mind, and August 10, 1864, he enlisted in Company I, Eighth Wisconsin Regiment, and during the rest of the war

served in the hospital corps. With the restoration of peace he entered Rush Medical College, of Chicago, from which institution he was graduated February 3, 1869. Dr. Leavitt started to practice in West Salem, Wis., and at the expiration of three years removed to Fenimore, the same state, where he remained for twelve years. Leaving a large and remunerative practice, he located in Clark, S. Dak., in 1882, and four years later came to Oregon, settling in Jefferson, Marion county, in 1887. In 1890 the doctor came to his present home in Molalla. A beautiful home represents his appreciation of comfort, convenience and elegance, in addition to which he owns a highly improved farm of one hundred and sixty acres near the town.

The well beloved wife and helpmate of Dr. Leavitt, whose death, May 17, 1902, left her friends and family disconsolate, was formerly Ruth Crook, born in West Fairlee, Vt., December 8, 1843. When a child Mrs. Leavitt removed with her parents to La Crosse county, Wis., where she studied at Galesville University, and subsequently, for several years, became a popular and efficient educator. Her marriage with Dr. Leavitt occurred October 5, 1866, and two children were born of this union, of whom Charles Henry, the oldest, is a resident of Portland; and Mattie Ruth, a teacher. She was graduated from the Willamette University with the degree of Ph. B. in 1900, and one year later completed a course in the Washington State University with the degree of A. B.

HON. ARLIE A. BAILEY. The election of Mr. Bailey to the state legislature in 1902 brought into political prominence a leading member of the typographical and trades unions of Portland. Mr. Bailey was born in Louisville, Ky., November 7, 1866, and was the third among six children, of whom himself and one sister alone survive. His father, Rev. L. Y. Bailey, was born near Knoxville, Tenn., being a son of J. M. Bailey, a native of Pennsylvania and a large planter of Tennessee. At an early age L. Y. Bailey went to Cincinnati, where he studied law, later entering into practice at Louisville. On the opening of the war he enlisted in an Indiana Federal regiment. During Morgan's raid he broke through that leader's ranks in order to notify a train load of Federal troops that they were in danger of being ditched. For this act of bravery he was offered the rank of colonel, but, not being a military man, refused the honor, being, however, made a brevet-colonel. At the close of the war he resumed practice in Louisville. In 1871 he located at Litchfield, Minn., where he was pastor of the Christian Church and for several terms superintendent of schools of Meeker

county. About 1883 he removed to Garnett, Kans., where he officiated as minister and for two terms served as superintendent of schools of Anderson county. During 1890 he came to Oregon, and is now living in Monmouth retired from professional cares, but interested, as ever, in movements for the uplifting of humanity. He is identified with the Grand Army of the Republic and in politics votes with the Republicans.

The marriage of Rev. L. Y. Bailey united him with Josephine Virginia Stark, who was born in Virginia and died in Minnesota about 1877. Her father, Thomas Stark, a Virginian, became a merchant of Louisville, Ky. The line of descent is traced through Thomas Stark and his father, a New Yorker, back to the latter's father, Gen. John Stark, the hero of the battle of Bennington. General Stark was born in Londonderry, N. H., August 28, 1728. In 1755 he was appointed a lieutenant in a corps of rangers, soon was elected captain, and at the opening of the Revolutionary war joined the army at Cambridge, where he was appointed colonel. At the time of his death, May 8, 1822, he was, with one exception, the last surviving general of the Revolution.

When the family settled in Minnesota, Arlie A. Bailey was five years of age, and his education was obtained in schools of that state. His first experience in the art preservative began in 1880, when he became an apprentice to Maxwell & Todd, in Minneapolis. He was next employed on the Garnett (Kans.) *Plaindealer*, after which he worked at his trade in different parts of the country, having worked at various times on the *Kansas City Journal*, *Minneapolis Tribune*, *St. Paul Pioneer Press*, *St. Joe Gazette*, *Topeka Capital*, *Rocky Mountain News*, *Pueblo Chieftain*, *Leavenworth Times*, and other papers. While in Topeka (1893-96) he took up linotype work on the first machines of the kind brought into the state. When he came to Portland in 1896 he became a linotype operator on the *Oregonian*, which position he has since filled, having, since coming here, purchased a home on Hawthorne avenue. While living in Leavenworth, Kans., he married Caroline Bronston, who was born in Kentucky and died in Portland, leaving two children, Almont and Bertina. His second marriage united him with Miss Mathilda Ehlers, of Portland, a native of Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Wherever he has lived Mr. Bailey has been an active worker for Republican principles. In 1902 he was nominated for the legislature on the Republican ticket and received the largest majority given on that ticket, being eighteen hundred votes ahead of the highest on the opposing ticket. He was made a Mason in Mount Tabor Lodge No. 42, A. F. & A. M., in which he is senior warden. In the Knights of Pythias he is past chancellor

and a member of the Uniform Rank. Other organizations that have his allegiance are the United Artisans, the Modern Woodmen of America and order of the Eastern Star. In the Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club he is a leading bowler. His team won the championship of the American Coked Hat Association in 1902, when he bowled the highest score of the team and tried for first place in the association. Since 1887 he has been a member of the International Typographical Union and is now connected with the Multnomah Typographical Union No. 58, of which he was secretary for two terms. In the Topeka Union and the Federated Trades Assembly of Topeka he acted as president, also as delegate to the International Convention from Kansas. For four successive terms he was secretary of the Federated Trades of Portland, resigning the office on receiving the nomination as representative. The duties of the latter office he entered upon with enthusiasm and intelligence. He was one of the most active members of the legislature, doing all in his power to further the interests of his state and county.

ANTHONY TONGUE. Eight miles from Hillsdale, on the road to Mountaindale, and two miles from Glencoe, on the north Tualatin plains, is the very important stock farm of Anthony Tongue, one of the venerable and highly honored pioneers of Washington county. Mr. Tongue embodies in his general characteristics the national traits of his countrymen of Lincolnshire, England, where he was born July 4, 1824, and where several years of his life were passed. On his father's farm he received the thorough training which has fitted Englishmen the world over for the serious and responsible side of life, and which has contributed to the conservative development of any place which they chanced to call home.

In his native land Mr. Tongue was united in marriage with Rebecca Lawson, who was born in England, May 1, 1824, and with whom he came to America in the fall of 1859. After landing in New York Mr. Tongue came at once to Oregon, with the possibilities and chances of which he had thoroughly familiarized himself. A year later, in 1860, he located on the farm which is still his home, and which comprises one hundred and sixty acres, of which ten acres had been cleared. With his wife he set up house-keeping with few possessions in a little log cabin, and proceeded to conquer the desolation of the region and to make a living from the stored fertility of the soil. He has devoted the greater part of his land and energies to stock raising, and some of the finest stock raised in the state of Oregon has grazed on the fertile meadows of the Tongue farm. The largest horse in the state,

Young Glennel, browsed contentedly and grew apace to splendid proportions under the watchful eye of Mr. Tongue, acquiring the weight of twenty-one hundred and ten pounds. Coach horses also have been made a study of by this admirer of the horse, and high grade cattle have contributed to the neat income derived from the general farm products. Many modern and up-to-date improvements have been instituted by Mr. Tongue, who has always endeavored to keep abreast of the times in all agricultural matters, and who has been accounted one of the most progressive farmers of his district. Mr. Tongue is a Republican in national politics, but has never identified himself with his party other than to cast his vote. With his wife he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has always taken an active interest in supporting and spreading the work of the denomination. Few couples have lived more contentedly or more harmoniously than have these highly respected people, and now, when nearly eighty years of age, their aims and aspirations are akin, and they have many friends to cheer them in the evening of life.

MICHAEL OATFIELD. During all the years intervening between 1863 and the present, Mr. Oatfield has made his home upon a farm near Milwaukie, Clackamas county, and has given his attention closely to bringing the land under cultivation, embellishing it with all the accessories that go to make up a model estate. The property comprises nearly six hundred acres, and a large portion of this is under cultivation, hay, grain and potatoes being his principal products, although he also gives some time and land to the business of fruit raising. When coming here the land had no improvements and it was only after the hardest effort that he was able to bring even a portion of it under cultivation, but so successful has he been in his endeavors that now, in the afternoon of his busy life, it is no longer necessary for him to labor as in the past, and hence he superintends the entire homestead, but delegates to others the manual labor connected with its improvement.

Of German birth and lineage, Mr. Oatfield was born October 23, 1837. His father, Philip Oatfield, also of German birth, died in his native land, and afterward the mother, Josephus (Star-singer) Oatfield, married again. Her son in 1848 came to the United States with his mother and step-father and settled in Umon county, Ill., where the family bought land and engaged in farming. The mother and step-father died in Illinois, and from there Mr. Oatfield in 1859 joined a throng of gold seekers en route to Pike's Peak, where he engaged in mining for three years. In 1862 he came to Oregon, arriving at

the present site of Baker City in September of that year, after a tedious and dangerous journey across the plains, with ox-teams, a journey made memorable by frequent skirmishes with Indians. The red men were so hostile that one man of Mr. Oatfield's party fell a victim to their attacks, and at other times the lives of all were in great danger. In crossing Green river it was necessary for them to build a boat in order to get to the other side.

After two weeks in Baker City Mr. Oatfield proceeded to Portland, and from there came to Milwaukie, Clackamas county, and secured employment in a sawmill owned by Joseph Kellogg. In 1863 he rented the property where he now resides and four years later, having meanwhile carefully hoarded his earnings, he was able to purchase the property, which during all of the subsequent years has been his home and the scene of his activities. For many years he has been a director of schools of his district, and his work has done much to promote the standard of education here. In politics he is a Republican, in religion an Episcopalian, and he is also an interested member of the Grange. Since coming to Oregon he has established domestic ties and much of his success is due to the co-operation of his wife and the willing aid of his children. His wife, formerly Minerva Thessing, was born in Dayton, Ore., whither had come her father, J. H. Thessing, M. D., a German by birth and for years a well-known practicing physician of Portland, where he died at eighty years of age. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Oatfield there are six children, namely: W. R., a farmer residing in Clackamas county; J. R., at home; Philip V., also at home; Ernest M., an engineer in the Suburban power house; Robert E., who is employed in the car shops of the Southern Pacific Railroad; and Amanda G., who is with her parents. Three of the sons are active members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and another son, John, is associated with the blue lodge of Masons.

JOSEPH SUPPLE. As a successful ship-builder, the proprietor of the ship yard and marine ways in Portland has wielded a wide influence, and in addition to supplying means of transportation on American waters, many boats turned out of his yard ply in foreign waters and visit many remote quarters of the globe. Mr. Supple was born February 26, 1854, in Lyons, Wayne county, N. Y., where his early life was spent. His father, John R. Supple, was born in Ireland, which country he left when quite young, coming to New York state, where he learned the boot and shoe business. Here his death occurred when his son Joseph was only nine years old.



ADAM FISHER AND WIFE.

In 1866 the family removed to Buffalo, N. Y., and there Joseph entered school, thus finishing his education, which had been begun in the schools of his native town. Having a predilection for the boat builder's trade, at the early age of sixteen years he apprenticed himself to the celebrated boat builder, Robert J. I. Cooper, in whose yard the young apprentice spent many years gathering valuable instruction, and later years, filled with business successes, have proved beyond a doubt that these years were well spent. When only twenty-three years old he assumed business responsibilities on his own account, establishing a large boat yard at the foot of Porter avenue, where were manufactured lake steamers and canal boats. Selling out in 1886, he removed to San Diego, Cal., where he had the distinction of building the first steamboat ever constructed in San Diego harbor. The pleasure boat, Rosevill, was also a product of his yard, and this was later used in the South American trade. For the city of San Diego he built the Utilisimo. The bursting of the real estate boom occurring about this time, his investments proved a financial loss and he decided to change his location.

June, 1891, witnessed the arrival of Mr. Supple in Portland, where he at once began work at his trade. After a year spent in the yards at the sound, he again returned to Portland, and in 1892 established the ship yard at the foot of Belmont street, of which he is still the owner. Before this was possible, however, an humble start in business was necessary as a result of the financial disaster at San Diego. Under the spreading boughs of an old cottonwood tree he began building row boats, but he soon outgrew these quarters and in time owned the whole block. His yard has a frontage of three hundred and fifty feet and is five hundred and fifty feet deep. Two boilers furnish the power for the plant. In connection there is a saw and planing mill, also a blacksmith shop. The principal product of the yard are large boats and craft, many of which have been used in the Alaskan trade. At the time of the great boom in that country he built nine stern wheelers for the Yukon river. At the present time he is building one for the Upper Snake. The Willie Irving, which was built in one season, cleared the owner \$200,000, in fact, all boats which he built for the Alaskan trade met with more than usual success. For the Willamette trade he built the Regulator, Dalles City, Inland Flyer, Reliance and the Resolute, besides scores of others. Besides building a government tender, and most of the barges used by the government in that locality, he also built the public bath house, boats for Fort Stevens and the quartermaster's department.

Mr. Supple's marriage, which took place in Kansas City, Kans., united him with Miss Kate

Eaton, a native of England. Politically Mr. Supple is a true-blue Republican. In the Chamber of Commerce, of which he is a member, he is serving on the Oriental trade committee and the special fire-boat committee, and is a member of the Board of Trade and the Manufacturers' Association. In addition to his many other interests, Mr. Supple owns considerable real estate and stock in mining property. In the vast undertaking to be consummated in 1905, known as the Lewis and Clark Exposition, he was one of the original stockholders, subscribing \$500. Fraternal organizations also claim a portion of his time and attention, among which are the Ancient Order of United Workmen; Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, in which he is past chancellor commander, and also a charter member of Temple No. 117, D. O. K. K. In a large degree the growth and prosperity of Portland are due to just such men as Mr. Supple, who, thoroughly believing in its possibilities, have labored unremittingly to surmount all obstacles in their road to complete success.

DAVID O. FISHER. Among the well-cultivated farms in the vicinity of Portland even a casual observer will note especially Mr. Fisher's, which though not so large perhaps as some others, yet it has an air of thriftiness that instinctively calls one's attention to it. Adam Fisher, the father, was born in West Virginia and there he was reared upon a farm, growing strong in muscle and stout of heart. In 1850 he and his brother Solomon, who died April 10, 1903, started across the plains with Oregon as their goal. Ox teams furnished the motive power and it is not to be wondered at that they were six months on the journey. Travel in those days was fraught with many inconveniences and hardships besides those of slow transit. Indians were on the war path and travelers found it wise and necessary to be on the alert lest the tawny enemy overpower them. In 1850, the same year that Mr. Fisher started on his westward journey, he settled at what is known as Fisher's Landing, in Clarke county, Wash., on the banks of the Columbia river. Here he took up a claim of six hundred and forty acres of donation land, making his home upon it until he came to Oregon. Purchasing land adjacent to the river, he resided upon it until 1864, in which year he bought three hundred and sixty acres of Mr. Vickers, the same on which his son, David O., now resides. The land was covered with heavy timber at the time he purchased it, but he transformed it into a habitable tract and added many improvements. His marriage, with Elizabeth Dort, resulted in the birth of ten children, nine of whom are living.

Mr. Fisher died in 1895 and his wife followed him two years later. Both were members of the Methodist Church.

David O. Fisher was born on the old family homestead, June 7, 1864, and there received his early training. In the common schools he gleaned as good an education as the district afforded and added to this practical lessons learned upon his father's farm. Upon reaching years of maturity he formed family ties, being united in marriage with Miss Ollie Reynolds in 1897. Their marriage has been blessed by the birth of a little daughter, Hazeli. In his calling Mr. Fisher has been more than usually successful, and his fine farm of one hundred and thirty-seven acres near Portland repays him for the labor expended in its cultivation. Besides general farming he is also interested in dairying to a considerable extent. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to the material support of which they are liberal contributors. Fraternally Mr. Fisher is identified with the Woodmen of the World.

WILLIAM B. JONES. Randolph county, Ind., was the scene of the early life of Mr. Jones, his birth occurring there in the year 1823. When he was seventeen years old, however, his father changed the family abode to Bluffton, Wells county, that state, and there William grew to sturdy manhood, dividing his time between assisting his father with the farm work and attending the common schools of the vicinity of his home. At the age of twenty the desire to be independent and earn his own livelihood became paramount, and accordingly he started out on his own account, engaging as a farm hand. Not the least important even in the life of Mr. Jones was his marriage, which was solemnized in the year 1843 and united his fortunes with those of Miss Mary J. Douglass, a native of Crawford county, Pa., born in 1822.

In the fall of 1851, with his family, Mr. Jones started on the long journey across the plains with ox-teams, but when they reached Rock Island decided to spend the winter there. Resuming the journey in the spring of 1852, the next six months were spent in reaching their destination. The first year Mr. Jones was engaged in logging on the Columbia Slough, and later, in the fall of 1853, he located upon his present farm near Gresham. Taking up three hundred and twenty acres of donation claim land from the government he at once began its improvement, clearing it of the heavy forest with which it was covered. He subsequently built a cabin of round logs 14x16 feet in dimensions, and this is still standing, a monument to his early pioneer work. This was the family abode for a number of years,

but as he was prospered be built a more commodious residence, the one in which he now resides. He has disposed of a portion of the original claim of three hundred and twenty acres, and now has only sixty acres in the tract surrounding the homestead. He and his wife became the parents of eleven children, only four of whom are living: Elizabeth, the widow of A. J. Stafford; Matilda, the wife of D. S. Dunbar, of Fairview; Austin, who married Ella Bony; and Amanda, who became the wife of George Shirts. In politics Mr. Jones is a staunch Republican, believing thoroughly in the principles of that party. During the early days of his residence here he rendered valuable assistance in laying out the roads and helped build the first log school house in the district, donating one acre of ground for a school site.

WILLIAM W. SMITH. One of the younger generation of business men and politicians who are rapidly coming to the front in Oregon affairs is William W. Smith, at present traveling around the state as deputy fish commissioner, with headquarters at Parkplace. Mr. Smith was born in Adair county, Mo., August 6, 1859, a son of Gus and Martha (Ellis) Smith, natives respectively of Ohio and Vermont.

Gus Smith was a farmer in Missouri for many years, and from that state enlisted for a three years' service in the Civil war. Directly after the close of hostilities he prepared for a trip across the plains with his family, the paternal grandfather, John A., also accompanying them. On the way across the Indians were very troublesome, the cattle strayed away or were stolen, and the whole party were stricken with grief because the mother of William W. was accidentally shot and killed while getting something out of a wagon. The grandfather, who was born in the east, and who also served in the Civil war, died in the state of Washington.

The second oldest in his father's family of four children, William W. Smith was educated in the public schools, but at the early age of fifteen he was confronted by the necessity of earning his own living. His first independent effort was as a beginner in a paper manufactory, where he worked his way up in a surprisingly short time, and soon had a complete knowledge of the business. Afterward he removed to Dayton, Columbia county., Wash., took up one hundred and sixty acres of land, proved up on it, improved it, but disposed of the same at a profit at the end of five years. In 1894 he became identified with Parkplace, Ore., where he engaged in the paper business with considerable success, but has of late devoted all of his time to his duties as deputy fish commissioner. He was door keeper



W. W. Sanfield

of the senate for three terms, and has been very active in promoting the issues and principles of the Republican party. At present he also holds the position of state water bailiff.

Since living in Clackamas county Mr. Smith has married Eugenia May, a native of the state, and daughter of Harvey B. May, born in Wisconsin, and a builder and contractor by occupation. Mr. May crossed the plains as early as 1843, settled in Clackamas county within five miles of Oregon City on a donation claim on Beaver creek, but later disposed of the same and settled in Oregon City, where his death occurred at the age of sixty-five years.

M. C. BANFIELD. In the pleasant surroundings of Penzance, Cornwall county, a seaport, and the most westerly town of England, M. C. Banfield, president of the Banfield-Veysey Fuel Company, was born on February 7, 1856. His father, Henry Banfield, was a native of the same remote town, and was a manufacturer, conducting a custom tin stamp mill on the river of that valley, up to the time of his death, at the age of sixty-seven years. The paternal grandfather, Richard, was also a native of Cornwall, and during his active life engaged in farming. Henry Banfield married Sarah Curnow, also born in Cornwall, whose father was a contractor and stone dresser by occupation. Mrs. Banfield, who died in Portland in 1895, was the mother of eleven children, eight of whom attained majority, and six sons of whom are living. Richard is a resident of British Columbia; Thomas is a sidewalk contractor in Portland; Jacob is a partner of Thomas; John is identified with his brother, M. C.; M. C. is president of the Banfield-Veysey Fuel Company; and Henry is a merchant in Australia.

To M. C. Banfield the irresponsible season of youth was a short one, for at the age of seven and one-half years he began to work in his father's stamp mill, and learned the business from the bottom up. Such education as he received in his native land was acquired evenings at a private school. Thus combining work, schooling and recreation (very little of the latter), he remained in the country of his nativity until he was nineteen years of age. The same year, in November, 1875, he came to the United States and located at Watseka, Ill., his available assets consisting of less than \$5 in money and a few clothes. Nothing daunted, he began contracting for drilling artesian wells, and at the expiration of three years had accumulated a considerable sum, which he invested in cattle with which to start a stock business on the Kankakee marsh, in Kankakee county, Ill. His efforts met with more than ordinary success and when word came that

his father was seriously ill, he was caring for a large drove in addition to the cattle that he himself owned. Realizing that his place was at the side of his stricken sire, in April, 1881, he disposed of his interests and journeyed to England. There he remained until after the death of his father, which took place in April, 1882. The following month he returned to America, the possibilities of which he so well understood, beside which those of his native land seemed small indeed.

Upon reaching this country, Mr. Banfield continued on to Jasper county, Ind., where he had established a home during his first visit to the United States. Remaining here about two weeks, he decided that the chances for more rapid advancement lay farther west, and accordingly he went on to Pitkin county, Colo., reaching there in June. The following season was spent in mining and prospecting in that section; he removed to Custer county, Idaho, where the next eleven months were spent in mining, his labors meeting with a fair degree of success. His next move was the one that brought him to Portland, where he landed in January, 1884. As in the past, he remained idle but a short time, when he purchased a dairy on Portland Heights, which he maintained for some seven years, and then sold. General contracting was the next field Mr. Banfield entered and from that time until the present day this line of business has engaged his attention, although at the present time it is more of a side line, as the greater portion of his time is devoted to other interests. In 1895 he contracted with the Inman-Poulsen Lumber Company for all the fuel output of their mill, which he still handles. In 1901 he purchased the W. A. Storey & Kern slab-wood business, the J. Peterson Northern Pacific Wood Company, and the wood department of the Portland Lumber Manufacturing Company, and incorporated the Banfield-Veysey Fuel Company, February 1, 1901, with a capital stock of \$55,000. Of this concern Mr. Banfield is the president and manager, a position he is filling with much credit, and it is to his efforts the company is indebted for its success. The entire output of slab wood of all the mills in Portland, with the exception of the Jones mill, is handled by this company, as is also the sawdust. For the carrying on of this extensive business, one hundred and twenty teams are required and about three hundred wagons are constantly on hand. Two hundred and twenty men are on the pay roll all the time, while in the busy season the force is increased to two hundred and seventy-five. Yards are established all over the city and it is safe to say the business is the largest of its kind on the Pacific coast. Prior to the organization of the Banfield-Veysey Fuel Company, during 1895, Mr. Banfield began

handling ballast and in 1901 over eighty tons of the same was handled. In addition to the fuel business Mr. Banfield has found time to branch out in other lines and in 1901, when the Portland woolen mill was organized and opened, he became a stockholder, purchasing the first shares of stock that were issued. Aside from these interests he has many others throughout the city and is today counted one of the most progressive of the younger business men of Portland.

In England, in 1881, Mr. Banfield was united in marriage with Miss Charlotte Henwood, a native of that country, and of this union there are four children: Lillie, Nellie, Josephine and Sadie.

Socially Mr. Banfield is a member of the Board of Trade, of the Chamber of Commerce and the Commercial Club. In 1900 the legislature appointed a commission of the port of Portland, consisting of seven members, of which Mr. Banfield was one, and on the election of officers he was chosen president of the board. This in itself is ample proof of the high regard in which he is held by the citizens of Portland. Fraternally he is a member of the Harmony Masonic Lodge, the Consistory, the Al Kader, N. M. S., the Knights of Pythias (having been trustee of the Ivanhoe Lodge for the past seven years); and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. In politics Mr. Banfield is known as a Cleveland or Gold Democrat, but he has never found time to take any interest in political contests aside from his prerogative at the polls.

THOMAS A. CLONINGER, one of the successful farmers of Columbia county, was born in this county, near Scappoose, May 22, 1851, and is the oldest of the six children born to David and Susan R. (Camp) Cloninger, who were married in Tennessee, and who had three sons and three daughters.

David Cloninger was born in North Carolina, and lived and farmed in both Tennessee and Missouri before coming to Oregon in 1849. He crossed the plains with ox teams and wagons, and upon arriving in Columbia county left his wife here while he went down into California on a mining expedition. He was gone about a year, and after his return bought a claim comprising six hundred and forty acres, where his daughter, Mrs. William Stevens, now resides. Mr. Cloninger lived on this old farm until removing to Marion county in 1884, and there his death occurred in 1888, his wife surviving him until October 27, 1902, at the age of seventy-one years.

The old donation claim taken up by his father continued to be the home of Thomas A. Cloninger until his twentieth year, after which he engaged in the stock business on his own behalf, and in

1870 was solemnized his marriage with Mary Wood, of which union there have been born six children, the order of their birth being as follows: Thomas, William, Mollie, Pearl, Archie and Claude. A second marriage was contracted by Mr. Cloninger October 20, 1892, his first wife having died in 1891. The present Mrs. Cloninger was formerly Cordelia St. Clair, and she is the mother of three children: Philip, Susie and Dewey. In 1894 Mr. Cloninger moved onto his present farm, which consists of seventy acres of land, upon which he is carrying on a large dairy and fruit-raising enterprise. He has a large number of Jersey cattle, and everything around his place bears evidence of excellent management, neatness and thrift. Mr. Cloninger is a Republican in political affiliation, and has taken an active part in the development of Columbia county. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order Odd Fellows of St. Helens.

JAMES J. ELLIS. As superintendent of the Adamant Company's plant Mr. Ellis is connected with one of the leading industries of Portland. He is of Norwegian birth, born in Krogro, September 25, 1862, and was a son of Ellif and Ingeborn Maria (Peterson) Ellis, natives of the same locality. His father, who was a ship carpenter and sailor, was wrecked off the coast of Vera Cruz, and managed after many dangers and hours of exposure to reach shore, but died in Vera Cruz. Afterward his wife came to the west and died in Clarke county, Wash. They were the parents of five children, all but one of whom are still living. One of these, a sister, remains in Norway. The other sister, Mrs. K. E. Erickson, lives in Clarke county, Wash., while the oldest son, P. M., makes his home in Portland. The second son, James J., received his education in the public schools of Krogro. He can scarcely recall the time when he was not interested in sailing. Living among sailors, it was natural that his mind should be fired by tales of the sea. At the age of thirteen he shipped on the schooner Alladin to Belgium. On his return he secured employment as one of the crew of the brig Dorris, to Hull and return. A later trip was on the King Oscar, with which he sailed many seas and visited Canada, United States and West Indies. On his retirement, after twenty-six months with that ship, he held the position of able seaman. Next he sailed on the Pussidon from Havre, France, to New York, returning via England. After fifteen months on this vessel he landed in New York, and thence proceeded to Chicago, where he arrived February 29, 1886. For five years he sailed on the lakes out from that city.

The first visit of Mr. Ellis to Portland was made in 1885, when he engaged as an engineer



Omar J. Bryant

with N. J. Blagen. During the thirteen years he continued with the same employer, he was for a portion of the time retained as foreman and superintendent. Still in the employ of the same gentleman, in 1896 he went to Boston to aid in filling a contract for the building of waterworks. Two years were spent there and in Marlborough, Mass., where he had charge of the contract for the water works. On the completion of this plant he went to New Bedford, still with the same employer, and there superintended the construction of the water pipe line. On his return to Portland in 1898, he secured employment with the Bentley Construction Company, to take charge of the hoisting machinery and derricks used in the construction of the new federal building. He continued in this responsible position until the building was completed. On the establishment of the works of the Adamant Company, in January of 1901, he took charge of the plant and has since acted as superintendent of the factory, where adamant wall plaster is manufactured. Though not active in politics, since becoming a citizen of our country he has voted the Republican ticket and maintained an interest in public affairs. Fraternally he is connected with the Maccabees and in religious connections is a member of Forbes Presbyterian Church of Portland, in which he is an elder. His residence stands at No. 544 Rodney avenue, and in addition to it, he is the owner of the adjoining house. Since coming to Portland he has established domestic ties through his marriage to Catherine Park, who was born in Toledo, Ohio, a daughter of William Park, a native of Orkney, Scotland, and a member of an old Norse family.

OMAR J. BRYANT. Many of the little towns of Columbia and other counties in Oregon have sprung into existence upon the busy farm of some ambitious pioneer, who, wiser than his fellows, has foreseen advantages of location, and proceeded to interest others in his new project. These founders of municipalities are entitled to special mention among the upbuilders of this state, and such an one was Elihu G. Bryant, the father of Omar J., and upon whose well tilled acres the hamlet of Bryantville, now Clatskanie, has been built.

Omar J. Bryant, one of the prominent farmers of Columbia county, was born near Crawfordsville, Montgomery county, Ind., October 19, 1828, and is the oldest son born to Elihu G. and Nancy (Crane) Bryant, the other children being as follows: Mary C., the wife of Reuben Lockwood; Zepaniah, a resident of Clatskanie; Hannah, the wife of E. W. Conyers; Elvira, deceased; and Elihu S., living at Clatskanie. Elihu G. Bryant was born in New Jersey, and farmed for many

years in Montgomery county, Ind. In 1852 he started across the plains with his family, the time honored ox-teams furnishing the means of locomotion, and the journey covering the greater part of six months. The first winter on the coast was spent in Portland, and in February of 1853, Elihu took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres of land, upon a portion of which Bryantville, now Clatskanie, was built. Upon this farm Mr. Bryant spent by far the best and most useful years of his life, and on his well tilled acres he passed away in 1893, he having been born in 1804, and was therefore eighty-nine years of age. He was a farmer, stock-raiser, dairyman and lumberman, and in all of these departments of activity displayed rare business judgment and foresight. He was a Republican in politics, but never aspired to office. His wife died at the age of fifty-three years.

After coming to Oregon with his father in 1852, Omar J. Bryant lived on the old farm of his sire until 1861, in which year he went to eastern Oregon and engaged in mining and prospecting. He was quite successful in this line of activity, and was one of the discoverers of the famous Powder River mines at Baker City. After three years as a miner Mr. Bryant came back to Clatskanie, and May 28, 1872, married Mrs. Margaret J. Rice, widow of James Rice, and daughter of Cyrus and Faraba Polson, natives of Virginia. By her former husband Mrs. Bryant had three children, of whom Dan lives near the home farm; Sarah E. is the widow of James Fiske; and James lives near Clatskanie. To Mr. and Mrs. Bryant were born two sons, Ulysses and Omar, both of whom are deceased. After his marriage Mr. Bryant moved to the farm which he had purchased in 1866, and which still continues to be his home. While living on this farm he engaged in the saw-mill business with his brother for more than twenty years, and the brothers worked up a very large trade with Portland, Astoria and other towns. Besides owning their own saw-mill they found it necessary to buy a steamer for transporting their lumber to market, and this craft, known as the *Gazelle*, plied the Columbia and Willamette for many years, burdened with its heavy loads of forest products. The lumber business necessitated the employment of from twenty to twenty-five men, and after getting a fair start the brothers netted themselves handsome incomes.

The Bryant farm consists of one hundred and ninety acres of land, a large portion of which is under cultivation. Besides raising general farm products, he has some of the land planted to fruit, and also raises stock to some extent. Also Mr. Bryant is interested in other farm lands, being the owner of several town lots in Clatskanie. Mr. Bryant claims the distinction of being the oldest

living resident of Clatskanie, which was named after the Clatskanie Indians and was originally spelled Clatskami. The last chief of the tribe was for many years a warm friend of Mr. Bryant, who often gave him employment on his farms. Politically he is a Republican, but has never desired to hold office. He is popular and highly thought of in his locality, and is accounted one of the public spirited and thoroughly reliable members of the community.

JOSEPH HOWELL. Even since the spring of 1851 Joseph Howell has been a resident of Sauvie's Island. At that time he was twenty-one years of age, and alive to all the advantages by which he was surrounded, possessing that enthusiasm and enterprise which have been such important factors in the development of the great northwest. A native of Berwick, Columbia county, Pa., he was born in 1830, and when ten years of age removed with his parents to Missouri, where he was reared and educated, and which continued to be the home of the family until 1850.

The time honored ox teams constituted the method of locomotion adopted by the Howell family on their trip across the plains in 1850, two wagons being required to transport the goods and chattels with which they intended to begin housekeeping in Oregon. At the expiration of six months the long and dangerous journey was at an end, and for a year the travelers located and farmed in Washington county. 1851 found them on Sauvie's Island, where they rented land for a couple of years, and afterward took a claim of two hundred and forty acres known as the Postoffice Bar. Joseph Howell lived with his parents until 1862, assisting to clear the land and prepare the way for future harvests. He then associated himself with his brother, John, in the purchase of the place which he now owns, and which contains three hundred and twenty acres. By later purchase Mr. Howell added to his possessions two hundred and sixty acres in another part of the county, and this, with his original property, is principally utilized for hay and stock-raising. During 1853-54 Mr. Howell engaged in mining and prospecting in the southern part of Oregon, and he also spent a couple of years in Idaho engaged in the same occupations.

The marriage of Mr. Howell and Eva Austin occurred in 1805. Mr. Howell is a Republican in political affiliation, and is a staunch supporter of his party. He is a friend of education, and has rendered invaluable service as a member of the school board for many years. Mr. Howell has made many friends during his

long life in this resourceful part of the state, and has won an enviable reputation for thrift and integrity.

W. A. HOLMES. Although comparatively a newcomer to Parkplace, Mr. Holmes has won a place in business circles and in the hearts of the people of which one of much longer residence might be proud to hold. Born in Hopkinton, Iowa, March 11, 1864, he spent his early life in that state and from there went to Dakota. After making his home there for four years he moved to Kansas, and in 1891 came to Oregon, settling in Clackamas Station, where he engaged in piano tuning. In 1893 he went to Oregon City, and clerked in a general store for one year, at the expiration of that time coming to Parkplace and clerking in a general store for nearly five years. Ambitious to have a business of his own, he bought out the latter store in 1899 and has been very successful in the venture, as there is no other store of the kind in Parkplace.

The father, George M. Holmes, was a native of Indiana. When a young man he went to Iowa and later was apprenticed to learn the drug business in that state. Subsequently he went to Independence, Kans., and there engaged in buying and selling real estate. For fifteen years he made his home in the southern part of the state, then moved to Kansas City, Mo., there also engaging in the real estate business. His death occurred in the latter city when about sixty-two years of age. The grandfather, D. N. Holmes, was born in New York, and was a circuit preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Cerealia Holmes, the mother, was a native of New York, as was also her father, D. C. Holmes, a miller by trade. In pioneer days he went to Kansas and took up a claim of one hundred and sixty acres, later buying two other claims of the same size, and at the time of his death owned a section of land. He died when in his eighty-ninth year.

In Independence, Kans., Mr. Holmes married Miss Cora Lucas, whose birth occurred in Ohio. Her father, W. B. Lucas, was also born in Ohio, where he carried on farming. From there he went to western Kansas and later to the eastern part of the state, settling near Jefferson, where he made his home for some years. He is now living in Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Holmes have two children, Myrtle and Marie, both of whom are at home. Since October 10, 1899, Mr. Holmes has been the efficient postmaster in Parkplace. In 1897 he purchased his residence, which contains seven rooms and is located one block east and one-half block south of his store, which latter building he bought in

1902. While in Independence, Kans., Mr. Holmes learned the machinist's and gunsmith's trade, working at the same for six years. In Kansas City he engaged in selling musical instruments and tuning pianos. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Order United Workmen and Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in politics is a Republican. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1901 he served as administrator of the estate of R. L. Russell, who was formerly his employer, and whose estate was valued at \$10,000.

WALTER L. HOLCOMB. Through Clackamas county, and indeed in the whole state of Oregon, the name of Holcomb is suggestive of all that is fine, substantial and developing. Walter L. Holcomb was born in McDonough county, Ill., October 11, 1838, a son of Almond B. Holcomb, a man of affairs, and the emigrant of the family to Oregon.

Almond B. Holcomb was born near Albany, N. Y., and by occupation was a carpenter, joiner and millwright. About 1816 he removed with his parents to Ashtabula county, Ohio, and in 1836 settled near Quincy, Ill., where he conducted a grist mill on a stream called Crooked Creek. In Monmouth, Warren county, he worked at his trade in connection with farming, and May 3, 1848, the year before the great exodus, started from the Missouri river, and with ox teams and wagons traversed the plains to Oregon, arriving at his destination on Arthur prairie October 11, 1848. The winter over, he took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres four miles northeast of what is now Oregon City, a really discouraging proposition, for timber and brush covered the whole of it, and rendered necessary a deal of preliminary work. Nevertheless, the determination which had spanned the deprivations and dangers of the plains was equally effective in grappling with crude and barren conditions on the coast, and in time Mr. Holcomb succeeded in clearing and cultivating one hundred acres of his land. At the same time he followed his trade in Oregon City, and these combined occupations engaged his attention almost up to the time of his death, April 19, 1888. In his young manhood he married Nancy Strong Gates, also a native of New York state, and of this union there were born two sons, of whom Walter L. was the youngest. The older son, Almond, has for many years been a farmer and stock-raiser in Washington, but at present is living retired.

As may be imagined, the early educational opportunities of Walter L. Holcomb were limited indeed, owing partially to the necessity for hard work on the part of the boy, and to the ab-

sence of a thoroughly organized school system. Until the death of his parents he lived with them on the Clackamas county farm, after which he assumed control of his heritage, which consisted of half of the property. From time to time his name was prominently connected with administrative affairs in the district, especially when his brother was sheriff, at which time he himself was deputy sheriff, an association still in force when Oregon was admitted as a state. Mr. Holcomb was a member of the school board for many years, and held various other positions of trust. Yet it may be said that his reputation rests principally upon those solid, reliable and conservative traits and abilities which have ever been regarded as the bulwarks of the communities in which they are found. His death occurred February 20, 1903.

Mrs. Holcomb was formerly Diana McCubbins, a native of Miller county, Mo., and daughter of William R. McCubbins, who came from his native state of Kentucky with his parents, settling in Miller county when a boy. Mr. McCubbins joined the caravan westward bound in 1852, and in Clackamas county took up a claim seven miles east of Oregon City, where his death occurred at the age of seventy-seven years. He married Nancy Bilyeu, born in Kentucky, the second oldest in a family of seven children. Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Holcomb, viz.: Fannie, deceased; Alice, the wife of H. L. Patterson; Josephine, now Mrs. L. S. Dane of Portland; Anna, the wife of C. C. Robbins of Portland; Eva, the deceased wife of G. M. Horn; John, a farmer near his father's home; Henrietta, the wife of H. C. Githens of Portland; Lillie, now Mrs. E. F. Orr, of Idaho; Bertie, living at home; Edna, also living at home; and Lulu, living with her parents. Mr. Holcomb was a member of the Grange, serving as master of the same. In politics he always voted for the best man, regardless of party.

CHRIST F. HESSE. For many years the Hesse family was represented only in Germany, in which country Christ Hesse, one of the large farmers of Washington county, was born April 22, 1849. The year after his birth he was brought to America by his parents, who settled in Bond county, Ill., where Christ grew to manhood, and where he received his education in the public schools. The parents came with their children to Oregon in 1876, settling on a rented farm near Forest Grove, Washington county, where they lived for a couple of years. The father then bought a farm of two hundred and forty-two acres, upon which his son, Christ, is now living, and of which about one hundred and eighty acres are under cultivation. Here

the father died in 1803, at the age of seventy-eight years, having been predeceased by his wife in 1882, at the age of sixty-five years. Later Christ bought a farm of one hundred and fifty-five acres adjoining the above mentioned, it being known as the Taylor donation. The farm of Christ Hesse is under a high state of cultivation, and is admirably located near Scholl's Ferry, being a portion of the old school donation claim. Mr. Hesse has inaugurated all of the fine improvements which render it one of the most desirable properties in this county, and takes special pride in maintaining an agricultural standard unequalled anywhere in the state. He is engaged in general farming and stock raising, and also conducts a model dairy, raising a few head of fine stock. He is a Republican in politics, and has been school director for about fifteen years. With the majority of his friends he is a member of the Lutheran Church.

The wife of Mr. Hesse, Elizabeth Hesse, to whom he was married in 1872, came to America in 1870. They became the parents of four children: William, Lou, Henry and Emma.

W. D. PLUE. At one time the owner and manager of the largest and most successful sash and door manufactory in Rainier, employing between twenty-five and thirty-five men, Mr. Plue is deserving of great credit for having attained great prominence in his undertakings, and presents to aspiring boys, without money or influence, a fine example of having made the best possible out of little. December 5, 1902, Mr. Plue sustained the loss of his entire factory, and \$22,000 worth of lumber and machinery were destroyed by fire. Undismayed by this disaster, he soon afterward began the erection of a new mill one-half mile west of Rainier, which when completed will be known as the Columbia River Door Company, with Mr. Plue as president and manager.

A native of the vicinity of Lancaster, N. Y., Mr. Plue was born December 25, 1868, and is one of the eight children born to his parents, who were also born in New York state. The father was a carpenter by trade, and also conducted a small farm, engaging in general farming and fruit-raising. The numerous members of the family, and the comparatively small income of the father, made it necessary for the children to early in life make their own way in the world, and it thus happened that W. D. Plue started out at the age of fourteen to relieve his parents of the necessity for his maintenance. Up in Wisconsin he worked on a farm for some time and attended school during the winter season, and for four years of his residence in the state worked at learning the trade of carpentering. In 1887 he

came to Redlands, Cal., and built and contracted for a year, and thereafter followed his trade in Portland for several years. He then branched out into contracting, and in this capacity was associated with many of the principal structures in the city of Portland. During 1887 Mr. Plue removed to Rossland, British Columbia, where he conducted a sash and door factory for one year, and then located in Rainier, where he started the sash and door manufactory previously mentioned. From a business standpoint Mr. Plue is easily at the head of this line of industry in this county, nor is he content to rest upon the efforts and investigations of others similarly engaged. He possesses inventive ability of no mean order, and among his contributions to the patent office may be mentioned a device for making doors which has met with an enthusiastic reception and is a great success, and he is at present engaged in building a machine for his new mill. It will thus be seen that the boy of fourteen has traveled a long way, and is indebted solely to his own determination and ability for the success that has come his way.

September 18, 1895, Mr. Plue was united in marriage with Eleanora Howard, a native of Portland, and who is the mother of one child, Vilas L. Mr. Plue prefers the principles of the Democratic party, and has given his support thereto ever since casting his first vote. He has served one term on the village council, but is not what may be called an office seeker. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order Odd Fellows of Portland. Mr. Plue has invested to considerable extent in real estate in different parts of Oregon, and owns considerable property in Portland.

HENRY TROGE. Of more than passing importance in the development of Clackamas county has been the career of Henry Troge, owner of a fine farm of one hundred and twenty acres, and well known as a broad minded politician, promoter of fraternal organizations, and generally identified with interests which appeal to the intelligent and progressive westerner.

Born in Germany January 20, 1854, Mr. Troge lived with his parents until twenty-four years of age, and during that time received the practical home training accorded the average German youth. His father, Andrew, was born in Germany in 1826, and his useful life extended until 1804. After leaving home the son embarked for America in a sailing vessel, and after five weeks of storm and delaying calms landed in New York harbor with little to help him in life but a good name and plenty of perseverance. He came at once to Damascus, where for three years he tried his luck on a rented farm. At the ex-



FRANCIS REVENUE.

piration of that time he was thoroughly convinced of the superior advantages of the west, and was then joined by his parents with whom he removed to the farm upon which he at present lives. The father purchased the place upon which had been instituted a few improvements, and of which about thirty acres were partially cleared. At the present time seventy acres have been relieved of their burden of timber, and have been made to serve the latter day needs of man. In addition to a general farming enterprise Mr. Troge is interested in stock-raising, and makes a specialty of a fine grade of sheep. Many fine improvements have been placed on the farm, the home, outbuildings, and general accommodations being entirely modern in construction.

By no means self centered, Mr. Troge has met every demand upon his time and purse with ready good will, provided it was for the furtherance of the welfare of the community. As a Republican he has been active in promoting the interests of his party, and though never desiring or seeking for office, has held the positions of road supervisor and school director. He is fraternally associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Clackamas, and Lone Star Lodge, Sons of Herman, of Portland. He is a member and elder of the Presbyterian Church at Bethany. Through his first marriage, with Tillie Brunner, in 1887, three children were born into the family of Mr. Troge: Morton, Ernest and Theodore. Two children also have been born of a second marriage, their names being Flora and Henrietta.

FRANCIS REVENUE. As a prominent agriculturist of Clackamas county Francis Revenue is upholding the standard of excellence in that line and is making himself generally useful in the community wherein he has been a member since the pioneer days of Oregon. The life of Mr. Revenue has been an eventful one, for much of it has been spent in various parts of the world, his trade, which was that of cooper, taking him thrice around the globe, during which time he profited by the many experiences which broadened his line of vision.

Mr. Revenue is of French descent and parentage, his father, John Revenue, having been born at Vincennes, near Paris, while his mother, a member of the DuBois family, was born in Normandy, France. At an early date the parents emigrated to America, where the father became a soldier in the war of 1812, and as a means of livelihood engaged in the grocery business in New Orleans. Francis Revenue was born in this latter city, September 12, 1813. When he was five years old his parents returned to their home in France, and the lad was left in

the care of an uncle, Francis Revenue, with whom he remained until sixteen years of age. While an inmate of his uncle's home he learned the trade of a cooper, and upon starting out into the world for himself he engaged in the prosecution of his trade in Baltimore. Subsequently he found a position on a New York whaler, and in the capacity of cooper he worked for six years on various whalers pulling out of New York harbor. During that time he made three trips around the world, and in time he made a journey to France and remained for three years with his parents, when he returned to the United States, and once more engaged in his trade as cooper in Baltimore.

In 1853 Mr. Revenue became associated with the state of Oregon, crossing the plains from Illinois in that year with three yoke of oxen, the journey consuming about four months and a half. Upon locating upon his present farm he started a trading post and began to clear his land, of which he now has forty-five acres of the three hundred and twenty under cultivation. He is engaged in general farming, dairying—in the latter occupation milking about twenty cows, and also raises stock. On his own responsibility he has accomplished much for the general community, with his own money having constructed Sandy bridge on the Cascade road, in addition to which he has given freely of both time and money in the establishment of schools, highways and various other public enterprises.

The marriage of Mr. Revenue occurred in 1840, and united him with Leda A. Lawrence, of which union there have been born nine children: Mary, deceased; John, Lucy, Matilda, Alice, Edward, Theodore, Cordelia, deceased, and Lawrence. Mr. Revenue has been road supervisor and school director for many years, and few appreciate to a greater degree the civilizing force of well made thoroughfares. Politically he is independent in his views, reserving the right to cast his ballot for the man whom he thinks will mean the greater prosperity and welfare for the community. Fraternally he belongs to the Lone Pine Lodge of Masons.

GEORGE H. LOCEY. The Locey farm in Clackamas county which consists of sixty acres, is under a high state of cultivation, and here a general assortment of products is yielded by the fertile soil with the coming of every harvest, although potatoes and hay are considered as reliable as any and are perhaps grown in greater abundance. The genial owner and proprietor of this well developed property was born in Iowa, September 10, 1860, and is a son of George Locey, a carpenter and builder, who came to

Oregon in 1860, where he followed his trade, and where he was killed by the breaking of a rope in Salem, Ore., in 1901.

In 1884 Mr. Locey was united in marriage with Miss Calkins, who was born in Erie county, N. Y., April 13, 1841, a daughter of L. H. Calkins, of Welsh descent, and born in Vermont, January 15, 1816. Mr. Calkins was a man of pronounced individuality, and much natural ability, much of which, however, was never developed. A farmer in the fore part of his life, he was also a blacksmith by trade, and when comparatively young removed with his parents to Onondago county, N. Y., and later settled further west. In 1850 the family packed up and prepared to remove from Iowa to Oregon, and on the way met with many adventures and suffered many deprivations. The household possessions were packed on horseback, and the first half of the journey was accomplished under the guidance of Indians, and the party first came out in California. In 1850 they settled in Portland, after which Mr. Calkins went to Washington, and there married his last wife, Lucinda McFeeley, who was born in Ohio, and from there went to Iowa and Washington in 1852. Mr. Calkins enlisted in the Civil war in the Sixth Wisconsin Light Battery, and served during the war as an artisan or mechanic. He was discharged in September, 1863, and his death occurred in Oregon in 1891.

In 1864 Mr. Calkins came to Oregon, and settled in Washington county in 1867, from there removing to Oswego, this state, where he bought eighty-eight acres of land which he improved, and upon which he built a fine residence, fitting it with modern improvements. Here he lived with his daughter after her marriage, and up to the time of his death, which came most unexpectedly while sitting in his chair on the porch. He married Eunice McDearman, who was born in Erie county, N. Y., and who had but one child, Mrs. Locey. Mr. Calkins is deserving of special mention in this work, for he was substantially identified with the general affairs of his county, and materially impressed his worth upon the community in which he lived. Fraternally he was a Master Mason, and for fourteen years was a justice of the peace. A man of more than ordinary intelligence and sound business judgment, he was ably qualified to cope with the pioneer surroundings and his conservatism acted as a lever in the generally expansive conditions. A fine memory was one of the valued blessings, and he recalled with great accuracy historical facts of moment connected with ancient and modern happenings. Had the opportunity presented itself he would have made a splendid orator, for his wonderful grasp of events and facility of expression were among the traits valued by men who desire to orally express themselves. He was fine

looking and magnetic, and from his war service to his latter day efforts impressed all with his great sincerity of purpose and good judgment.

Mrs. Locey was educated in the public schools, at a private school in Wisconsin, and at Haskell Academy. She has lived with her father for the greater part of her life, notwithstanding her marriage, and during his lifetime was his chief source of companionship, sympathy and comfort. She is well posted and broad minded, and one of the prominent and popular women of the county. Socially she is identified with the Rebekahs. Mr. Locey is a Republican in political preference, but has never identified himself with office seeking. He is fraternally identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

LEVI EBENEZER SMITH. Though at the present time living in retirement in the city of Portland, enjoying a well-earned respite from the active cares of a long and useful life, L. E. Smith has been identified with the agricultural interests in different parts of the Willamette valley for many years, having been a resident of the state of Oregon since 1870. His wise disposal of western opportunities permits him to enjoy the twilight of life without regard to expenditure of time or money. His possessions include a delightful home of ten acres in Forest Grove, a valuable farm near that town, besides various other city and town holdings in different parts of Washington county. During the chill and rain of the winter of 1901-02 he escaped to the salubrious climate of New Mexico, and other winters doubtless will be spent by him remote from the winter disadvantages of this otherwise favored locality.

A native of Franklin county, Ohio, in the vicinity of Columbus, Mr. Smith was born August 22, 1830, a son of Thaddeus Smith, a native of Maryland. The latter was twice married, and L. E. Smith is the youngest child of the first union. A complete record of the family history may be found on other pages of this work under the title of L. L. Smith. The family of which L. E. Smith is a member went overland from Ohio to Indiana and Illinois, and in the latter state located their home fourteen miles east of the Illinois river and six miles west of Washington, in Tazewell county. In this drear wilderness Mr. Smith and the other children in the family were reared by a conscientious father and mother, the little log school house, three miles distant, supplying such knowledge as the leisure hours of the winter permitted. This school house was the first in that part of the county to beckon aspirants for an education. It had all the marks of primitiveness, including puncheon floors, split log benches, and unprotected apertures for win-

dows. The surrounding country abounded in deer, squirrel, prairie chickens and wild turkeys, and the early settlers devoted practically all their leisure to hunting and fishing, glad to avail themselves of this inexpensive means of livelihood. It has been the experience of Mr. Smith to break raw prairie in his early youth with five yoke of oxen to the plow; and this was repeated when, at the age of twenty-one years, he took up crude land comprising one hundred and sixty acres, which he broke and improved, and upon which he made his home for several years.

In 1870 Mr. Smith disposed of his hard-earned farm in Illinois, and, removing to Oregon, settled upon a farm of one section, known as the James Johnson donation claim. Years of patient application on this extensive property have resulted in rendering nearly four hundred acres tillable, the balance of the land having been disposed of from time to time. The farm is devoted principally to the growing of grain and stock-raising, and also to general farming. In 1888 Mr. Smith purchased six acres of land in Forest Grove, which he improved and lived upon until his removal to the city of Portland in the spring of 1902.

Thrice married, his first wife was formerly Rhoda McKibbin, a native of Ohio, whose death occurred in Oregon. Of this union eight children were born: Martha M., wife of Thurston Johnson of Forest Grove; Ellen, wife of William Crowthers, residing near Forest Grove; Frances, wife of Jasper Clark of Forest Grove; Hugh, a farmer residing near Forest Grove; William, a resident of Portland; Mary, wife of Eugene Hughes of Portland; Amer, a resident of the state of Washington; and Dora, wife of James Dempsey of Portland. The second marriage of Mr. Smith was contracted in Salem, Ore., with Julia Birchfield, who was born in Illinois and died in that state. His third wife was formerly Margaret Dempsey, a native of Missonri, who crossed the plains with her parents in 1851, settling in Yamhill county.

Mr. Smith is a staunch Republican in politics; though he has never sought political office, he consented to serve as councilman at Forest Grove for a period of four years. Fraternaly he was identified with the Masonic Lodge at Groveland, Ill., while a resident of that state, but after coming to Oregon he demitted into Holbrook Lodge No. 30, A. F. & A. M. He is also a member of the Eastern Star. Mr. Smith is liberal in his contributions toward the success of all worthy causes, both public and private, and loses no opportunity to assist in the promotion of those movements which tend toward the improvement of the social, moral and religious interests of the community in which he has made his home for so many years. Personally he is of a genial and

sympathetic nature. The numerous fine personal traits in his character have won for him a multitude of warm personal friends, and it is said of him that when he once makes a friend it is for all time. All in all he entitled to rank as one of the best representatives of the worthy citizenship of Portland and vicinity, and it is with genuine pleasure that those responsible for this publication have given him a prominent place among those who have been active in the agricultural development of the valley of the Willamette.

E. A. SOMMER, M. D., one of the prominent physicians of Clackamas county engaged in practice in Oregon City, has been a resident of this state since 1887, coming to the northwest from Canada, although he is a native of Pennsylvania. His birth occurred in South Bethlehem, of the Keystone state, January 27, 1869, and in 1871 he became a resident of Pittston, same state, and afterward lived in Scranton. In 1874, however, he became a resident of Canada and attended the public and private schools of that country, being a graduate of the high school of Montreal, of the class of 1885. He pursued his classical studies under the direction of his uncle, Rev. Al. Sommer, who was a prominent physician and, became a resident of Oregon. It was in the year 1887 that Dr. Sommer of this review made his way to the northwest, locating in the city of Portland, and here he took up the study of medicine in Willamette University, graduating from the medical department with the class of 1890, at which time the degree of M. D. was conferred upon him. He then located in Woodburn, this state, where he remained for five months, and later he practiced for a few months in Oregon City. In September, 1891, he made his way to the east and was appointed house surgeon in St. Catherine's Hospital of Brooklyn, after passing a competitive examination. After serving in that capacity for twelve months he again passed a competitive examination which entitled him to the position of house surgeon in the New York Polyclinic Hospital, where he remained for a year. Subsequently he was assistant in the New York Lying-in Hospital for three months, after which he became surgeon on the Trans-Atlantic, a vessel of the Holland-American line. He made fourteen trips from New York to ports of Europe and was thus engaged for more than a year. He also traveled over the European continent visiting the hospitals of Vienna and Berlin, and learning much of value concerning the methods of treatment in the old world. In 1894 he once more came to Oregon and located in Oregon City, where he began practice as a partner of Dr. Carl, with whom he was associated until November, 1899, when the partnership was dissolved and

Dr. Sommer has since been alone. He engages in the general practice of medicine and surgery, making a specialty of the latter department, in which he has attained high proficiency. He has a thorough knowledge of anatomy combined with exquisite power of diagnosis, a cool head, steady muscles and great mechanical genius, and these qualities have led to splendid success in his chosen path of labor.

Dr. Sommer was married in San Francisco to Miss Sara Sackett, a representative of a prominent old family of New York. The doctor is well known in civic societies, being a member of Multnomah Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M., Clackamas Chapter No. 2, R. A. M., of Oregon City, Oregon Commandery No. 1, K. T., and Al Kader Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is also identified with the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Knights of the Maccabees. In the line of his profession he is connected with the State Medical Society and the American Medical Society, and through the interchange of thought and experience there he keeps in touch with the advancement which is continually being made in his profession. He has gained a large and lucrative practice in Oregon City in recognition of his superior skill and ability, and no representative of the profession has truer regard for the ethical relations of the medical fraternity. In manner pleasant and genial, his personal qualities have made him popular and have gained for him many friends, who esteem him highly because of his genuine worth.

EDWARD WALTER SCOTT. During the years which have elapsed since he came to Oregon in 1890 Mr. Scott has been honorably and intimately associated with the building interests of Oregon City. He is a member of a family whose loyalty was shown during the early period of American history by their service in various wars. His grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812 and his great-grandfather Scott was a Revolutionary hero. The father, E. R., a native of Grand Isle county, Vt., was a pioneer farmer of Iowa, where in 1854 he settled near Decorah. During early life he had followed the carpenter's trade, but later devoted himself almost entirely to agricultural pursuits. At this writing he makes his home in the city of Decorah. By his marriage to Mary Ann Lewis, who was born in Pembrokeshire, Wales, and died in the spring of 1902, he had eight children, all but one of whom attained mature years, and six are now living.

The oldest member of the family, Edward Walter Scott, was born in Winneshiek county,

Iowa, July 30, 1858, and passed his boyhood days on the home farm, from which, at the age of twelve, he accompanied the family to Decorah. Later advantages included attendance upon the grammar and high schools of Decorah. From a boy he learned the carpenter's trade, using his father's tools to assist him in the work. In 1886 he went to Chicago, where he studied the electrical business. On his return to Decorah, he acted as superintendent of the electric light plant for one and one-half years. A later location was in Towner county, N. D., where he became interested in contracting and building. In 1890 he settled in Oregon City and took up the work of building, since which time he has had charge of the erection of various private and public buildings in the city and vicinity. The residence which he owns and occupies was built by himself and stands in the Fall View addition.

The first marriage of Edward Walter Scott occurred in Decorah, Iowa, and united him with Edith Fawcett, who was born in Fillmore county, Minn., and died in Oregon City. They became the parents of three children, Mary Arvesta, Ray Leslie and June Ruby. The second marriage of Mr. Scott was solemnized in Oregon City and united him with Janet Fairclough, who was born in England. The family are attendants upon the services of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Mr. Scott is a member of its board of trustees and one of its leading workers. In national politics he is a Democrat, but in local matters adheres to independence of views, voting for the men he deems best qualified for the offices in question. Fraternally he is a past officer in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a member of the board of managers of the Woodmen of the World. Interested in educational matters, he has served as a school director, and in 1900 was elected, without opposition, to represent the third ward in the city council, since which time he has been a member of various committees and a worker for the development of the city along lines of practical value and importance.

DAVID ELLERSON. When David Ellerson came to Portland in 1850 he found the location where he built his home a wilderness, yet the wilderness held out surprising inducements for an able bodied, resourceful, and very capable man. At the time of his death, October 22, 1884, he not only owned valuable real estate in this city, but left to his widow and children the farm of three hundred and twenty acres which he had taken up in the days of his surprisingly industrious pioneerism in Washington county, although at one time he owned six hundred and forty, but disposed of three hundred and twenty acres prior to his death. This honored farmer,

contractor and builder, was born in Schoharie county, N. Y., August 12, 1817, and in his youth received such training and advantages as might be expected by one of fourteen children born to parents in moderate circumstances, and dependent upon the harvests of a moderate sized eastern farm. For several generations the family had been represented in New York state, its members following various vocations, and eventually dispersing to states throughout the east and middle west. The brothers of Mr. Ellerson were industrious and in most cases successful, the sisters marrying well, and attaining to reasonably long lives, although but one daughter now answers to the long roll call, she being a resident of Binghamton, N. Y.

At about twenty years of age Mr. Ellerson left home and went to Milwaukee, Wis., where he owned valuable property and succeeded well in a business way. Upon arriving in Green Bay, Wis., he was united in marriage with Annie E. Lord, who was born in Philadelphia, Pa., and with her parents removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1841. A later home of the Lords was in New Orleans, La., from where they removed to Havana, Cuba, remaining there for about a month. After two years more of residence in New Orleans, James H. Lord moved to St. Louis, Mo., where he became prominent as an inventor, and placed many valuable patents on the market. He was the inventor and operator of the first machine for the manufacture of sea biscuits, in which line he afterward did an extensive business in Baltimore, Md. His occupation carried him into many states of the Union, his wife and daughter accompanying him on his trading expeditions. For a year he conducted a farm in Illinois, and afterward removed to Wisconsin, his death, however, occurring in California at an advanced age. Of the two sons left behind when Mr. Lord went on his journeyings, one died in Dixon, Ill., and the other, after a world round trip, arrived in New York City, from where he went to Philadelphia and New Orleans, but has since not been heard from.

After his marriage Mr. Ellerson took advantage of the mining excitement in California, and outfitted for crossing the plains. He had saved some money, and was able to travel in comparative comfort, thus ensuring safe passage among conditions which would otherwise have been trying and extremely dangerous. He came with the Sheridan train of fifty-two wagons, but though destined for the mines of California, he became disconcerted by the adverse reports of the desert, and so changed his course to Oregon. All manner of hardships came the way of the home-seekers, many died of cholera and mountain fever, and nearly all lost the stock upon which they were depending to tide them over the first

winter on the coast. Mr. Ellerson forded every river from Missouri to Oregon, and nearly lost his life in crossing the Cedar river in Iowa. From The Dalles to the Cascades and through the bottoms to the Sandy was accomplished without much discomfort, and the first winter was spent on the banks of the latter river. From the Sandy Mr. Ellerson went to Mount Tabor, and for two years ran a ferry across the Willamette for Stevens & Frush. He then purchased a farm which the former owner had improved to some extent, paying six hundred dollars for it, and in addition took up six hundred and forty acres of land in Washington county, a portion of the same being now owned by his widow. Not making money as fast as he thought he ought to, Mr. Ellerson went to eastern Oregon and started a general merchandise store at La Grande, and at the same time ran a pack train, making more money at the latter than the former occupation. This money he placed in supposed paying claims around Boise City, Idaho, but like many other men in all stages of the world's history, he found this a losing venture.

Coming to Portland in 1872, Mr. Ellerson took up street paving contracting, and in this capacity worked up a large and lucrative business. The crude conditions existing at that time supplied just the field for which he was looking, and under his wise directions streets supplanted paths, and inducements were offered those desiring to build homes in so promising a hamlet. A stone crusher owned and operated by him furnished a fruitful source of revenue, and in after years he engaged in a large general contracting business. At the same time he never neglected his farm, and this, with his other interests, enabled him to retire from active life in 1883, having gained the reputation of being one of the most thorough, honorable, and successful contractors which Portland had known up to that time. Probably no one of his contemporary workers so nearly fulfilled the popular expectations of an all around enterprising business man, character, ability, integrity, and public spiritedness contributing towards his popularity and all around success. He was a strong supporter of church and charitable enterprises, generously contributing to all appeals seconded by his judgment and heart. Genial and optimistic in his dealings with all, he was the sort of man to not only make but retain friends, and his taking off was deeply regretted by a host of friends and well wishers. Regretting the somewhat limited educational chances of his youth, he applied himself assiduously to the subsequent acquiring of knowledge, and at all times was spoken of as a student of men and affairs, and as a particularly well informed man.

Mrs. Ellerson is a member of the Pioneer Association, and has been active in its affairs. She

became the mother of nine children, the oldest, Elizabeth Idelia, having been born in Wisconsin, and being six months of age when the family migration to the west took place. This daughter married Edward C. Hunt, now deceased, and her daughter, Clara E., is the wife of Albert Neat, of Portland; Catherine A. was born in Washington county, Ore., married C. A. Morrison, and died in April, 1884, leaving three daughters, Sue, the wife of William Parrett, of Portland, and an artist of note; Elizabeth the wife of Leander Chitte, and has one son, Arel Basil; and May, unmarried and living with her sister Sue. James H. Ellerson married in his youth and devoted his active life to a river business, his death occurring from drowning while trying to make a landing at White's Landing. John H. is married and living on a farm in Washinton county, and has one son, David Edward. William Edwin, now deceased, was associated with his father in the contracting business in Portland for many years, and has a son, David, living with his mother in Portland. Harriet J., born in Washington county, in 1874, is living with her mother; Alice M., born June 15, 1875, is also living at home; Emma F., died, unmarried, in 1899, having been born in 1876; and Ida H. is the deceased wife of James H. Sheldon, of St. Helens. The children were all educated in Portland, and their training was carefully supervised by their parents, both of whom were ambitious for their future well being.

RODELL MATTESON. One of the honored pioneer families of Oregon has a worthy representative in Rodell Matteson. At an early day the Mattesons established their home in this section of the state and have since taken a helpful and active interest in promoting the progress, upbuilding and improvement of the northwest. The subject of this review was born in Elgin, Ill., August 24, 1850, and is a son of Alvarus Matteson, who was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y. The father of our subject, who was born May 19, 1826, remained at home until his marriage to Miss Abigail Northrup, a native of Chautauqua county, N. Y., and they then began their domestic life in Elgin, Ill., where they lived for about four years, on the expiration of which period they joined an emigrant train of sixty or seventy wagons and crossed the plains to the northwest. This was in the year 1854, a period which brought to the travelers of the northwest many hardships and ofttimes dangers. The party with which the Mattesons traveled had several exciting encounters with the Indians, but at length arrived in safety at their destination in the month of October, having been upon the road for about six months.

Mr. and Mrs. Matteson located where the town of Gaston now stands, the father securing a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres, most of which was covered with timber. This he cleared away and all of the improvements were made there by him, transforming the land into a rich tract and the entire place into a valuable farm. There Mr. Matteson lived until about 1870, when he purchased six hundred and forty acres one mile south of Gaston. Upon the new home he took up his abode and has since lived. His wife, however, passed away about 1875. In their family were six children, namely: Rodell, of this review; Florence, the wife of A. Russell, of South Gaston; Herbert, who resides upon the farm adjoining his brother Rodell; Eva, the wife of A. Hamrick, of South Gaston; Ernest, and Elba, who are living upon the old homestead. The father has now reached the advanced age of seventy-seven years, but is enjoying a good living and is one of the prosperous and highly esteemed men of his vicinity.

Rodell Matteson remained at home until his marriage, and in that period became familiar with all the labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist, while in the district school he obtained his education. He was married September 18, 1875, to Miss Olive Wilcox, a native of Oregon and a daughter of Sanford E. and Mary A. Wilcox, who came to the Pacific coast in the year 1849, the year which witnessed the great exodus of people to this section of the country attracted by the discovery of gold. Mr. and Mrs. Matteson began their domestic life about six miles west of Gaston, where they lived for eight years, his attention being given to the operation of a sawmill. He began this business about 1882 and followed it for twelve years. On the expiration of that period he began to take up farm work and in 1894 purchased one hundred and seventy acres of good land upon which he is now living. During the years which have since elapsed he has made many excellent improvements, including the erection of one of the finest barns to be found in this portion of the country. His place now comprises two hundred and ten acres of land and is under a high state of cultivation. He carries on general farming and stock-raising and his is one of the most desirable farms in Scoggins valley, being equipped with all modern accessories and improvements for facilitating its work, and the evidence of the labor of the owner and his careful supervision is seen in the richly cultivated fields and excellent improvements.

Mr. and Mrs. Matteson have three children: Arthur, Mabel and Roy. Mr. Matteson belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and gives his political support to the Republican party, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Congregational Church. He cer-

tainly deserves great credit for what he has accomplished and his life record proves the force of energy, determination and sound business judgment in the active affairs of life.

ALVIN T. SMITH, who died in 1888, had been a resident of Oregon since 1840, and no history of the Willamette valley would be complete which did not contain his life record, for he wielded wide and beneficial influence in the upbuilding of Washington county along lines that led to the establishment of a district in which educational and moral progress were accorded attention as well as the material interests leading to temporal prosperity. He was born in East Haven Conn., November 18, 1802. His father, Thomas Smith, was a farmer and the son early became familiar with the work of the fields. At an early day in the development of the Mississippi valley he became a resident of Illinois and in the year 1840 he came to Oregon. It required not only strong resolution, but also marked courage, to make the journey across the plains in those days, for many difficulties and hardships were to be encountered. There were long stretches of sand in which it was almost impossible to obtain water, the forests were difficult to penetrate, and it was often almost impossible to climb the mountains, but at length Mr. Smith safely reached his destination, unmolested by the Indians, who were a continual menace to the white race, and for a time he did missionary work as a representative of the Congregational Church.

For a year Mr. Smith resided near Walla Walla and the following year came to Washington county, where he secured a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres of land and began the development of a farm. The place was entirely destitute of improvement, but his labors soon wrought a change in the appearance of the tract and in time it yielded rich crops. When the town of Forest Grove was established he became an active factor in its improvement and gave the site for the depot and the railroad yards. He not only followed farming upon his original claim, but also became the owner of other farms in Washington county and in other sections of the state, making judicious investments in realty as his financial resources increased. In the early days he frequently made trips to Vancouver with pack horses. Continuing his farming operations until 1874 he then rented his land and removed to Forest Grove, where he lived in retirement from further business cares, save the supervision of his property interests until his death.

On the 19th of October, 1869, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Jane M. Averill, a native of Branford, Conn., a daughter of Samuel Averill, also a native of that place. Her grandfather,

Daniel Averill, was born in the same state and entered the Continental army in the war of the Revolution as a drummer boy and was advanced until he was allowed to carry a musket and thus fight for the independence of the nation. He was a farmer by occupation and was of English descent, the family having been founded in Connecticut at an early epoch in colonial history. The father of Mrs. Smith was a seafaring man and owned a vessel engaged in the coasting trade, but afterward he retired from the sea and settled upon a farm near Branford. He married Betsey Blackstone, a native of Connecticut, as was her father, Ralph Blackstone, who was of English lineage. Mrs. Averill died in Branford, leaving two daughters: Mrs. Frances Danforth, who is living at the old home in the Charter Oak state; and Mrs. Smith, who came to Forest Grove by way of San Francisco, on the Union Pacific, arriving in November, 1869. For about eighteen years Mr. and Mrs. Smith traveled life's journey together, but on the 22d of January, 1888, were separated by death, Mr. Smith being called to his final rest. A devoted member of the Congregational Church, he was one of the founders of the church in Forest Grove, whose first house of worship was a log building. When the new edifice was erected on the square Mr. Smith was a member of the building committee and gave \$1,000 toward the erection of the church. He was very generous in his support of the cause of Christianity and untiring in his labors in its behalf. He was also one of the founders of the Tualatin Academy and of the Pacific University, and becoming a member of the first board of trustees of the latter, served for many years. Mr. Smith had the distinction of being the first postmaster of Forest Grove, when a log house was used as the postoffice. For many years he was justice of the peace, and was a delegate to the first constitutional convention at Champoeg. In his political belief he was an earnest Republican. Religion was not to him a thing extraneous from his every-day life and its duties for his Christianity permeated his entire career and made his life well worthy of emulation. He was large-hearted and kindly and his memory is a helpful influence in the lives of many who knew him. Mrs. Smith survives her husband, and like him, is an earnest Christian, whose noble character commands for her uniform regard.

ATWATER S. HATCH. Typical of the present and prospective prosperity of Cornelius is the busy blacksmithing and wagon-making establishment of Atwater S. Hatch, a very enterprising and successful member of the community. Mr. Hatch comes originally from Columbiana county, Ohio, where he was born February 19,

1854, and where he spent a portion of his youth. His father, Atwater H. Hatch, a carpenter by trade, left his little home three weeks after the birth of his namesake, and started across the plains to find a more comfortable home for himself and family. What became of this ambitious father no one knows, for he was never more heard of by those who waited for years for some word of him. Undoubtedly he was the victim of some Indian arrow, or died of cholera or other illness.

Whatever the fate of the head of the family, there was a wife and four children dependent upon the little he had left them, and their own individual efforts. In 1857 the mother took her children to DeKalb county, Ill., where she lived for some time, and where she was united in marriage with Jacob Faust. At present she is over ninety years of age. The beginning of the independence of her son Atwater was during his fourteenth year, and from then on he lived in different parts of the country, engaging in such occupations as came his way. Tired at last of roaming, he went to Jo Daviess county, Ill., at the age of seventeen, and there learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed in the same place until 1876. In Norton county, Kans., he homesteaded a one hundred and sixty acre claim and combined the management of the same with the application of his trade. In 1880 he started a blacksmithing shop in Vesta, Neb., and at the end of two years removed his business to Crab Orchard, the same state. In 1886 Mr. Hatch took up his residence in Walla Walla county, Wash., and at Prescott started a shop which he ran for two years. His next location proved to be Cornelius, with the growth of which he has since been identified.

In 1881 Mr. Hatch was united in marriage with Mary E. Miller, of which union there have been born four children: Jessie, Frank, Pearl, and Charles. Mr. Hatch has attained to considerable prominence as a promoter of Republican principles, and has served the community most satisfactorily as village councilman. He is energetic and thoroughly reliable, and his friends and associates have the greatest confidence in his business ability and personal honor.

(Ray) Howitt, natives also of England. The family fortunes were shifted to America in 1851, in which year the parents and children embarked in a vessel belonging to the Blackstone line, and were five weeks and four days upon the deep. After landing in New York harbor the elder Howitt, who was a stone cutter by trade, found employment in New York and Brooklyn for a couple of months, after which he worked at his trade in Buffalo, N. Y., for nine months. In Carroll county, Ill., he lived for a time, and after residing for three years in Lisbon, Iowa, removed to Benton county, the same state, where he farmed for ten years. Mr. Howitt was a moderately successful man, and endeared himself to many by his fine and satisfying personal characteristics. His death occurred in Mount Tabor, after years of industrious application to trade and farming interests.

From his father Fred Howitt learned the stone mason's trade, and while living in Iowa attended the public schools. The first interruption in an otherwise uneventful existence was inaugurated by the Civil war, when he left his work and family August 15, 1862, and enlisted as a private in Company D, Thirty-first Iowa Volunteer Infantry, for three years. The first engagement of the regiment at Vicksburg was followed by many others of equal moment, and Mr. Howitt served under Grant and Sherman through their memorable siege. From Tennessee the regiment was sent into Georgia after Hood, and then joined the throng who marched seven hundred miles to Atlanta, Ga. With Sherman he marched to Savannah, Ga., and from there boarded a gunboat for Beaufort Island, S. C., from which place they marched to Raleigh, N. C., the last engagement of the regiment. From Richmond the noble soldiers were sent to Washington, D. C., where they were among the weary and travel stained band who marched up Pennsylvania avenue in the Grand Review.

After returning to civilian life Mr. Howitt worked at his trade in Iowa until 1871, in which year he came to Oregon and settled near Mount Tabor, upon land leased from Plympton Kelly. During the eight years thus spent he not only made great headway from a financial standpoint, but was able to meet an indebtedness of \$500 contracted in order to come west. The fifth year of his residence on this farm he made \$2,000, and the same year bought the thirty acres of land upon which he now lives, and the following year bought ten acres more. In 1880 he built a house upon his property, and moved thereon in 1882. The property was originally dense timber, which, under the industrious application of Mr. Howitt, has been converted into fine farm and fruit land, especially adapted to market gardening. All kinds of fruits develop

FRED HOWITT. A typical English-American who has succeeded in realizing many of his expectations in Multnomah county, and who has to his credit an exemplary record as a soldier during the Civil war, is Fred Howitt, extensively engaged in market gardening and fruit raising near Russellville. He was born in Yorkshire, England, May 23, 1830, and is one of the six children of Richard and Eliza



R. E. WILEY.

under the watchful care of the present owner, and his venture has long since passed the experimental stage.

The marriage of Mr. Howitt and Mary Carter occurred in the fall of 1867, and of this union there have been born three children, Thomas, who lives at Gresham; George; and Myrtie, the latter the wife of Lucien Lewis. In political affiliation Mr. Howitt is a Republican, but has never entered actively into office seeking. He is one of the representative men of his county, and is entitled to the consideration due his honorable efforts and unquestioned public spiritedness.

WILLIAM V. WILEY. Before time and space were practically annihilated by railroad travel, when rivers were unbridged, when forests were difficult to penetrate and mountains hard to climb, the Wiley family was established in Oregon amid pioneer surroundings which demanded courage and perseverance from the early settlers. John Wiley, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Ireland, June 22, 1781, and after crossing the Atlantic he became a resident of Carthage, Ohio. He married Ann Ricketts, who was born in Maryland, December 20, 1787, and his death occurred August 2, 1834. While they were living at Carthage, Capt. Richard Evett Wiley, the father of our subject, was born, his natal day being September 23, 1823. In the year 1845 he emigrated to Oregon, traveling with ox-train which was six months upon the way. In the meantime, however, he had removed to Burlington, Iowa, settling there in 1839, after which he served an apprenticeship to the printer's trade under James G. Edwards, editor of the *Burlington Hawkeye*. He served for five years and was then given a letter of recommendation by Mr. Edwards. On coming to Oregon he located in Washington county and became a compositor on the *Oregon and American Evangelical Unionist*, published by the Rev. Mr. Griffin, on a farm three miles north of Hillsboro, the first edition of the paper appearing in June, 1848. It was the first journal published in Hillsboro and is said to have been the first paper published in the state. If this is so Mr. Wiley set the first type on the first journal of Oregon. He was also employed as a compositor in the office of the *Oregonian* in an early day and later he engaged in the livery business in Portland and carried the mail during the Yakima Indian war, in 1855-56, between Portland and Cascade. He was appointed an aid-de-camp with the rank of captain on the staff of Brigadier-General Stephen Coffin, by Governor Gibbs, and for eight years he served either as deputy sheriff or sheriff of Washington county, which then embraced not

only the Washington county of the present day but also Multnomah, Clackamas, Columbia and Yamhill counties. His headquarters were then in Hillsboro and while he was acting as deputy under W. H. Bennett, the first hanging in the county occurred.

After his retirement from office Captain Wiley engaged in the grocery business on Main street, in Hillsboro, and later in the liquor business. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias and Masonic fraternity and in politics was a pronounced Republican. One incident in his life worthy of note and showing the courageous spirit and strength of character of Captain Wiley was his arrest of General Grant. He was then serving as sheriff and arrested the general at Vancouver for non-payment of a draft, bringing him to Hillsboro, where the general agreed to discharge his indebtedness. The captain died May 27, 1889, and thus passed away a historic figure of the early pioneer history of Oregon. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary J. Baldra, was born on Sauvie's Island, in 1840, a daughter of William Baldra, who was born in Norfolk, England, and in September, 1839, came to Oregon with the Hudson Bay Company, with which he was connected for five years. He left England in 1836, landing at Fort York, on Hudson Bay. From there he traveled up the Red river to Fort Garry, now Winnipeg, mostly on snow shoes. Two years later he started for Vancouver, and finally, in 1839, reached Oregon. He secured a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres of land in Washington county, and made many improvements thereon. His death occurred in Hillsboro. Mrs. Wiley still survives the captain and is living in Newberg, Yamhill county. She was married a second time and is now Mrs. Wiley Edwards. By the first marriage there were six children: W. D., a resident of Lewiston, Idaho; Mrs. Anna M. McDonald, of Newberg, Ore.; William V., of this review; Mrs. Ella Meade, of Grant's Pass, Ore.; Dora, the wife of Judge Waters, of Corvallis, Benton county, this state; and Benemma, of Newberg.

William V. Wiley was born in Hillsboro, August 7, 1861, and was here reared and educated. When seventeen years of age he entered the employ of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, at Portland, as trainman, serving as brakeman for a year, and at the age of nineteen promoted to the position of conductor. When twenty years of age he entered the service of the Northern Pacific Railroad in Washington, was afterward with the Southern Pacific Railroad and then with the Oregon Pacific Company, his railroad service covering ten years.

In 1888 Mr. Wiley left the road and was married in Portland August 21, 1890, to Miss Kate M. McKinney, a native of Walla Walla, Wash.,

and a daughter of Charles McKinney, who was born in Wayne county, Ind., February 1, 1830, and a granddaughter of William McKinney. The last named, after residing for a time in the Hoosier state, removed to Des Moines, Iowa, and in 1845 started with his family for Oregon. The father of Mrs. Wiley, then a boy of about fifteen years, drove an ox-team across the country. The party he accompanied was on the famous "Meeks cut-off." His shoes wearing out long before he reached his destination, he completed the journey through the Cascade mountains bare-footed, and after six months of traveling reached the Sunset state. He was an excellent shoemaker, however, and was thus enabled to provide himself with shoes when he could obtain leather from which to make them. In Washington county, however, he followed farming principally and to some extent he engaged in shoemaking. He died at the home of his son in Baker county, Ore., June 11, 1902, and was laid to rest in the Hillsboro cemetery. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Brattain, was born October 20, 1840, in Van Buren county, Iowa, and with her parents came to the northwest, where she gave her hand in marriage to Mr. McKinney, January 15, 1857. Her death occurred in 1867. In their family were three children: Edward, who is a stockman of Gilliam county, Ore.; Charles V., a farmer of Baker county, Ore.; and Mrs. Wiley. On the paternal side she was related to General Montgomery, the noted military leader of the war of 1812. By her marriage she became the mother of one son, Richard Evett.

After retiring from railroad work Mr. Wiley engaged in the retail liquor business and was afterward interested in the livery business for seven years, from 1886, as a member of the firm of Wiley & Dennis. They built the large barn at the corner of Second and Washington streets. Mr. Wiley is also connected with the board of trade, of which he is treasurer. He belongs to the Elks lodge at Portland, the Knights of Pythias fraternity and is connected with its Uniform Rank, of which he is the treasurer. He also has membership relations with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Degree of Honor, and his wife belongs to the Rathbone Sisters, of which she has been an officer, and of the Degree of Honor. In politics he is a Republican, has served as a member of the county committee and has been the vice president of the Republican club. He has been a delegate to the congressional and state conventions and is a man of considerable influence in the party ranks. His interest in the party is manifest in his helpful support, which arises from his firm belief in the organization as containing the best elements of good government.

HON. SAMUEL R. HUGHES. Among the eminent men of the northwest whose life record forms an integral part of the history of Oregon, was numbered Hon. Samuel R. Hughes. In his death the state lost one of its most distinguished citizens. As the day, with its morning of hope and promise, its noontide of activity, its evening of completed and successful efforts ending in the grateful rest and quiet of the night, so was the life of this honored man. His career was a long, busy and useful one marked by the utmost fidelity to the duties of public and private life and crowned with honors conferred upon him in recognition of superior merit. His name is inseparably interwoven with the annals of the Pacific coast, with its development and its stable progress, and his memory is cherished as that of one who made the world better for his having lived.

A native of Missouri, Samuel R. Hughes was born in Cooper county July 5, 1835. His father, John W. Hughes, was born in Tennessee in 1809, and the ancestry can be traced back to Ireland, whence representatives of the name came to America prior to the war which brought independence to the nation. It was Satawhite Hughes, the great-grandfather of our subject, who founded the family in this country. His father also bore the name of Satawhite and the son having come to the new world espoused the cause of liberty at the time when the colonists threw off the yoke of British oppression. His son, the grandfather, also bore the name of Satawhite Hughes and was the father of John W. Hughes. The last named was married in Missouri in 1833, to Miss Susan Williams, a native of Tennessee, and they became the parents of seven children, of whom Samuel R. Hughes was the second in order of birth. Three of the number are yet living.

In the state of his nativity Samuel R. Hughes spent the days of his childhood and youth, gaining a practical education in the common schools and afterward working upon the home farm, so that he became thoroughly familiar with the labors of field and meadow. When he had attained his majority he left Missouri for Texas and in that state followed blacksmithing, a trade he had learned in St. Louis, and was also employed as an engineer on many of the boats which plied up and down the Mississippi river. He resided at Galveston, Tex., for a short time, being employed in a foundry, while later he was engaged in the construction of sugar mills and in their operation carried on business from 1852 until 1856. Attracted by the discovery of gold in California he then made his way to the Pacific coast, following the Panama route, and when he had reached the Golden Gate proceeded into the interior of California and engaged in mining

in several counties. Finding that rather an unprofitable venture, however, he returned to San Francisco, where for some time he was employed in a foundry. Later he was engaged in the coast survey under Colonel Fairfield. When that work was completed he became a resident of Oregon, arriving in Portland on the 14th of November, 1857, the day on which the state constitution was adopted. Beginning work at his trade in Portland, Mr. Hughes was there employed until the succeeding March, when he came to Forest Grove and at once became an active factor in the development of this place, establishing a blacksmith shop here. He continued to carry on business in that line with a fair degree of success until 1864, when, attracted by gold discoveries in Idaho, he made his way to that state and for two years operated engines in quartz mills.

After his return to Oregon Mr. Hughes purchased one hundred and sixteen acres of land adjoining Forest Grove and built thereon a home which he occupied up to the time of his death. In his farming operations he prospered and his place became a valuable tract of two hundred and eighty-six acres. A man of resourceful business ability, he also extended his efforts into other lines. In 1872 he opened a hardware store in Forest Grove, where he prospered so much in his business that four years later he was enabled to erect a business block of his own, 26x100 feet. This he supplied with a large stock of shelf and heavy hardware, stoves and farm implements, and secured an excellent trade, which increased as the years passed by. This was the first hardware establishment in Forest Grove, and at the time of his death Mr. Hughes was the oldest merchant in years of continuous connection with business interests here. He became one of the organizers of the Electric Light Company and Cannery Company and whatever he undertook he carried forward to successful completion. His interests, too, were of such a nature that they not only contributed to his individual success, but likewise promoted general prosperity.

February 17, 1859, Mr. Hughes was united in marriage to Miss Georgia A. Reid, a native of Lincoln county, Mo., and a daughter of James H. Reid, who was born in Kentucky. Her grandfather, George Reid, removed from Kentucky to Lincoln county, Mo., there becoming a farmer. James H. Reid also carried on agricultural pursuits in Missouri until 1850, when he determined to seek a home in the far northwest, and accompanied by his wife and three children he made his way to Oregon, the journey being accomplished with a wagon drawn by oxen. For seven months they were upon the plains and amid the mountainous districts which

separated their destination from their old home, but they finally reached Milwaukie, Ore., where they passed the winter. In the spring Mr. Reid secured a donation claim nine miles from Portland, in Washington county, now known as the Perkins place, and for many years he was engaged in its cultivation and improvement, but at length sold his farming property and took up his abode in Portland, where he spent his remaining days. He married Sarah J. Kelly, a native of Maryland and of Scotch-Irish descent. Both were members of the Presbyterian Church and Mr. Reid was a Republican in his politics. He died in the city of Portland, while his wife passed away in the home of her daughter, Mrs. Hughes, when about sixty-six years of age. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Reid were born ten children, six sons and four daughters, of whom two daughters and one son are yet living, the brother and sister of Mrs. Hughes being residents of Montana. She was the third oldest of her family and came with her parents across the plains in 1850, living in Washington county under the parental roof until the time of her marriage, which was celebrated upon the old home farm. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Hughes has been blessed with nine children, six of whom are yet living. The family record is as follows: Ada B., deceased, became the wife of A. B. Todd; Eugene is a resident of London, England; Samuel G. was formerly in partnership with his father, but is now manager of a hardware store, and in addition owns the local telephone exchange of Forest Grove; George R. is connected with the Wiley B. Allen Company of San Francisco, Cal.; John Wilbur follows farming near Forest Grove; Elva S., deceased, became the wife of William W. Gordon; Grace is the wife of Eugene E. Larimore of Seattle; Georgia May is the wife of D. Rufus Cheney, and Alice died in infancy.

In his political views Mr. Hughes was a stalwart Republican, having firm faith in the principles of his party and doing everything in his power for its advancement and success. He filled a number of local offices in a most capable manner and while serving upon the school board the present fine school house of Forest Grove was erected. About 1895 he was appointed regent of the State College at Corvallis, by Governor Lord, and was filling that position at the time of his demise. In 1896, on the Republican ticket, he was elected to represent his district in the state senate and became an active and honored member of the upper house of the general assembly, leaving the impress of his individuality on much of the legislation enacted during his incumbency. For three terms he served as mayor of Forest Grove and was also a member of the city council. No public trust reposed in

him was ever betrayed in the slightest degree, for he labored industriously and effectively for the general good, placing the welfare of his country before partisanship and the good of his community before personal aggrandizement. Long a devoted member of the Masonic fraternity, his life exemplified its helpful teachings and brotherly spirit, and when he was called to his final rest upon the 5th day of April, 1898, he was buried with Masonic honors. For about a month prior to his demise he was in ill health. His death was deeply regretted throughout the entire community, for all who knew him respected and honored him. He had prospered in business and had won an untarnished reputation by honorable methods, while in matters of citizenship, whether in office or out of it, he had labored indefatigably and effectively for the general good. Since her husband's death, Mrs. Hughes has continued the business in Forest Grove and rents the farm property adjoining the city. She belongs to the Order of the Eastern Star, in which she served for three years as worthy matron, and formerly she was connected with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She holds membership in the Congregational Church and her life is in consistent harmony with her Christian professions.

W. F. YOUNG, for many years one of the well known and highly respected farmers of Clackamas county, was born in Harrison county, Mo., September 28, 1862, and is a son of W. S. and Isabel (Bailey) Young. W. S. Young was born in Indiana, January 12, 1831, and when quite young removed with his parents to Missouri. For many years the various heads of the family had been farmers, and they were invariably creditable and even developing acquisitions of their time and place. While still in Missouri Mr. Young married, and thereafter engaged in farming and mining with considerable success. He was ambitious of larger chances than presented themselves in the middle west, and in 1865 crossed the plains with ox-teams and wagons, settling first near Tualatin, Washington county, Ore. After a year Mr. Young purchased two hundred and eighty acres of land in Clackamas county, where his widow and two sons now live, and which at the time was thoroughly wild and uncultivated. As he cleared the ground various crops were put in and developed in the fertile soil, and in 1884 he inaugurated hop raising on an extensive scale, an occupation in which he was much interested at the time of his death in 1898. Mr. Young was a Democrat in political affiliation, and among the offices to which he devoted much time and interest were those of road supervisor and school director. Four sons were

born to himself and wife: M. C., living on a farm near Wilsonville; J. P., living on a farm three miles south of Sherwood; W. F. and G. S. who are living on the home place.

Since the death of their father, W. F. and G. S. Young have had charge of the paternal farm, which is three miles south of Sherwood, and of which seventy-five acres are now cleared. Mr. Young lived at home until his marriage with Jennie Todd, a native of Missouri, who came to Oregon with her parents, A. P. and Lucy Todd, of Scotch and French descent respectively. After their marriage the young people went to house-keeping on the home farm, which now consists of one hundred and sixty acres, and which is devoted principally to hop culture, mixed farming and the raising of Guernsey cattle and standard bred trotting horses. Mr. Young is a practical, scientific farmer, and the property improved by himself and father bears many evidences of admirable and business sagacity. He is one of the intelligent and well informed men of this section, having received his education in the public schools and at the normal school at Monmouth, thereafter engaging in educational work for six winters, his summers being devoted to work on the farm.

Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Young: Roxana, Vernus, Lewis, Austin and Lucy. Mr. Young is a Democrat in politics, and has taken an active part in the political undertakings of Clackamas county. He served as justice of the peace for one term, and as school clerk for more than fifteen years, being still active in this capacity. He has done much to promote the cause of education in his neighborhood, and has sought to maintain a high standard among the teachers and students.

HON. ZOETH HOUSER. The ancestry of the Houser family in this country is traced to Pennsylvania, where Christopher Houser, Sr., was born. However, in childhood he went to Kentucky, and in the fall of 1812 settled in Illinois, which was then still a territory. During the war of 1812 he was one of those who offered their services to the country in its second conflict with England. Much of his active life was passed on a farm in Union county, and there his death occurred. His son, Christopher, Jr., was born near Jonesboro, Union county, Ill., and remained there for many years, but in 1885 removed to Oregon, where he now makes his home near Umatilla, at the age of more than eighty years. His wife, Martha J. Shirley, was born in Tennessee and died in Oregon. She was a daughter of William Shirley, whose father, Thomas, served as a Virginian soldier during the first war with

England. During later years he removed to Tennessee, where William was born and whence he removed to the then frontier of Illinois.

In a family of nine children, Zoeth Houser is the oldest of the six now living. He was born near Jonesboro, Ill., October 13, 1852, and grew to manhood on the homestead, meantime assisting in the work of tilling the soil and also attending district school. For four years he followed the cooper's trade as a journeyman, after which he engaged in the manufacture of barrels and the turning out of staves and hoops. On his arrival in Oregon, in 1877, he settled in Umatilla county, where he first followed lumbering and then for two years conducted general farm pursuits, later turning his attention especially to the raising of cattle. At that time the entire district from Pendleton to the John Day river was an open range, hence furnished peculiar advantages for the cattle business, and he remained there until 1890. In the meantime, in order that he might have a market for his produce, about 1881, he opened a butcher's store in Pendleton, and besides selling meat to the retail trade he did a large business in shipping stock.

In common with all cattle dealers, Mr. Houser has had his share of reverses. In 1890 he moved his stock to the Oconogan country, in Washington, just south of the British possessions, but the move proved disastrous and he suffered a heavy loss. From 1885 to 1887 he conducted a mercantile business at Pendleton. From July, 1888, until July, 1890, he served as sheriff of Umatilla county, and in 1894 he was again chosen to occupy this responsible position, being re-elected in 1896. However, during his third term he resigned in order to accept the appointment of United States marshal of Oregon, to which, in 1897, he was appointed by President McKinley. December 7, 1897, he took the oath of office and moved to Portland, where he took up the duties of his position, on the confirmation of his appointment, January 10, 1898, by the United States senate. At the expiration of his term of four years he was not a candidate for re-appointment, but retired to the duties of private life. Among his interests are some of importance in the mining business in Grant county, this state. He took an active part in organizing the Standard Gold & Copper Mining Company, of which he is now the president and which owns seven claims productive of gold, copper and cobalt. Since his retirement from the marshalship at Portland, he has made his headquarters in Pendleton, although his mining interests require frequent absences from home.

The marriage of Mr. Houser took place in Umatilla county and united him with Miss Malvina Mendenhall, who was born in Lane county, this state, and died at Pendleton. Of their union

four children were born, namely: Nona, Zena, Vina and Mary. In his fraternal relations Mr. Houser is connected with the lodge and encampment of Odd Fellows. The Pioneers of the Pacific number him among their representatives, his connection with the organization being intimate and close. In the Commercial Club he has been an interested worker, and a contributor to its progress, as well as to the development of other progressive movements. Ever since attaining his majority he has been a voter of the Republican ticket.

LEWIS FLEISCHNER. The best justification of our republican government lies in the fact that young men of other lands, seeking homes in America, have opportunity to demonstrate the power they possess, and, equally with the native born sons of the country, work their way upward by diligence, earnest effort and perseverance, unhampered by the caste system which prevails in the old countries and which is certainly detrimental to the development of talent. Coming to this country when a youth, Mr. Fleischner found himself in a strange land among a strange people, but it was not long before the force of his nature gained its reward. His life was an interesting one, as it shows what can be accomplished in face of great obstacles. It also shows that one can succeed in spite of all if he only has the perseverance to continue. The crowning points in the life of this man were integrity, activity and honesty. Such a career is well worthy of perpetuation on the pages of Oregon's history and it is with pleasure the publishers of this work present this sketch to their readers.

It was in the year 1829 that our subject was born, the village of Vogelgesang being the place of his nativity. In this place and in Tissau, a nearby village, he gained his education, which, however, was limited. At the age of fifteen years he bade good bye to his home and place of birth and after a long voyage landed in New York City, where he remained for a short time. He then went to Philadelphia, where he secured employment with a horse and cattle dealer with whom he remained for a period of five years. Hearing much of the west and its possibilities, he determined to investigate and in 1849 he came to Drakeville, Davis county, Iowa, and for three years was engaged in merchandising. At the end of this period he sold out and started for Oregon via the plains with an ox-team. This was a year never to be forgotten by those who crossed the plains. Cholera broke out, cattle died and many of the emigrants perished. After weary months of suffering, Mr. Fleischner arrived in Albany, Ore. Here for seven years he was engaged in the mercantile business, meeting

with a fair degree of success. In 1859 he disposed of his interests at Albany and for one year conducted a store at the Oro Fino mines, Idaho. In the fall of this year he purchased a stock of goods and went to Lewiston, Idaho, arriving on the first steamboat which landed at that place. There he remained until 1863, which year witnessed his arrival in Portland. Soon after he formed a partnership with Solomon Hirsch and Alexander Schlusel. This firm bought out the wholesale general merchandise house formerly conducted by the Haas Brothers, and business was conducted under the firm name of L. Fleischer and Co. From the first the enterprise proved a success and in a few years the business grew to large proportions. In 1869 they sold out and soon thereafter embarked in the wholesale dry goods business under the same name. No change was made until 1875, in which year Jacob Mayer was admitted into the firm and the style changed to Fleischer, Mayer & Co., under which name the firm has conducted business up to the present time. The success and growth of this house has been remarkable and for several years has ranked first in the state and outside of San Francisco has no equals on the coast. The result has been obtained only by hard work and perseverance, and to Mr. Fleischer is due much of the credit for the position the firm occupies in the business world. The demands of his business absorbed the greater portion of his time, nevertheless he has found the time to take up outside matters and for years was active in charitable matters and several of the charitable institutions of the city found in him a warm friend and many were the families who had reason to bless his name.

Owing to his extensive business interests Mr. Fleischer never found the time to take much of an interest in the political struggles. Still in 1870 he received the nomination of the Democratic party for the office of state treasurer. This was an entirely unsolicited honor and was conferred upon him solely because of his fitness for the position. His many years' connection with large business interests had developed an intellect that formed the base for one of the soundest business minds in the state. At the election following his nomination he was elected by a large majority, both parties supporting him. During his term of office he labored zealously for the welfare of the state and it is true when we say there has never been a man who filled the office more acceptably than he. At the time he entered upon the discharge of his duties the state had loaned out over \$500,000 of the funds realized from school, state and mineral lands, on what was at that time considered worthless security. Indeed the whole plan of conducting these loans had been loosely handled and the state was placed in a condition where the loss of a large sum of

money seemed imminent. With the eye of a business man, Mr. Fleischer turned his attention to the correction of these abuses. Under his administration all of the doubtful securities were collected, rules and regulations were adopted regulating the loans of the funds named and the whole system reorganized. Ever since that time the plans outlined and put in practice by Mr. Fleischer have been carried out and without doubt the state has been the gainer by hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The foregoing is merely an outline of the career of Mr. Fleischer and gives but a limited view of the many directions in which his active energies found an outlet. It furnishes but a feeble idea of the man, and no insight into his marked individuality or the peculiarities which distinguished him from other men. It is perhaps unnecessary to say that of the men prominently identified with the forces which have made the Pacific northwest what it is today, he held no mean place. Few men possess a greater amount of physical energy or had a more varied experience with men and affairs. His mental operations were quick, while the ready power of expressing himself forcibly and clearly would be the first thing to impress one when brought in contact with him for the first time. Whatever he undertook, he went at it with a determined energy, which seemingly never stopped to think of defeat. There is perhaps no business in Portland greater in magnitude than that with which he was for so many years the moving spirit. While a thorough business man of the world he did not allow the daily grind to sour his nature or impair the natural kindness of his disposition. The hard features of a commercial life were left behind when he emerged from his office at closing time and in place of the hard going business man, one found a true hearted Christian gentleman, who found a ready welcome wherever he went.

August 7, 1896, he was called to his final reward. All Portland mourned his demise and although he is no longer here his memory will live for years. It may be truly said the world is better for having known him and there was much in his life that is well worthy of emulation. He was a success, but while the result of his labors were riches, he was not one that hoarded his gains, but instead he was ever ready to give of his means and no one was turned away if deserving. Public spirited, he was an active supporter of all measures calculated to be of benefit to the city of his adoption.

HON. N. MERRILL. Too much cannot be said in favor of such a career as that of Hon. N. Merrill, one of the principal developers of Clatskanie and vicinity, and equally at home as a

farmer, stock-raiser, lumberman and legislator. Mr. Merrill is indebted to the state of Oregon for his first impressions of life and work, and unquestionably gained his breadth of mind and largeness of perception from the practically unlimited resources by which he has been surrounded. He was born on Deer Island, Columbia county, December 25, 1851, his father, Joseph, having been born in Ohio, December 20, 1818.

Joseph Merrill was reared and educated in Ohio, from which state he removed to Illinois with his father in 1838. There he married Elizabeth Freeman, a native of South Carolina, and thereafter continued to live in Illinois until 1847. In the spring of 1847 he started across the plains with eight yoke of oxen, the journey consuming the greater part of seven months. The travelers experienced many of the trials and hardships of the searchers after homes and fortunes in those days, and the Indians contributed not a little to their discomfort, relieving them of many of their cattle, and eventually compelling them to abandon their wagons. Thus left destitute, they were obliged to purchase Indian ponies upon which they reached The Dalles, and from there they came by boat to near Linton. Mr. Merrill identified himself with saw milling interests almost from the first of his residence in the state, and from 1848 to the following year conducted the first sawmill erected at Milton. After this experience he took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres on Deer Island, to which he moved, and a considerable portion of which was prairie land. About 1860 he removed to the place now occupied by Mrs. Jane Gregg, where the parents died in the fulness of years and varied experience. Mr. Merrill accumulated a large property during his pioneering days in Oregon, and at the time of his death owned two thousand acres of land. He was prominent in many ways, and among the offices to which he gave creditable service was that of county commissioner. Of the children born to this couple Augustus is deceased; Wesley is deceased; Emma lives in the state of Washington; Minerva is deceased; Edwin is a resident of Portland; Hon. N. is one of the foremost citizens of Clatskanie; Mary is deceased; Jane lives on Deer Island; and Alonzo lives in Portland.

The farm on Deer Island continued to be the home of Hon. N. Merrill until his majority, and he attended the district schools as opportunity offered. Soon after his marriage with Edith Van Beber, whose father came to Washington in 1852, her mother, Rhoda John, also coming that year, he came to Columbia City, but later returned to the island. For three years he tried his fortunes in the state of Washington, and in 1885 settled in Clatskanie, which has since been his home. Various industries have arisen under

his admirable leadership and business ability, the greater part of which have centered around his large land possession, which comprises fifteen hundred acres. In addition to his other interests Mr. Merrill has a sawmill in this vicinity, and also is engaged in raising Jersey and Durham cattle. Also he owns half of his father's original donation claim on Deer Island.

As a promoter of Republican principles and issues Mr. Merrill is recognized as a leader, and his eminent fitness for representation has received substantial confirmation on many occasions. For three terms he served as county representative in the state legislature and for one term was county treasurer of Columbia county. Ever since he has lived in this town he has promoted the cause of education, and has been school director and member of the city council. He is fraternally associated with the Masons, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Red Men, the Artisans and the Knights of the Maccabees. To Mr. and Mrs. Merrill have been born three daughters, Leota Lenore, Cressa D. and Marguerite Norma, deceased.

WILLIAM GEDAMKE. Germany has furnished many thrifty citizens to this land of the free, among whom is Mr. Gedamke, a farmer located near Gresham. December 10, 1833 was the date of his birth, and he continued to reside in his native land until 1845, in which year his parents immigrated to America, settling near Oshkosh, Wis. There William grew to manhood, attending the common schools as opportunity permitted, and there gained a fair education with which to embark in life. Not content to settle down in life without having seen the glorious west with all its opportunities offered to young men, in 1859 we find him westward bound, with three companions. Their motive power consisted of two yoke of oxen and one yoke of cows, and it is needless to say their progress across the plains was not rapid.

Stopping first at Umatilla, Mr. Gedamke worked for a surveyor there for one month before proceeding further. In southern Oregon, to which locality he next went, he engaged in prospecting and mining until the spring of 1861, when he went to Idaho, also engaging in mining there for a few months. After one winter spent in Portland he again became interested in the mines at Salmon river, Idaho. The uncertainties of the miner's life, however, induced him to try a quieter life with more certain returns, and in 1862 he again visited Portland with a view to locating permanently. In the vicinity of St. Johns he invested in one hundred acres of wild land which he at once began to improve, making his home there until 1880. That year he went

to Portland for the third time, but this time remained two years. The year 1882 witnessed his arrival in Gresham, near which lies his finely improved farm of one hundred and fifty seven acres. The land was covered with a heavy growth of forest, but he has been unremitting in his efforts and has cleared one hundred and forty-five acres, besides making many valuable improvements. General farming and stock raising form his chief occupation, and in the latter industry he is especially successful, Durham cattle forming his principal breed.

June 24, 1863, was celebrated the marriage of William Gedamke and Miss Lucinda Sipe, and their marriage has been blessed with two children. Charles E. is interested with his father in the management of the home farm. Lucy, who is a teacher of music by profession, also resides at home. Mr. Gedamke does not cast his vote in favor of either of the great political parties, finding in both many points to admire, but prefers to vote for principle rather than party and is therefore independent in politics.

J. G. WATTS. Among the developers and upbuilders of Columbia county no name stands forth with greater prominence than does that of Watts, represented in Oregon by three generations of ability and splendid citizenship, and indicating as it does intelligent appreciation of opportunities, pronounced resourcefulness and unquestioned integrity. The mantle of popularity and public usefulness so well worn by his grandfather and father, is no less worthily adjusted by the present scion of the family, J. G. Watts, one of the best known men of this county, and extensively engaged in the mercantile and lumber trade. A native son of the Golden West, Mr. Watts was born on his father's farm half a mile south of Scappoose, October 23, 1864, a son of James W., and grandson of William Watts.

William Watts was born in Louisville, Ky., and was reared to agricultural pursuits. His wife, Elizabeth (Naylor) Watts was born in the same state, and with him removed to Missouri at a very early day. Here the grandfather had a large ranch, became an extensive raiser of stock, and occupied a well earned prominence in the community. In 1851 the Missouri farm was disposed of and the journey overland begun, six months being consumed on the danger-laden plains. The travelers took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres near Scappoose, heavily timbered, and an ideal location for milling interests. In the heart of the forest, and on the banks of Milton creek, the grandfather erected the first sawmill in that section, and thus was inaugurated an era of activity, and a demoli-

tion of many acres of timber. Some years later William Watts bought a farm in Washington county upon which his remaining years were spent, and where he lived to be a very old man. He possessed leading characteristics, and was just the kind of man to invade primeval stillness and inactivity, and infuse into its possibilities vigorous and healthful development. With his financial success he gained wide popularity and many friendships, and was withal one of the finest types of pioneer, to whom Oregon owes an unpayable debt of gratitude. To his noble wife and himself were born five sons, of whom John W. is deceased; Benjamin M. lives in California; Francis M. is also a resident of California; James W. is deceased; and Thomas C. lives in Reuben, Ore.

James W. Watts, the father of J. G., and son of the pioneer, was born during his father's residence in Pike county, Mo., in 1835, and was sixteen years of age when the family crossed the plains in 1851. As a youth and young man he was reared to farming and saw milling, and after coming to Oregon made himself particularly useful in the latter capacity. He remained at home until his marriage with Elizabeth M. Nessler, in 1862, who was born in Ohio, and who came to Oregon with her parents at the age of seven years. The young couple went to housekeeping on the old donation claim owned by the father, where his death occurred in 1872. Thereafter the wife continued to live among the familiar surroundings, but a few years later married John R. Watts, a cousin of her first husband's, since which time she has lived in Scappoose, and with her present husband owns large tracts of land near the town. Of the children born to James W. Watts and his wife J. G. is the oldest. Minnie A. is the wife of D. W. Price, of Scappoose; William T. lives on part of the old donation claim; and two children died in infancy. To the mother's second marriage three children were born, as follows: Mrs. Lilly Perry, of Houlton; Marie E. and Maude L.

The education of J. G. Watts, the merchant and lumberman of Scappoose, was received in the public schools primarily, and after graduating from the Portland high school he attended the Willamette University. For some years he assisted around the farm and at the sawmill, and after qualifying as an educator, served as superintendent of schools of Columbia county for eight years. In 1888 he became identified with a mercantile business in Scappoose, under the firm name of Watts & Price, an association still amicable and successfully maintained; and he is also extensively interested in lumbering. Mr. Watts is a Republican, as were also his father and grandfather, and he is one of the most active promoters of his party in the county. In 1898

he was elected county clerk, serving two terms, and was postmaster of Scappoose from 1888 until 1898. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, in which he has held all of the chairs; and with the Artisans. With his family he is a member of and active worker in the Congregational Church.

At Scappoose Mr. Watts has erected one of the finest residences in Columbia county, in which his wife, who was formerly Rose E. Ewing, a native of Iowa, and his three interesting children, Raymond, Hazel and Helen, reside. This home is in accordance with the standing and general position of the fortunate owner, and represents his rise in life upon merits possessed solely by himself, and utilized with rare judgment and discrimination. The opinion of Mr. Watts is valued in all matters pertaining to the upbuilding of this county, and his interest in the same is something upon which his fellow-townsmen may invariably depend. He possesses strength, insight, broad-mindedness and enterprise, and is popular with all classes and conditions in the community.

JUDGE THOMAS F. RYAN, who for the second term is serving upon the bench of Clackamas county, is a native of Providence, R. I. His father, James Ryan, now makes his home in Lowell, Mass., having retired some years ago from the business of woolen manufacturing in which he had been successfully engaged for many years in the states of Rhode Island and Massachusetts. His mother died in February, 1903.

Judge Ryan, the youngest and only survivor of three sons, was born April 9, 1859, and received his education in the public schools of Rhode Island and Massachusetts. In his boyhood days he learned the trade of manufacturing woolen goods and followed that pursuit until 1879, when he began traveling as a correspondent for Boston and Providence journals; as such correspondent he visited many of the southern states, also traveled in the middle west, and on his arrival in Colorado he became interested in mining. In the spring of 1881 he left Colorado for the Pacific coast and after spending a few months in San Francisco came to Oregon, taking a position with the Brownsville Woolen Mills Company at Brownsville, Linn county. In 1882 he accepted a position with the Oregon City Woolen Manufacturing Company, remaining with them about three years, when he purchased and became proprietor of the Cliff House, at that time the leading hotel of Oregon City. In 1888 he formed a partnership with T. P. Randall and the firm of Ryan & Randall was soon recognized as the leading one of the county in real estate and insurance. While engaged in this line he

took up the study of law preparatory to becoming a member of the Oregon bar.

Judge Ryan has been called to fill many important official positions, he having in 1887 been elected as mayor of Oregon City; at the end of his term of office was elected as water commissioner of Oregon City, serving as such until his election as city recorder in 1892, which office he filled until his election as county judge in 1898, having in that year been elected to that office by a large plurality as the candidate of the Republican party. In July of that year he entered upon the duties of that office, performing the same so ably and acceptably for the term of four years that he was again nominated by his party without any opposition and was re-elected by a very large majority, receiving the second largest vote given to any candidate on the ticket. This was the public testimonial of capable, honest and faithful service. Without personal bias or prejudice he has administered the duties of this important office with strict fairness and impartiality. He has also served as school clerk of Oregon City for eight years and at the present time is a member of the board of directors. In 1882 he joined Cataract Hose Company No. 2 of the Oregon City Fire Department and in 1885 was elected and served as chief of the department.

February 24, 1897, in Portland, Ore., Judge Ryan was married to Miss Inez Marshall, who was born in Oregon City and is a member of one of the prominent pioneer families of the state of Oregon and descendant of the Marshall family of Virginia and the Choate family of Massachusetts. Prior to her marriage Mrs. Ryan was engaged in educational work and is a lady of culture and refinement and recognized as one of the social leaders in Oregon City. They have two children, Marshall and Donald.

The judge is a valued representative of various fraternal organizations; a member of Multnomah Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M., of which he has been worshipful master and also served as secretary for the past fifteen years; high priest for three years of Clackamas Chapter No. 2, R. A. M., he is now serving as treasurer of same. He is at the present time grand king of the Grand Chapter R. A. M. of Oregon. In the Scottish Rite he has attained the thirty-second degree and is a member of Oregon Consistory No. 1. He is also a member of Al Kader Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He was made an Odd Fellow in Oregon City in Oregon Lodge No. 3 and has served as secretary of said lodge for seventeen years consecutively and has represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge of Oregon for fourteen years; he is at present representative of Oregon to the Sovereign Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. of the United States. He

is past grand patriarch of the Grand Encampment of Oregon and a member of Falls Encampment No. 4 of Oregon City; he is at the present time, and has been for a number of years, treasurer of the board of trustees of the Odd Fellows Home of Oregon, and one of the organizers of the order of Muscovites. He is the present censul commander of Willamette Camp No. 148 W. O. W. and a past master workman of Falls City Lodge No. 59 A. O. U. W. He is also past grand patron and a member of the board of trustees of the order of the Eastern Star of Oregon; his wife is a past noble grand of the Rebekah degree of Odd Fellows and at present grand associate conductress of the Grand Chapter Order of the Eastern Star; she is also an active member of the Episcopal Church.

A recognized leader in the ranks of the Republican party of the state, Judge Ryan has served as both chairman and secretary of the Republican County Central Committee and for six years has represented his county upon the district congressional committee. He is very prominent and popular in the various fraternal organizations with which he is identified and has a very wide acquaintance throughout the state. He is a member of the State Bar Association; the practice of law has been his real life work and at the bar and on the bench he has won distinction. His record as a judge has been in harmony with his record as a man and a lawyer—distinguished by unswerving integrity and a masterful grasp of every problem which has presented itself for solution.

O. P. S. PLUMMER, M. D. Many of the successful movements of Oregon have felt the masterly touch of Dr. O. P. S. Plummer and have responded with the quickness and thoroughness which have distinguished his own career, success having early come to him through the conscientious and forceful application of his talent and energies. He now makes his home in Portland, though this city is by no means the only one to profit by his abilities and efforts toward the growth of the western commonwealth, various duties and interests having called him to different parts of the state, which makes his life history interesting reading for the many who have known him.

Dr. Plummer was born in Mercer county, Pa., April 13, 1836, and was educated in the public schools of that state. When a lad he became an assistant in a telegraph office, where he became proficient in telegraphy and from his native county he went west, holding positions at Pittsburg, Cleveland and Chicago. He went to Rock Island, Ill., to take an office, and there read medicine with his brother, S. C. Plummer,

who was a practicing physician for over fifty years, acting as surgeon in the Thirteenth Illinois Infantry during the Civil war. He then returned to Pennsylvania and attended the lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and after his graduation in 1857, with the degree of M. D., he once more located in Illinois and practiced at Moline and Aledo. He crossed the plains to California by mule team, with the intention of locating in Sonoma county, where some friends of his had previously settled, but was advised by some friends who were in the employ of telegraphic companies to take an office. He therefore became an operator for the winter of 1863, and upon the erection of the Portland line he was given charge of the office, coming to the city April 9, 1864. From that time until November of the same year he was the only operator in Portland and had but one assistant, but through the rapid growth of the business another operator was sent to help him. He successfully conducted the business of the office until the fall of 1866, when he resigned and took up the practice of medicine at Albany for two years. This was interrupted by a request from the Western Union Telegraph Company, which had absorbed the California State Telegraph Line, for him to return to the service and accept the superintendency of the Oregon district of the Pacific division. The offer was an excellent one and he therefore accepted and for six years successfully discharged the duties of his position. During this period the medical department of the Willamette University, at Salem, was established, and being intimately associated with the leading men of that undertaking, Dr. Plummer delivered, for three years, a course of lectures before classes on hygiene and medical electricity, and in the spring of 1877 he located in Portland as a practicing physician, his old interest in medicine revived. At the same time he established a drug store at the corner of First and Salmon streets, which was known as Dr. Plummer's Uptown Drug Store. In the fall of 1879 the medical department of the Willamette University was removed to Portland and Dr. Plummer was made dean of the faculty, when for three years he lectured on the full course of *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics, only resigning on the pressure of other business. About that time he also retired from general practice, confining his work principally to the management of the drug store and an office practice. For seven years Fabian Byerly was associated as a partner of the doctor's, having previously acted as clerk in the establishment for four years.

Dr. Plummer became one of the most prominent and influential men in the practice of medicine in Oregon and as such gave much time and

thought toward the advancement of the work. Upon the establishment of the board of United States Examining Surgeons he was made a member and was associated with Dr. W. H. Watkins and Dr. E. P. Fraser. As secretary of the board he maintained the position for six years, at the close of that period resigning. In the fall of 1899 the examining board was reorganized and Dr. Plummer was again importuned to accept an appointment, which he did, holding at present the position of secretary. He was one of the organizers of the State Medical Society of Oregon, and when the first medical law was passed regulating the practice of medicine in the state he was made a member of the board, appointed by Governor Pennoyer, and besides Dr. Plummer, consisted of Dr. James Dickson, of Portland, and Dr. James Brownne, now of Boise City.

In politics Dr. Plummer is a Republican and during his first residence in Portland he acted as member of the council from the old Third ward, and has also served acceptably two terms in the state legislature. For one year he served as chairman of the city and county conventions, in the convention of 1902 retiring from his former activity. In fraternal relations he belongs to Portland Lodge No. 55, A. F. & A. M., in which he is past master, having served for three years. He was made a Mason in Albany in 1871 and in addition to the first membership mentioned he also belongs to Portland Chapter No. 1, R. A. M., and the Scottish Rite, of the Oregon Consistory, and is a member of Al Kader Temple, N. M. S. Religiously he was one of the organizers of the First Presbyterian Church of Portland, and is the only one living of the body of trustees who incorporated the church. He has been a ruling elder for twenty-eight years. He was also one of the organizers of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of South Portland and holds at present the office of ruling elder there. In addition to his many interests the doctor has found occupation for his spare time in the cultivation of fruit, being a devotee of horticultural pursuits and a member of the State Society. He has an orchard of twenty acres located near Bertha, to which he gives special attention. Several years ago he prepared and published a special paper on fruit culture, which was widely read and appreciated.

Dr. Plummer has been twice married, the first ceremony being performed in 1850, of which union three children were born, namely: Mrs. Claud Gatch, of Salem, Ore.; Mrs. S. J. Chadwick, whose husband is a supreme judge in Colfax, Wash.; and Mrs. C. C. Maring, of Seattle, Wash. His second marriage was to Miss Martha Kelly, whose father, Albert Kelly, a circuit rider in the Methodist Episcopal Church,

crossed the plains in 1849 from Somerset, Ky., where he was born in 1814. He had started in 1847, but was detained that length of time by the loss of his stock, which he had to replace in Missouri. He had a donation land grant, which he located in the state of Oregon, and upon which he followed farming in connection with his church interests, his preaching being done principally at private houses, as there were few buildings in which to hold worship. Many and varied were the experiences of this sturdy pioneer preacher, one in particular being recalled as told to the younger generation. It was often a matter of long and rough journeys to reach his appointed place and while traveling Mr. Kelly would garb himself in old clothes, carrying a better suit in a sack, and on his arrival would dress for the occasion. His guides through the dense timber lands were the trail and compass, but these were often at fault in the darkness of the return trip, and on one, being lost and overtaken by rain, using the swift decision which was a characteristic of the pioneer, he made a little shelter by leaning huge pieces of bark against a fallen tree and crawling in, he lay down to sleep with his head upon his carpet bag. In the night the wolves dragged the bag out from under his head, and scattered the clothes about him, and he slept on, unconscious of his danger until morning came and revealed his narrow escape. He died in North Yakima, Ore., in 1873. He married Nina Bingham, who was born in Athens, Ohio, in 1816. She was a woman of fine intellect and great culture, having been a teacher in her youth. She retained her faculties up to the time of her death, which occurred at the age of eighty-two years, in the home of Dr. Plummer, where she had lived for the preceding two years. She had many friends and always enjoyed having them around her, the tale just recounted of her husband's experiences having been related by her to her grandchildren. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Kelly were as follows: Maria, the wife of Van B. De Lashmutt. She was born in Kentucky and crossed the plains when a young child. She has three children, of whom Inez is unmarried and engages in teaching in Spokane, Wash.; Ernest, married and resides in that city; and Ivan, who is unmarried, is a mining engineer in Arizona. Silas G. was born in Missouri in 1848 and was a baby when his parents crossed the plains; he has no children; and Martha, born in Oregon, near Bertha, in November, 1850, is now the wife of Dr. Plummer. She received her education in the public schools and the old academy of Portland and taught there for many years. Of the marriage of the doctor and his wife, which occurred in 1874, five children were born, of whom Grace,

a graduate of the State University and the new Portland Academy, was a teacher, and held the position of assistant principal in Baker City, Ore. She died at the home of her parents June 21, 1903. Agnes is a teacher in the Failing School, and is a graduate of the new Portland Academy. Ross M. is a graduate of the State University in the class of 1903, his degree being B. A., and is now connected with his father in the drug business; Hildegarde is a graduate of the Portland Academy and took special musical instruction and excels in this, being an excellent performer on the pipe organ. She is bookkeeper for her father. Marion is the youngest of the children and is now a student in the Portland Academy. All of the children were born in Portland, the doctor and his wife making their home upon the property which he purchased and remodeled in 1881.

SETH L. POPE. The Pope family was first represented in America by three brothers, Thomas, Luen and Seth, who emigrated from their native home, Plymouth, England, to Plymouth, Mass., in 1622. Of these brothers, Thomas Pope is the ancestor from whom the subject of this sketch springs. Luen was killed by the Indians in Maine, leaving no family; and Seth died at sea, likewise leaving no descendants. From Thomas the direct line of descent is through Seth and Colonel Lemuel, both of whom were prominent in the Indian wars during the early colonial period; Seth, Yet Seth, Seth and Seth Luen. The paternal great-grandfather, Seth Pope, was a member of the general court (or legislature) of Massachusetts Bay Colony, and fought at the battle of Bunker Hill. At the same time his son, Yet Seth, was lieutenant in a company of Massachusetts militiamen stationed at Charlestown bridge. The latter was a house joiner and farmer by occupation, and died in Fairhaven, Mass., in 1820. His father was a seafaring man, as well as a farmer.

Seth Pope, the father of Seth L. Pope, was born in Fairhaven, Mass., October 6, 1803, and, like many of his ancestors, devoted much of his life to the sea. A valued possession of his son, Seth L., are the log books of this seasoned mariner, who not only became familiar with the chief waterways of the world, but in time became one of the pioneer settlers and prominent men of the territory of Oregon. For many years he was engaged in the European trade. In 1850 he rounded Cape Horn on a trip to San Francisco in his own brig, the Nonpareil, arriving at his destination April 22, 1850, having started on his journey January 10 of the same year. In the port of San Francisco he cleared for the Columbia river, where he intended to secure a

cargo of lumber; but the locality pleased him so well that he remained and prepared to make his home at St. Helens. He erected the first frame house in the town October 12, 1850, and this became his headquarters for his mercantile business and an office for his brig, which he kept in service until 1854. After that he conducted the store which he had established until 1857, when he repaired to a farm in the country, upon which he lived until taking up his residence with his son in Portland. Here he died July 23, 1886, a man highly respected as possessing many of the traits characteristic of the best class of the early pioneers of the northwest. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and in politics was a Republican. In his young manhood he married Mary Henwood, a native of England, the ceremony being performed in the Wapinham Church, Isle of Wight. Together they came to Fairhaven, Mass., where Mrs. Pope died July 5, 1841. She was a daughter of Nicholas Henwood, who was born in Ireland, became a lieutenant in the British army, and after his return from a long period of colonial service engaged in the hotel business at Cowes, Isle of Wight. Two children were born to Seth Pope and his wife. Seth Luen Pope is the eldest; William Henwood, a farmer residing near Clackamas, is ex-auditor of Multnomah county.

Seth Luen Pope was born in Fairhaven, Mass., March 26, 1837, and was educated at Woodbury Cottage School and at a private school. Following the example of his forefathers, he put to sea at the age of fourteen, and in 1851 engaged in the coasting trade. Three years later, accompanied by his brother, he shipped before the mast from Boston harbor on the Eagle Wing, bound for San Francisco, by way of Cape Horn, where he arrived April 1, 1854. Thence he sailed on the brig Clarendon for Oregon, arriving at St. Helens May 5, 1854, and there he saw his father for the first time in four years. The latter was averse to his sons following the sea, but their tastes ran that way, and it is proverbial that the nautical mind is a tenacious one. The father persuaded Seth L. to take up a claim in Chalacha Prairie, Clarke county, Washington, where he remained until the Indian war broke out and rendered the locality a dangerous one. For the following two years he sailed on the barque Desdemona, in the coast trade, making his last trip just before the craft was lost. Mr. Pope was second, then first mate of the Desdemona, filling the latter post at twenty years of age, and discontinued seafaring life temporarily because of an accident aboard ship which necessitated his remaining on his father's place to recuperate. In 1862 he went to The Dalles, where he was engaged as secretary and bookkeeper for the sash and door factory

of that place. In the spring of 1866 he removed to Pend Oreille Lake, Idaho, where he became pilot and master of a line of boats crossing the lake. In 1870 he came to Portland, which has since been his home. For two years he served as cashier for the Wells-Fargo Express Company, following which he acted as manager and assistant secretary and treasurer of the Portland Mutual Life Insurance Company. He then became identified with the Oregon Telephone, Telegraph and Electric Light Company, establishing the first exchange in 1880, and remaining with the company in the capacity of manager for two and a half years. At that time his health became undermined, and after recovering he became associated with the old Portland Water and Gas Company. Again he came under the doctor's care; and hoping for benefits from a radical change he traveled for a year, examining mining properties in different parts of the west. Eventually he accepted the position of cashier and assistant secretary of the Transcontinental Street Railway Company of Portland, serving in this capacity until the consolidation of that line with the city and suburban lines. Since then Mr. Pope has led a comparatively retired life, not neglecting, however, the many social and other connections and interests he has established in his adopted city.

As a Mason Mr. Pope has few peers throughout the northwest. His association with this historic order began in The Dalles, where he was elected master of Wasco Lodge No. 15, just prior to his departure from the town. He is a charter member and Past Master of Portland Lodge No. 55; Past High Priest of The Dalles Chapter No. 6, R. A. M.; has served as Grand Lecturer in the Grand Chapter of Oregon for twelve years, and has filled every office in the Grand Chapter with the exception of those of Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer. During 1891 and 1892 he was Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Oregon. He is a charter member and Past Eminent Commander of Oregon Commandery No. 1, K. T., has passed all the bodies of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, and for seven years was Master of Perfection Lodge. He is also Sovereign Inspector of the honorary thirty-third degree; a member of Al Kader Temple, N. M. S.; a member of Hodson Council No. 1, R. S. M., at McMinnville; has been Grand Recorder for the Grand Council, R. & S. M. of Oregon for the past eleven years; and is a member and ex-Vice President of the first council of the Order of High Priesthood. In national politics he is independent.

Mr. Pope has always been known as a man of integrity and stability. His name has been a familiar one throughout a large section of the

northwest for about half a century, and though passing through many vicissitudes incident to pioneer life in a new and undeveloped country, his record has been that of an honorable, upright man throughout the entire period of his career on the Pacific coast. Few men residing in Oregon are personally known to so many men in all walks of life as he, and none enjoy, in the twilight of their lives, a more extended feeling of regard and good will on the part of their friends.

HON. JAMES E. HUNT, member of the twenty-first biennial session of the Oregon legislature, has been a resident of Portland since 1890, and has established a reputation for business and political integrity consistent with the fundamental growth of communities. A native of Naperville, Dupage county, Ill., he is the seventh of the ten children born to James J. and Nancy (Converse) Hunt, natives of Crawfordsville, Pa., and the latter of whom, a daughter of George Converse, a native of Vermont, and builder in Iowa, died August 12, 1872. The great-grandfather Hunt followed the martial fortunes of Washington during the Revolutionary war, and it is supposed, lived in the state of Vermont. At any rate, the paternal grandfather, James, was born in that state, where he learned the blacksmith's trade, and from where he carried the fortunes of the family to Erie county, Pa., settling near Crawfordsville. He eventually removed to Illinois, where terminated his long and industrious life. Puritan blood flows through the veins of those who bear the name of Hunt, and the representatives of this particular branch of the family have not lost track of the rugged honesty and sincerity of their forefathers.

James J. Hunt was reared in Crawfordsville, Pa., removed to Illinois when a young man, and engaged in the hardware business in Naperville, Dupage county, for thirty-five years. Rich in public honors, he is now living retired in the town of his adoption, and has reached the advanced age of eighty-one years. He has served the commonwealth as city and county treasurer, county sheriff, mayor of Naperville, president of the council, school director, and for twenty years justice of the peace. He is a Republican in political affiliation, and during his long and active life has faithfully supported the best tenets of his party.

Only three of the children of James J. Hunt are now living and of these, James E. was born May 29, 1852. His education was acquired in the public schools of Naperville, Ill., and when comparatively young he began to learn the hardware business of his father. In 1883 he went to

Minneapolis, Minn., where he was employed in the collection department of the Minneapolis Harvester Works. In this undertaking he was very successful and made a fine record as collector. In 1885 he went to Chicago, where he had charge of the collection department of The Deering Harvester Works, where he rendered himself particularly valuable to the company until 1888. Owing to failing health he was obliged to sever his relations with the harvester company, and in the more healthful climate of Hastings, Neb., embarked as general agent for the Plano Manufacturing Company of Chicago, his responsibility including the territories of Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado.

In 1890 Mr. Hunt engaged in the retail hardware business in Portland, Ore., and under the firm name of The Hunt Hardware Company manufactured stoves and similar commodities, but is now doing business under the title of the American Light Company, and manufactures gas machines and stoves. Though comparatively new, this business promises to eclipse anything of the kind on the coast. Mr. Hunt is variously associated with affairs in Portland, and has been prominent in political matters. He was appointed police commissioner by Mayor Mason in 1898 and served as chairman of the board two years. In 1900 he was nominated for the state senate on the citizens' ticket, and was elected by a majority of one thousand over a nominal Republican majority of five thousand five hundred. He is a Republican of the "anti-graft" sort, and was largely instrumental in breaking up a very corrupt political machine in his state. Fraternally Mr. Hunt is associated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Woodmen of the World. In Ottawa, Ill., Mr. Hunt was united in marriage with Addie M. Chapman, a native of La Salle county, that state, of which union there have been born two children, Myrtle C. and Harold E.

HON. JESSE CLEMENS MOORE occupies a substantial place among the developers of Oregon, the opportunities and resources of which he has so well understood and utilized. Of rugged agricultural stock, and Irish-German ancestry, he was born on his father's farm near Fayetteville, Ark., September 3, 1830, his parents being Thomas and Eliza (Wilson) Moore, natives of Kentucky, and born respectively in 1804 and 1810. The father lived to be fifty-four years of age, and with his wife reared a large family of children, six of the ten surviving at this writing.

The second child born into his father's family, Hon. J. C. Moore passed an uneventful life on the paternal farm, attending the district schools during the winter months, educational facilities

in those days and in that section of the country being very limited. By the time he had attained his majority he had picked up a great deal of stray information not bearing directly on farm life, and the limitations of the farm were becoming more and more apparent. Accordingly he planned to come west with his brother, James H., and together they started out for the new Eldorado in California. Their destination underwent change as the journey across the plains progressed, for, owing to scarcity of food for their cattle, it was decided to go to Oregon instead of California. In the train were about seventy-five wagons and three hundred people. They experienced considerable trouble with the Indians, who appropriated the stock to their own use, and in other ways made themselves unwelcome. After a six or seven months' trip Mr. Moore found himself in a new country with no friends and little money, but he was equal to the task of supporting himself, and willingly accepted whatever was offered in the way of employment. He started out to split rails in Oregon, having contracted with his cousin, William Wilson, to supply him with ten thousand rails. Mr. Wilson had preceded Mr. Moore to Oregon, coming in 1843, and was located on a claim on the Tualatin Plains.

Enriched in both pocket and muscle, Mr. Moore departed from his cousin's home at the expiration of two years, during which time he had been employed in splitting rails, and went to California, where he mined and prospected for three years. Returning to the Tualatin Plains he served for two years as county assessor, and then bought three hundred and twenty acres of land one and a half miles northwest of Greenville, of which about thirty-five acres were improved. In 1862 he married Miss Rachel Wilson, who was born in Missouri and who crossed the plains with her father, William Wilson, and his family in 1843. For two years following his marriage Mr. Moore lived on the farm, and in 1864 removed to Hillsboro, the better to fulfill his duties as sheriff of Washington county, to which office he was elected for three successive terms. In August, 1870, the family went back to the farm, and seven years later purchased property in Greenville, where Mr. Moore engaged in the mercantile business on a small scale. His business grew apace under good management and sound commercial tactics, and in 1880 he again entered the arena of politics, being elected representative in the legislature for Washington county, and serving two terms. During his absence in legislative halls his son managed the mercantile business, but upon his return he assumed the chief responsibility. Three partners have assisted at times in the management of the store, the first being J. F. Pierce,

the firm name being Pierce & Moore, an association dissolved in 1885. In 1892 Walter Foster became associated with Mr. Moore, and thereafter the firm name was Moore, Foster & Co., the company being Mr. Moore's son. The firm carry a complete line of commodities in demand in cosmopolitan communities, and it is the policy of the management to deal only in superior goods and to exercise towards their many patrons that consideration and tact which insure good feeling and a desire to return. William L. Moore, one of the partners of Moore & Son, is also postmaster.

The first wife of Mr. Moore died in 1880, leaving four children: Edward B. and Mary E., both deceased; William L., who is his father's partner; and Fred C., a resident of Seattle, Wash. For his second wife Mr. Moore married Jennie Wilson, who was born in Oregon, and who has become the mother of two children, Jesse C., Jr., and Max. At the present time Mr. Moore owns three hundred and ninety acres of farming land, all in Washington county. Mr. Moore is a man of broad and liberal tendencies, as evinced particularly in his political attitude. Though born in the hotbed of Democracy, and for years surrounded by a hatred for the north, he stepped out of the blighting atmosphere into the more tolerant and humane Republican party. His official life has been characterized by a fine regard for the best interests of his constituents and has resulted in the elevation of the tone of political service in Washington county. In many ways he has been a benefactor to his adopted state, and his influence for progress and right living is unquestioned. No name hereabouts carries with it in a greater degree the good will and appreciation of their friends and associates.

ROWLAND WALTER SAVAGE HAMER.

The settings which necessarily go hand in hand with the narrative of the life of Rowland W. S. Hamer are prolific of maritime suggestions, he having sailed upon many foreign waters in the course of his eventful career. He was born near Oswestry, in Shropshire, England, September 26, 1851, the youngest of the four children born to John and Maria (Allnatt) Hamer. On the paternal side the ancestry can be traced back to Wales, David Hamer having been born in that country near Welch Pool, in Montgomeryshire, where he owned an estate. The wife of David Hamer, Mary Lloyd, was the daughter of Reese and Mary (Morris) Lloyd, who were married in Birmingham in 1795. David Hamer also owned the estate of Glanryafon, in Denbighshire, and in turn it descended to John Hamer, his only son, a native of Shropshire. For a

number of years he was an officer in the English army, and when he left the service was connected with the Hussars. His marriage united him with Maria Allnatt, a native of England, whose father was a distinguished barrister and queen's council.

In the maternal line the ancestry of our subject can be traced back to the nobility of Denmark. The first of the name of whom we have any record was Franciscan Moller, who was born in 1667 and married Catarina Dorothea von Hogue, a descendant of Frederick I, king of Denmark. He died in 1735. Their son removed to Ireland and at a later date representatives of the name went from the Emerald Isle to England. The family included prominent officials in Denmark and distinguished professional men in England. Mrs. Maria Hamer died in England in 1893 survived by her four children, of whom John Parry, the eldest, died at the ancestral home in his native country in 1901. The Glanryafon estate was inherited by him and was his home until his death. The other children are Charles Herbert Athelstan, who resides in Newtown, Wales; Mary Elizabeth, now Mrs. Botazzi, of Italy; and Rowland Walter Savage.

In his youth Mr. Hamer attended a preparatory school in Cheltenham, and for two years was a student in France, after which for two years he was a student in the Royal Naval Academy at Gosport, England. At that time, however, he abandoned the idea of entering the navy and went to Cheshire, spending two years in the Sanbach grammar school, after which he traveled for a year on the continent in company with his mother. In February, 1868, he apprenticed himself as a sailor on the ship Centaur, sailing from London to Calcutta, and during the course of the voyage, which extended over two years, he visited Mauritius, and Rangoon, British Burmah. Returning to Liverpool at the expiration of this time, he later boarded the barque Hermine, which was bound for South America, and which was the first vessel to enter the port of Antofagasta, a seaport town of Chile, which has since attained considerable prominence in the commercial world, and now claims a population of eight thousand inhabitants. After visiting various other towns on the coast of South America Mr. Hamer again returned to the port of Liverpool. After a short voyage on the Maravilla he set sail for San Francisco on the Knight Errant, which foundered when rounding Cape Horn. The Sam Kerns came to her rescue, taking off passengers and crew, but in spite of the precaution used seven persons were drowned in passing from one ship to the other. Four days later, in June, 1871, the Sam Kerns ran upon rocks in the strait of De La Maire and was wrecked. The two crews then went ashore on

Terra del Fuego, where they remained twelve days, until picked up by a sailing vessel, which landed them at Port Royal, Falkland Islands, whence they proceeded on a government schooner to Montevideo. From there Mr. Hamer sailed on a mail steamer for Liverpool. He left there on another voyage to South America in the barque *Hermine* and again returned to Liverpool. Subsequently he passed an examination which entitled him to the rank of second mate. His seafaring life was certainly not without exciting adventure, for every vessel on which he sailed met with accidents.

After remaining ashore for a year Mr. Hamer came to America as a passenger on the barque *Hermine*, which sailed around the Horn, and arrived in Portland, Ore., in August, 1874. Coming to Washington county, he purchased an improved farm of one hundred and sixty acres two miles north of Forest Grove, and there he engaged in the production of grain and the raising of stock until 1887, when he went to eastern Washington and up to Pasco, on Snake river, and took up a preemption claim, where he was engaged in the cattle business for a year. Selling out his stock he removed to Forest Grove, where he is now living retired.

In Washington Mr. Hamer was united in marriage with Mrs. Jane Charity, who was born in Iowa, a daughter of Josiah Clark, who in 1865 came to Oregon, becoming a pioneer of Washington county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hamer one son has been born, who bears the name of Walter K. In 1892 Mr. Hamer returned to his native land on a visit, and after spending four months amid familiar localities, returned to his home in Washington county, Ore. Several times he has been honored with election to the office of councilman, and for two terms was president of the board. His service on the school board was of great benefit to the community in which he lived. Fraternally he is an Ancient Odd Fellow and in religious faith is an Episcopalian. An entertaining and companionable gentleman, his travels have brought him wide knowledge of foreign lands and his mind is stored with many interesting incidents of his voyages.

HON. JAMES E. HASELTINE. The genealogy of the Haseltine family is traced to England, where the name was originally Hazelden, from "Hazel," a tree or shrub, and "den," a valley, the whole meaning "the valley where the hazels grew." To this day the name is frequently heard in Devonshire and Yorkshire. During 1637 two brothers, Robert and John (of whom Robert is supposed to have been the elder) landed at Salem, Mass., having crossed the ocean

with Rev. Ezekiel Rogers and about sixty families. They became the first settlers in the present town of Bradford. Their descendants followed the march of civilization into New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine, still later to Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin. The two brothers themselves did not remain permanently at Bradford, but John moved to Haverhill and Robert secured land near him. The large tract they owned became known as Haseltine's Meadow and as such has continued to the present day. In descent from Robert the generations in America have been Abraham (2), Richard (3), James (4), James (5), Daniel (6) and James Edwin (7), the last named therefore representing the seventh generation of the family in America.

Abraham Haseltine, who made his home at Bradford and served as town clerk, married Elizabeth Longhorne, and their son, Richard, was born in Bradford November 13, 1679. The latter became one of the original proprietors of Chester, N. H. By his marriage to Abigail Chadwick he had a son, James, born July 2, 1719, and deceased November 3, 1803. The first wife of James Haseltine was Rebecca Mulliken and his second marriage was to Hannah Kimball. By his second wife he had a son, James, born April 2, 1766, and deceased April 23, 1849. During the latter part of his life he cultivated a farm at Pembroke, N. H. His wife was Susannah Gordon, who was born in Salem and died at Pembroke, N. H., January 21, 1857, when eighty-four years of age. Their son, Daniel, was born at Haverhill November 13, 1795, and died June 30, 1852. The wife of Daniel was Mary Elizabeth Hill, who was born at Portsmouth, N. H., September 9, 1800, and died at Portland, Me., September 3, 1852. Her father, Elisha Hill, a blacksmith by trade, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., January 9, 1777, of English descent, and died May 23, 1853. His wife bore the maiden name of Phoebe Jenkins.

During the war of 1812 Daniel Haseltine was summoned, and one of the valued possessions of his son, James Edwin, is the military order for inspection issued during that war, when he enrolled as a soldier in the Fifth Company, First New Hampshire Infantry. For some years after the war he followed contracting and mason work in Portsmouth, N. H., but about 1835 removed to New York City, where he built the lighthouse on Robbins Reef, New York Harbor, also the Custom House at Newburyport, Mass., which is still standing; and the Dutch Reformed Church on Lafayette place. The family returned to New Hampshire in 1842, and settled at Pembroke, and ten years later removed to Portland, Me. During that same year (1852) he was engaged in building stone wharves in Panama. The work

completed, he started home in July, but died on shipboard of the cholera and was buried at sea, off Sandy Key, Fla. In his family there were the following children: Mrs. Caroline Elizabeth Bingham, who is eighty years of age and makes her home in Minneapolis, Minn.; George Hill, who died at ten years of age; Daniel Barker, an engineer and inventor, who died at Charleston, S. C.; Henry Hart, who is connected with the public library in Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Anna Mary Curtis, of Wolfville, Nova Scotia; James Edwin, of Portland, Ore.; and Phoebe Eliza, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

During the residence of the family in Portsmouth, N. H., James Edwin Haseltine was born September 30, 1833. Two years later the family removed to New York City and from there went to Pembroke, N. H., and in 1852 settled at Portland, Me. In the various places where they resided he attended the schools and received fair advantages. In order to assist in defraying his expenses at Pembroke Academy, he swept the floors and acted as janitor. When only ten years of age he had been put out to work on a farm in New Hampshire. The long days of toil, unrelieved by play or pleasure, laid the foundation of those sterling traits of character which brought him success in later life. Undiscouraged by his environment, he determined to secure an education, and every effort was bent to the attainment of this purpose. In 1847 he began in a humble capacity with a shoe merchant at Portland, Me., and six months later drove a team in Massachusetts, thus earning a little money. On his return to New Hampshire he worked on a farm for a time, but in 1852 began clerking in a wholesale produce house in Portland. Two years later he became connected with a retail hardware store in the same city. January 1, 1856, he entered upon a long connection with a wholesale and retail iron store, of which he was head salesman for eleven years, finally retiring in order to start in business for himself. His initial experience of this kind was gained in the iron business, with which he was most familiar. January 1, 1868, the business was inaugurated, but inside of eight months his former employer, Eben Corey, offered him a one-half interest in the business if he would return. Accepting the offer, he continued in the same place another eleven years, and meantime served as a member of the city council, and for one term was president; also was chairman of the international convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, the call for which he issued, and which convened July 14-19, 1869. His connection with this organization dates back to December of 1853, when he joined the association in Portland, Me., the seventh of the kind to be started in the United States. At one time he served as president of the society

and was made a life member many years ago. It was his privilege to attend the international convention held in Washington, D. C., in 1871. For many years, while living in Portland, Me., he was superintendent of the Sunday-school connected with the Chestnut Street Methodist Episcopal Church. The Board of Trade likewise numbered him among its members. While serving as a member of the school board, one of his fellow-members on the board was Thomas B. Reed, who was also a neighbor. In later years Mr. Haseltine had the pleasure of being the first to support and aid Mr. Reed in his candidacy for congress, and about 1898, when Mr. Reed visited the west, he was entertained delightfully by Mr. Haseltine, and at a reception held in the parlors of the Hotel Portland, Mr. Reed was introduced to the leading citizens of the city.

During March of 1861 Mr. Haseltine was initiated into the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Maine Lodge No. 1, at Portland, of which he is past noble grand, and later was made grand master of the Grand Lodge of Maine, also grand patriarch of the Grand Encampment of Maine, and is a past grand representative of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the United States. Even after leaving New England he still retained his association with the Odd Fellows there. He is a member of Bramhall Lodge No. 3, K. of P., in Portland, Me., and an active worker in its Relief Association.

During 1878, having disposed of his interests in Maine, Mr. Haseltine visited Oregon for the first time. From 1879 to 1882 he was engaged in mining in Fresno and Tuolumne counties, Cal., but in the latter year relinquished his mining ventures and settled in Portland, Ore., where, February 1, 1883, he became interested in the heavy hardware business of E. J. Northrup & Co. On the 9th of April, of the same year, Mr. Northrup was accidentally killed, and Mr. Haseltine thereupon purchased an additional one-sixth interest in the business, becoming a half owner in the same. The title was changed to J. E. Haseltine & Co., and in 1897 the business was incorporated under that name, with Mr. Haseltine as president. In 1892 he built the Haseltine block, on the corner of Pine and Second streets, and now owns two hundred feet on Second, extending from Pine to Ash, the improvements on the same comprising the most substantial of the kind in the entire city. The business is principally wholesale, shipments being made to all points in Oregon, as well as northern California, Washington, Idaho, and Montana. A specialty is made of hardwood lumber and wagon material. Another property owned by Mr. Haseltine is the wharf which bears his name and which is located between East Oak and East Pine streets. In addition, he has built up residence property

in different parts of the city and owns a fruit farm at Vancouver, Wash. On the organization of the United States National Bank of Portland, in which he bore a prominent part, he was elected to fill the position of first vice-president. For three years he was vice-president of the National Board of Trade, composed of representative business men from various parts of the country. During the three years he served as vice-president the yearly meetings were held in Washington, D. C.

November 30, 1855, in Suncook, N. H., occurred the marriage of Mr. Haseltine and Mary E. Knox, who was born in Sanbornton, N. H., October 23, 1834, and engaged in educational work for a short time prior to her marriage. Her father, Hillary Knox, a native and farmer of Sanbornton, was a son of Daniel Knox, a paymaster in the Revolutionary war. On the maternal side Mrs. Haseltine is descended from Rev. John McClintock, who was chaplain in General Stark's army at the battle of Bunker Hill. One of her ancestors, Andrew Knox, was a brother of John Knox, the illustrious Scottish religious reformer. Eight children were born to the marriage of Mr. Haseltine and Miss Knox, and of these six attained maturity, and five are living. Edward Knox Haseltine, who was born August 11, 1857, engaged in business with his father until his death in 1897. Alice Louise, who was born December 2, 1860, died on the 23d of the same month, two years later. James Ambrose, who was born January 5, 1865, is vice-president and manager of the business founded by his father. Henry Alonzo was born December 3, 1867; Annie Mabel, born January 6, 1871, is a graduate of Wellesley College; William Carl, born January 3, 1873, is secretary of J. E. Haseltine & Co.; Clarence Hill was born June 17, 1874, and died on the 5th of September, same year; Mary Elizabeth, born October 9, 1876, married M. H. Schmeer, bookkeeper for J. E. Haseltine & Co., and resides in Portland.

One of the active workers in the organization of the Republican party in Maine in 1856 was Mr. Haseltine, and from that year to the present he has supported party principles. In 1896 he was elected to the state senate at the head of his ticket, and served in the two regular sessions as well as the special session of 1898. During his service he was chairman of the Multnomah delegation and also of the committees on municipal corporations and horticulture and a member of others. Under appointment from the governor he acted as a commissioner to the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha. In the work of securing a new city charter he was quite active, doing all in his power to secure its adoption. At the expiration of his term as state senator he retired to private life, not being a candidate

for re-election. One of the important measures to which he is now devoting time and thought is his work as a member of the advisory committee of the Lewis and Clark Exposition. For years he has been a trustee of Riverview Cemetery, also a member of the water committee. He is connected with the Portland Chamber of Commerce. Here, as in the east, he has given his influence to aid in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association and has officiated as a vice-president in the same. On the organization of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church of Portland he was a charter member and was one of its building committee at the time of the erection of the edifice. At this writing he is a member of the board of trustees and formerly served as Sunday-school superintendent.

Besides the varied interests previously enumerated Mr. Haseltine is interested in Ocean Park, of which noted resort he was one of the promoters. In 1883 this park was selected by a number of Methodists for a camp meeting ground. The property was afterward sold to private business men, who have been interested in promoting the improvement of the grounds and adding to its attractions as an ocean resort. Wide shaded avenues open out from parks, where ample space is afforded for literary assemblies, religious meetings and athletic sports. The sea bathing is one of the especial attractions, although many not desirous of this form of recreation still find sufficient to draw them here every season, where boating in the bay, and fishing or hunting in the woods afford rest for brain workers and needed recreation.

No better proof can be furnished of the opportunities offered by the west than the success which has attended the efforts of Mr. Haseltine in the commercial activities of Portland, and he is one of many who have reason to be grateful that fate brought them to this prosperous region of the northwest.

FRANK DEKUM. The Dekum building in Portland, erected in 1892, stands as a monument to the enterprise and progressive spirit of its projector and builder, Frank Dekum. The structure, said by many to be the finest business block in Portland, is eight stories high, built of brick and stone, with the first three floors of granite. All of the material used in the construction of the block came from Oregon; the stone and granite were quarried in this state, the lumber sawed from native timber and the brick made of native clay. The total cost, \$300,000, might have been reduced had the owner consented to use other material, but he was so loyal to Oregon and so desirous

of promoting the state's resources that he would not consent to ordering material elsewhere.

A native of Deidersfeld, Rheinifalz, Bavaria, Germany, Frank Dekum was one in a family of two sons and four daughters, who accompanied their parents to America in 1837 and settled on a farm near Belleville, St. Clair county, Ill., later going to St. Louis, Mo., where the parents died. In the latter city he was apprenticed to the trade of confectioner. In 1851, with a comrade, Fred Bickel, he came via Panama to San Francisco and for a year worked in the mines. During the Colville excitement of 1852 he proceeded via Portland to Idaho, but soon returned to Portland, where he started the first bakery and confectionery shop in the town. Soon he was joined by Mr. Bickel, and the two formed the firm of Dekum & Bickel, continuing together for many years. Their first location was on Front street near Stark in an old building that still stands. Later they built between Stark and Oak streets. On selling out to his partner, Mr. Dekum started a banking business on First and Ash streets and soon afterward incorporated the Portland Savings Bank, of which he was president. During the panic of 1893 the bank was forced to close its doors, but soon relief came, business was resumed and there was afterward no further catastrophe from financial depression. Shortly after his death the bank was honorably liquidated and the business discontinued.

Many of the early buildings of Portland owed their inception to the energy and perseverance of Mr. Dekum. He entertained the most loyal faith in the city's future and championed all movements for its progress. Under his oversight was erected the first brick structure of any size on Front street. In 1871 he built the Gadsby block on First and Washington streets and later constructed the old Council building on Third and Washington. A subsequent enterprise was the erection of the Commercial block on Second and Washington. He was an organizer of the Commercial National Bank and served as its president until it was sold to the Wells-Fargo Company. As executor of the Waldo property, he had charge of the building of the Waldo building on Second and Washington. It is a noteworthy fact that he was interested in and contributed to the erection of every building (in whole or in part) between First and Third on Washington, which is conclusive proof of his activity as a promoter of building interests. As president or vice-president he was connected with a number of banks in Oregon and Washington, also acted as president of the old Vancouver Railroad until it was sold to the Portland Railway Company. As president of the Portland Exposition Company

he superintended the erection of the Exposition building, on Washington and Eighteenth streets. Not a public enterprise was proposed that failed to receive his support when once he was convinced of its merits. Not a measure was presented for the benefit of the people that lacked his sympathy and help. Banks, business blocks, railroads and other meritorious movements owed much to his encouragement. At the time of the building of the Hotel Portland he was one of the original stockholders. An interesting enterprise which he fostered was the introduction of German song birds into Oregon. As president of the German Song Bird Society he contributed one-half of the money necessary to secure a shipment of birds from the old country. The first shipment made did not arrive in good condition and another was ordered, for which he built a large aviary. Among the birds imported were goldfinches, thrushes, starlings and green finches and night-ingales. For years he was president of the German Aid Society of Portland. While he was a pronounced Republican, his party could never prevail upon him to accept office of any kind. A man of large philanthropy, no worthy charity or destitute family ever failed to secure relief from him, yet so quietly were his benefactions made that few save the recipient knew of them.

The homestead of Mr. Dekum covered the entire block bounded by Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Morrison and Yamhill streets, and is now occupied by his son, Adolph. His wife, as well as himself, was of German birth, and died in Portland, where his death occurred October 19, 1894. She bore the maiden name of Fannie Reinig and was a sister of Michael Reinig, a prominent business man of Helena, Mont.; also of Charles Reinig, of the same city; and Leonard Reinig, for years a successful business man of Seattle, but now a large rancher near Snoqualmie Falls, Wash. Of the eight children born to her marriage, Edward is interested in the Commercial Advertising Company in Honolulu; Mrs. John Gill resides in Portland; Otto C. is with the General Electric Company; Adolph A. is engaged in the hardware business in Portland; George P. is secretary of the Portland Soap and Chemical Company; Frank, an actor, makes New York his headquarters; Rosina is the wife of T. T. Strain of Portland; Clara is the wife of J. R. Meyers, a sugar planter of Hamoa, Hawaiian Islands.

CYRUS ADAMS REED. During the years which Cyrus Adams Reed has spent in Portland, since January 1, 1850, he has combined the welfare of the infant city with his business interests, proving well his loyalty to the pioneer cause.

In the same year which named him a citizen of this community he gave himself heartily to the work of collecting funds for the purpose of organizing a library where there were but two hundred and fifty white people and a thousand Indians, and he was successful to the amount of \$1,000, a large sum for settlers who had more land than gold at that time; this money was sent to New York City by Mr. Abrams, of Portland, and he turned it over to Harper Brothers, who made a selection of twelve hundred volumes and shipped them to this city by way of the Horn. The mental attainments of Mr. Reed were such that the citizens of Portland readily recognized his ability and he was called upon to act as librarian, which position he held for a time and only withdrew from the work on account of the multifold duties which called him elsewhere. Mr. Reed has not been a citizen of Portland throughout his entire residence in the west, but has been identified with many of the business enterprises of Salem, to the successful termination of which he has devoted years of effort, able and practical, and in the evening of his days he can view with satisfaction the work which he has accomplished.

The father of Mr. Reed, Samuel, was the son of Moses Reed, the American representative of English ancestry, who was captain of a company which took part in the battle of Bunker Hill. Samuel Reed was born in Massachusetts and died in New Hampshire, at the age of seventy-six years. By occupation he was a veterinary surgeon, and married Mary Potter, of Scottish and English ancestry, the founder of the latter family in America being Roger Williams. She died at Grafton, N. H., at the age of fifty years, besides Mr. Reed of this review, being the mother of the following children: Sarah, who died in Grafton; Anna W., who married George H. Jones of Salem, and died there at the age of fifty years, having come west in 1855; Mary, who died at Independence, Iowa; and George P., now an inventor and patentee of watch improvements, living at Melrose, Mass. Cyrus Adams Reed was next to the youngest child, and was born in Grafton county, N. H., June 14, 1825. He received his education in the common school in the district in which the family lived, and when fourteen years old, with the proviso that he should again be allowed to attend school, he was apprenticed to learn the trade of a carriage maker and painter. When seventeen he left Union Academy and began teaching in a district school, which occupation was continued at different periods for five years, his primary reason being to earn money to educate himself in medicine. This project, however, was given up and he began to work for the man with whom he had learned his trade,

having a natural bent for the paint brush, which though used at first on carriages and artistic signs, was destined to bring him more than a passing fame. He worked at Manchester, combining this with his labors as a pedagogue, but February 2, 1849, he left for the gold fields of California. He came by way of the Isthmus, seven months being required to make the trip, as he was compelled, through lack of a ship, to spend three months on the Isthmus. He landed at Monterey and traveled northward to the mining regions, where he remained for only two months before locating as a sign painter in San Francisco, where he received handsome wages for his work. While so engaged he was taken ill and spent his last dollar before recovering his health.

While still in San Francisco Mr. Reed met an old friend, Mr. Abrams, and together the two came to Portland, then an almost unbroken forest, and the latter invested his money in building a steam saw-mill, being the first north of San Francisco. This was located at the foot of Jefferson and Madison streets, and here Mr. Reed began to work at the excavation for the foundation, and later assisted in building and putting in the machinery, though not an engineer, being skillful with tools. Soon after the mill was ready for occupancy Mr. Abrams settled up with his men and Mr. Reed received \$8 per day for his work. He then returned to his former work, engaging as a teacher in Portland, conducting the second term ever held in this city. The average attendance was sixty-six pupils at \$10 per quarter, and while engaged in this work he also kept a set of books for Stephen Coffin, who conducted a general merchandise store and was then the moneyed man of the town. In fact it was his money that erected the saw-mill with which Mr. Reed was connected. Mr. Reed made out the conveyances of sale for the lots of the city, and was so entirely trusted by his employer that he had the greater part of the management of the business on his hands. July 7, 1850, he married Mr. Coffin's daughter, Lucinda, who was born in Indiana in 1836 and came with her father to Oregon City, in 1848, and later settled in Portland.

In 1851 Mr. Reed purchased a one-fifth interest in the milling business, which was then known as the firm of Coffin & Abrams, and acted as salesman and bookkeeper until July, 1852, when he sold out and removed to Salem, Ore. Besides his interest in the mill, he owned several blocks and scattered lots in the city. He purchased a farm of six hundred and forty acres, stocked and partially improved, and locating thereon, operated it for four years, also engaging in the mercantile business in Salem. He was one of the directors and builders of the

Willamette Woolen Mills, and later, in partnership with two others, erected a manufacturing plant for the manufacture of building materials and certain furniture, with thirty-two labor-saving devices. He was interested in the latter business for six years. As he had previously gained an insight into the drug and mercantile business, he now opened a store combining these two lines of business. During his thirty-four years' residence there he was always interested in the advancement of the city's welfare, especially carrying out his philanthropic ideas in reference to those who worked under him. One of his public ventures was the building of the opera house in Salem in 1869, having just previously parted with his manufacturing interests.

Through his strong Republican activities Mr. Reed was appointed by Governor Gibbs as the first adjutant-general of the state of Oregon, and served in the legislature in 1862, when he drafted a bill which became the militia law of the state and is in force today. Altogether he served four terms in the legislature, in 1874 drawing up the bill that framed the appropriation for the erection of the capitol at Salem. To the position of adjutant-general he was re-appointed by Governor Woods and held the office until 1870, having maintained the position for eight years. He experienced a great many trials in getting the military department of the state in order, but his executive ability and keen judgment helped him to bring his affairs to a desirable standing. During the Indian uprising he assisted General Alvord, commander of the army stationed at Vancouver, in organizing troops.

Through business failure in 1870 Mr. Reed lost the greater part of the fortune which he had accumulated, and was once more compelled to begin at the bottom round of the ladder, taking up the work of a painter and later engaging in the insurance business. For twelve years he found this lucrative employment, engaging with the best companies on the Pacific coast and having the banner agency in this section of the country. He retrieved his fallen fortunes and purchased the other interest in the opera house at Salem, which, however, did not prove to be a good investment. In 1885 he located in Portland and has since made this his home, engaging in the real-estate business, and has also devoted much attention to his early and always prized talent of painting. In 1873 he painted a panorama of the northwest, which was exhibited in Philadelphia in 1876, and also in France and Germany, and has made many fine paintings from nature, which show the true touch of the artist.

The children born to Mr. Reed and his first wife, the latter of whom died in Columbia county, were seven in number, six of whom are now

living. They are as follows: George, a painter by trade, but who follows mining, owning an interest in a mine in Idaho, and makes his home in Portland; Fred, the poundmaster of Portland; Stephen, part owner of a mine in Idaho, and makes his home in this city; Albert F., a surveyor in government employ, living in Portland; Anna, the wife of Edward Barlow, of Idaho; May E., the wife of E. W. Paget, surveyor and civil engineer, making their home in Portland with their four children; and Charles Edward, who died when two years of age. Mr. Reed was married the second time, in 1876, to the widow of Joseph Purdom, and they have had six children, two of whom died in infancy, those living being as follows: Bertha Q., a teacher in the Highland district public school; Leo Willis, timekeeper and assistant cashier in the Electric Construction Company, of Seattle, Wash.; and the twins, Eloise and Genevieve, who live in Seattle. The children have all been educated in the best schools of the state.

In 1890 Mr. Reed was appointed as government agent of the manufactories, a deputy of the census enumerator, and later was appointed inspector of the mortgaged and encumbered homes of Multnomah county. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow, belonging to the lodge at Salem, and religiously is a Spiritualist, in which faith he has continued for fifty years. In memory of the time when he first came to the wilderness lands of the state he is a member of the Pioneers Society of Oregon.

HON. SENECA C. BEACH. In tracing the genealogical record of the Beach family we find that it was founded in America by three brothers of the name who came from England and settled in Connecticut. Two of them served with honor in the Continental army during the Revolution. The son of one of these, named Seneca, was born in Connecticut, married there, and subsequently removed with his family to Trumbull county, Ohio, settling on a farm among the pioneers of that state. Next in line of descent was Seneca Beach, Jr., a native of Hartford, Conn., who removed in young manhood to Ohio. Soon after he joined the pioneer movement to Washington county, Iowa, where he became a man of considerable influence. In 1837 he was elected justice of the peace, an office of no little prominence in those days. During the Black Hawk war he enlisted in the government troops and proved himself a worthy descendant of Revolutionary forefathers. The same patriotic spirit descended to his son, Morgan H. Beach, a native of Trumbull county, Ohio. For several years he was a practicing physician in Washington county, Iowa, later conducting his professional labors

at New Sharon, Mahaska county, that state. Upon the opening of the Civil war he offered his services to the government, but owing to the slightly crippled condition of his foot was rejected at the time. Later on he was accepted, however, and served as a private in an Iowa regiment. In 1881 he removed to Oregon, settling in Klamath county, and later making his residence in Lake county, in both of which he practiced his profession. His death occurred in Lakeview in 1888. He married Sarah Walsworth, a native of Ohio, who now makes her home in Ashland, Ore. She is a daughter of Elijah Walsworth, who was reared in Ohio and there married, afterward settling with his family in Washington county, Iowa. He also now resides in Ashland.

The family of Morgan H. Beach and his wife consisted of five sons and two daughters, all of whom are now living. Of these, Frank W. is county recorder of Lake county, Cal. Seneca C. Beach is the eldest. He was born in Washington county, Iowa, October 23, 1860. When but eleven years of age he began the solution of the problem of self-support by going to work upon a farm. His identification with the printing and newspaper craft, to which the better part of his life has been devoted, began when he was thirteen years of age, when he entered the office of the Keota (Iowa) *Eagle*, for the purpose of learning the trade. Two years later he secured employment on the New Sharon (Iowa) *Star*. At the age of seventeen he went to Washington, Iowa, and followed his trade in the offices of the Washington *Gazette* and the Washington *Press*. In 1878 he became a compositor in the office of the York (Neb.) *Republican*. In January of the following year he went to Chicago, where he was employed on the *Christian Instructor* and the *Youth's Evangelist*. During the fall of the same year he returned to Nebraska and established the Waco *Star*, but after a three months' trial abandoned that field and located in Stromsburg, Polk County, Neb., where he founded the Stromsburg *Republican*. This newspaper he conducted with considerable success for four years. In the meantime he took an active part in local and state politics, and though seeking no office himself, was sent as a delegate to the state convention of the Republican party in Nebraska.

There is no doubt that Mr. Beach would have become an important factor in public affairs in Nebraska had he not been compelled to dispose of his interests in that state on account of ill health and seek a home in a more salubrious climate. It was his intention to retire permanently from the newspaper business, but as soon as he had regained his health the old fascination for the work returned with renewed force, and in

July, 1885, he purchased the *Lake County Examiner*, which he enlarged and improved. This paper he conducted with constantly increasing success for a period of six years. When he settled in Lake county it was a Democratic stronghold. He at once showed a lively interest in the local political situation, and the Republicans of that county, recognizing in him a man experienced in political leadership, elected him to the chairmanship of their first county convention held after his arrival in the field. Largely through his stirring campaign work the party succeeded in electing two of their number to county offices and one to the state legislature that year, and for the first time in several years felt that they had a guiding hand upon whom dependence might be placed.

In 1891 Mr. Beach sold out his Lakeview interests and removed to Portland, where he purchased a printing plant and soon built up an extensive and successful business, conducting the same until the plant was destroyed by fire in July, 1894. In the meantime he had continued to take an active interest in politics. In 1892 he served as a member of the county central committee. Under Mayor Frank he held the office of superintendent of the street cleaning department, and for two years served as license collector under Mayors Mason and Storey. His popularity and worth were further recognized by his election to the state legislature in June, 1894, by the largest majority received that year by any candidate on the ticket. During the session of 1895 he labored earnestly, though in vain, for the re-election of United States Senator Dolph. In this session he was also chairman of the committee on elections. In 1896 he refused to be a candidate for renomination; but in 1898 he was again nominated and elected, serving in the special session of 1898, and in the regular session following. His appointment to the chairmanship of the committee on ways and means, the most important committee of the house, gave him great power and wide influence. Upon the expiration of his second term he returned to private life; but his manifest fitness for public office caused his fellow-citizens to elect him again to a position of prominence, this time the office being that of county recorder, to which he was chosen in 1900 by a majority of three thousand votes, and for a term of two years. He retired from the office July 7, 1902, and December 1 following he engaged in the printing business, as president of and principal stockholder in the corporation of Mann & Beach, printers, successors to Mann & Abbott.

In Stromsburg, Neb., in 1883, Mr. Beach married Kate Bailey, a native of Illinois. They are the parents of three children, Donna, Josephine and Carl. Among the local organizations with

which Mr. Beach is identified are the Commercial Club, the Red Men, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Degree of Honor, and the Rebekahs. While residing in Lakeview he was initiated into the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he is Past Noble Grand. He is now connected with Peninsula Lodge, No. 128. In the Order of Muscovites he ranks as Past Czar. He is also a member of the Oregon Historical Society.

While Mr. Beach is influential in political affairs and has always taken an active interest in the work of his party wherever he has made his home, yet a narrow partisan spirit has never been observed in his course. On the other hand it has invariably been characterized by broad views and an unselfish devotion to his party, his home interests and the welfare of the public generally. So generous is the expression of good will toward him on the part of those who know him best and have followed his political career, that it is safe to say that further preferment for public honors is dependent almost solely upon his own desires in the matter.

PROF. WILLIAM NELSON FERRIN, A. M., LL. D. The life which this narrative sketches began in Barton, Vt., October 11, 1854, in the home of Rev. Clark E. Ferrin, A. M., D. D., and Sophronia (Boynton) Ferrin, natives respectively of New Hampshire and Derby, Vt. The first representative of the Ferrin family in America came from Ireland and settled in Connecticut. Micah, the son of this immigrant, was born in Connecticut and became a pioneer of New Hampshire, thence removing to Holland, Vt., where he died. Next in line of descent was Clark E. Ferrin, who in 1845 was graduated from the University of Vermont with the degree of A. B., later receiving that of A. M. from the same institution. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt. Entering the ministry of the Congregational denomination, he was for twenty-one years pastor of the church at Hinesburg, Vt., where he labored with the greatest devotion and self-sacrifice in the interests of Christianity. All of his active life was given to ministerial work, with the exception of two terms of service in the Vermont state legislature. At the time of his death he was sixty-four years of age. His wife was the daughter of John Boynton, a member of an old Massachusetts family. Her death occurred in Vermont in 1885. Of their marriage were born three sons and two daughters, namely: Mrs. Emma F. Cowan, of Southampton, Mass.; Ella L., a teacher in the Normal School at Randolph, Vt.; William N., dean and acting president of Tualatin Academy and

Pacific University at Forest Grove, Ore.; Holman E., a graduate of the University of Vermont and now a physician at Fresno, Cal.; and Allan C., also a graduate of the University of Vermont, now a Congregational minister at Springfield, Vt.

Upon completing the studies at Hinesburg Academy, in 1871, William N. Ferrin entered the University of Vermont, from which he was graduated in 1875, with the degree of A. B. Three years later the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him, and in 1902 he received the further honor of the degree of LL. D. from his alma mater. The year 1875 was spent as a school teacher and student of law under Hon. Nahum Peck, of Hinesburg. In 1877 he was elected instructor of mathematics in Pacific University and came to Forest Grove, where he has since made his home. In 1881 he was promoted to be professor of mathematics. During the year 1898 the Vermont chair of mathematics was established and he was elected to the same. On the resignation of President McClelland in August of 1900, to accept the presidency of Knox College at Galesburg, Ill., he was made dean of the faculty and acting president of the university. Besides his work in connection with this institution he is president of the College Session of State Teachers and an active worker in the State Teachers' Association. For several terms he was the city recorder of Forest Grove. Fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen of the World. In national politics he votes with the Republicans, but in local matters supports the man rather than the party. Reared in the Congregational faith, he has always adhered to its doctrines and has been active in its philanthropies. For some years he has been a member of the State Historical Society, and is also a member of the American Mathematical Society. His marriage, in San Francisco, in 1885, united him with Martha Haskell, who was born in North Bloomfield, Trumbull county, Ohio, and received her education in Oberlin College. They are the parents of four children, namely: Livia, Haskell, Holman, and William N., Jr.

The history of the Pacific University dates back to the pioneer days in the colonization of the northwest. One of those who were identified with events leading to its inception was Mrs. Tabitha Moffett Brown, a widow of nearly three score and ten years, who gathered together orphaned children of pioneers. When Tualatin Academy was organized this orphan school was merged into it, and thus was formed the nucleus out of which grew the academy and college. In the work of the orphanage Mrs. Brown was aided by Rev. Harvey Clark, who came to Oregon in 1841 as an independent missionary to the

Indians. Settling on the present site of Forest Grove, he built a log house, where he and his wife for several terms conducted a school. Two hundred acres of his land he donated to the academy and later gave another tract to pay teachers engaged in the work. In October, 1847, Rev. George H. Atkinson and his young wife sailed from Boston via Cape Horn, the first missionaries sent out by the Home Missionary Society to carry the Gospel to the Pacific coast. In June, 1848, they reached Oregon City. Learning of the orphan school at Forest Grove, Dr. Atkinson rode over from Oregon City and visited the school, where he met Dr. Clark. As a result of this visit an association of ministers met at Oregon City, September 21, 1848, and passed resolutions to establish the academy at Tualatin Plains, afterward known as Forest Grove. For five years after the founding of the academy there were no permanent teachers and but little progress was made toward a permanent institution. From the College Society Mr. Atkinson obtained a grant of \$600 a year. It was also his good fortune to meet Sidney Harper Marsh, a young Vermonter, whom he persuaded to take charge of the school, with the object of developing it into a college.

The new president secured a charter from the state giving the institution collegiate powers. After several years of the hardest work, under trying circumstances, more students began to come and the institution took a broader outlook. In 1859 he secured \$20,000 through the College Society as a permanent fund, and in subsequent years raised additional amounts, about \$65,000 in all. On his visits east he secured needed teachers as well as additional money. After a faithful service of twenty-five years he died, in February, 1879. After an interval of a year Rev. John R. Herrick, S. T. D., became president, and on his retirement three years later Rev. Jacob F. Ellis was elected to the office, serving from 1883 until 1891, after which Rev. Thomas McClelland held the presidency until he resigned to return east in 1900. During the latter administration a building was erected, at a cost of nearly \$50,000, as a memorial to the first president of the institution; also the Pearsons gift was rendered an assured fact through the efforts of President McClelland. Upon the completion of the raising by him of \$100,000 he received the following letter:

"PRESIDENT McCLELLAND:

"I enclose check for \$35,000. I want you to hold this check until the 11th of July and then give it to your treasurer. The \$50,000 I have now given you belongs to the Vermont contingency. Atkinson was a school-mate of mine and Marsh was an old friend. Please give me a full

account of your endowment, so I can file it away with others. I am pleased with your work and hope you will keep the endowment sacred. You have worked hard to get it and I hope it will go in perpetuity and do good to the coming generations.

"(Signed) D. K. PEARSONS."

The receipt of this \$50,000 completed the Pearsons endowment fund of \$150,000 for Pacific University, and has enabled the institution greatly to increase its advantages and the opportunities offered the young people of the northwest. Its location is admirable, in a beautiful town, free from saloons and remarkable for healthful climate. Among its buildings are Marsh Memorial hall, with thirteen recitation rooms, reception room, art room, and a chapel seating several hundred; Science hall, a substantial two-story structure; Herrick hall, a four-story building, with accommodations for young women; Academy building, Men's Dormitory and Gymnasium. The library now numbers more than twelve thousand volumes, classified for ready reference and open to all students. Upon graduates in the classical course the degree of Bachelor of Arts is conferred; that of Bachelor of Science is conferred upon those completing the scientific course, and that of Bachelor of Letters upon graduates of the literary course. The high standing of graduates in former years is indicative of the careful training given at the university, which holds rank, and justly, among the foremost institutions of the west.

LEVI STEHMAN. For many years Lancaster, Pa., profited by the industry and good citizenship of different members of the Stelman family. In this well known and exceedingly fertile part of the state Levi Stehman was born June 14, 1842, his father, Christian S., being also a native of Lancaster county. The elder Stehman was a farmer by occupation who in 1848 carried the family name and energy into Sangamon county, Ill., where he farmed for three years. Ambitious of a still more prolific field of activity he got together his possessions, harnessed fourteen yoke of oxen, laid in a large store of provisions, and started on a six months' trip across the plains. From The Dalles he came by river to Vancouver, Wash., which city was reached in October of 1851. The following spring he removed to Hollow Prairie, Marion county, Ore., near Silverton, where he took up one hundred and sixty acres of land and lived thereon until 1854. A later home was in Parkersville, Marion county, but after two years he bought a farm near Gervais, and in 1860 moved to Salem.

After one year in Salem he moved to Portland, where in partnership with his son he engaged in the wood business for about three years. At the end of this time he determined to return to farming life and settled on land in Columbia county, where the rest of his life was spent, and where he died in 1888. While still a resident of Pennsylvania, Mr. Stehman married Henrietta Cline. She came to Oregon with her husband but died in 1852, the year the donation claim was settled. After her death Mr. Stehman married a Mrs. Havird, a widow who crossed the plains in 1853. She is also deceased.

As one in a family of eleven children, Levi Stehman had the usual advantages and diversions that fall to the lot of farm reared boys, and he remained under the family roof until attaining his twentieth year. His first effort at an independent livelihood was as a miner in Idaho, where he lived for nine years, and where he had reasonable success. He then returned to Marion county, Ore., and in 1868 married Eliza Hagey, a native of Marion county, whose father, Matthias, crossed the plains in 1847, locating in Marion county. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Stehman, James, Etta and Dec are all deceased. Mr. Stehman has lived in Clackamas county since 1873, and now has a farm of ninety-seven acres, located in Liberal. His first home in this county was on a farm four miles west of his present residence, where he lived for sixteen years.

He is independent in politics, but has served for a number of years as school clerk and director. He is enterprising and progressive and in the estimation of all who know him is honorable and upright in all of his dealings.

JOHN T. WILLIAMS. The career of John T. Williams offers a striking illustration of the success that rewards apparently small undertakings, when the spirit back of them is dauntless, energetic and hopeful. The bill-posting business, of which Mr. Williams is the leading representative in Oregon, if not, indeed, in the entire northwest, is a craft which is more or less of a mystery in its operations to most persons, and is not apt to appeal to them by reason of any suggestion of largeness or special utility. But those engaged in the business are of a different mind, having gained wisdom through a knowledge of its importance in the conduct of almost all lines of activity. In these days when the success of all departments of trade and industry depends almost absolutely upon scientific advertising, bill-posting has come to be regarded as productive of even better results than newspaper advertising in presenting to the public the strong features of many wares, and the interesting

points in regard to theatrical, operatic and kindred amusements. Advertisers of some classes have long since come to the conclusion that advertising of this nature, through its keeping constantly in the public eye the meritorious features of those things to which they desire to call attention, is by far the most remunerative. It is this knowledge, appreciated in the earlier days of such advertising, that, in its application, has brought to Mr. Williams the success which he has attained.

The J. T. Williams Bill Posting Company, in its substantiality and usefulness, represents an experience of many years on the part of its enterprising president and manager. Mr. Williams began to post bills in Portland in 1869, at which time his outfit consisted of a ladder, which he carried across his shoulder, a bucket on his arm, a short-handled brush in his hand, and paper strung at his side in a bag. There were a few three and nine sheet boards, and the enormous surfaces which now glaringly announce salable commodities were both unknown and unthought of. So also were the numerous wagons for carrying materials to work with, and the long-handled brush from nine to twelve feet in length. At present a man can do five times the amount of work that could be accomplished in the pioneer days of the business, and Mr. Williams's force enables him to cover many miles of boards. At the present time the capacity of the concern is over sixteen thousand sheets. In 1898 he organized the Northwest Bill Posting Company, and in 1901 reorganized the company and established the J. T. Williams Bill Posting Company, with himself as assistant manager. Thus from very primitive methods and small beginnings has been evolved an enterprise of great proportions, for the furtherance of all kinds of trade, and the immediate application of whatever is new and of peculiar advantage.

The Williams family was established in America by George H. Williams, the paternal grandfather of John T., who was born in Wales and came to America as a lieutenant on a British man-of-war during the war of 1812. He was taken prisoner while still aboard ship, and after being released liked his environments so well that he deserted from the service and settled in Portsmouth, N. H., where he married. With his brother Alexander he boarded a ship in the American service, and later served on a vessel in the American privateer service, sent to fight the British off the coast of South America. Alexander Williams was killed outright in the battle, and the grandfather died from wounds received in the engagement at the quarantine on the Mississippi, below New Orleans, just before the battle of New Orleans. His son, also named George H., father of John T., was a wool-buyer during

his active life, and so extensive was his business that he had a trade covering the entire United States, with headquarters at Holyoke, Mass. He lived to be sixty-five years of age, and died in Massachusetts, as did also his wife, who was formerly Mary Rogers, born in Newburyport, Mass., and a daughter of Capt. John Rogers, a whaler who was lost at sea. He married a Miss Choate. The Rogers family is a very old one in Massachusetts, and among those bearing the name were soldiers in the Revolutionary and the French and Indian wars. Of the ten children born to George H. Williams, Jr., six are living. Of these the subject of this sketch is the third child and the oldest son. One son, George, was a drummer boy in the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and now resides in Cleveland, Ohio.

In North Andover, Mass., Mr. Williams was born November 28, 1842, and was reared principally in Lawrence, Mass. In his youth he started to learn the barber's trade, but not taking to it readily, he turned his attention to shoemaking for three years. Next he was apprenticed as a color detective in a calico mill for two years, and was thus employed when the growing discontent between the north and south culminated in a declaration of war. As a member of Company F, Sixth Massachusetts Militia, he was sent to Baltimore to assist in quelling the riots in that city, and also helped to guard the railroads between Baltimore and Washington. After the battle of Bull Run the regiment returned to Massachusetts, after nearly four months' service. Their return home was due to the fact that the militia were allowed only three months out of the state at any one time during the year. Next Mr. Williams volunteered in Company F, Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, as a private, and served in Louisiana in the Department of the Gulf, principally in guerilla warfare and bushwhacking. In 1863 his command joined the Banks expedition up the Red river, and were afterward sent to reinforce General Grant at Bermuda Hundred. Later on the regiment was with Sheridan in the Shenandoah, and at the close of the war it participated in the Grand Review at Washington. During the early days of the reconstruction period the regiment was sent to Savannah, after which it was mustered out and discharged from the service. Late in the fall of 1865 Mr. Williams became a corporal, and about the same time was three times wounded at the battle of Bayou la Fourche, but fortunately received only flesh wounds. His total period of service was four years and nine months, a record that comparatively few of the veterans of the army can boast.

After the war Mr. Williams returned to Massachusetts and learned the business of wool-grad-

ing under the direction of his father. In 1868 he came to the Pacific coast, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, locating first in Linn county, Ore. He then turned his attention to teaming in eastern Oregon, but in 1869 came to Portland, where he started out with a pail and brush to post bills in different parts of the town. That he has been more than ordinarily successful is evidenced by the fact that, whereas when he came here he had practically nothing, he now owns valuable city property, besides a large farm in Washington county, near Beaverton, upon which all modern improvements have been placed, and which is one of the finest farms in its neighborhood. Mr. Williams also is interested in mining and in the promotion of various enterprises which have to do with the general upbuilding of his adopted town. He is a Republican in national politics, and fraternally is associated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Red Men, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a member of Lincoln-Garfield Post, G. A. R. In religion he is identified with the Unitarian Church.

The first marriage of Mr. Williams was solemnized in Lawrence, Mass., during the war and united him with Josephine Huston, who was born in Corinth, Me., and died in San Francisco, leaving a daughter, Mary E., now the wife of M. E. Riley, of Portland. His second wife was formerly Mrs. Josephine Minnehan, nee Brack; she was born in Missouri and died in Portland in 1893. Two children were born of this union, Hazel Annie and Alfrida.

FRANK SCHLEGEL. Among the rising young attorneys of the city of Portland Frank Schlegel is numbered as one of the most prominent. A native of Yreka, Cal., Mr. Schlegel was born January 4, 1872, a son of Nicholas and Hetwig (Young) Schlegel. Nicholas Schlegel was born near Stuttgart, Prussia. His youth was passed in his native place, where he received a common school education. At an early age he was apprenticed to learn the watchmaker's and keysmith's trade. His attention to these trades was, however, interrupted by his service in the army, four years being devoted to the needs of his country, at the end of which time he came to America, in 1850. His first settlement was made in Keokuk county, Iowa, reaching there via New Orleans and the Mississippi river. Here he took up a government claim and engaged in general farming, continuing a resident of that state until 1860, when he came overland to California. The trip was made in the old time "schooner" with ox teams as the motive power. Much trouble was encountered with the Indians and the Mormons, who at that time were about

as bad as the red men. One night while in the Mormon country, a band of cattle was driven off and killed by Mormons, who were dressed as Indians. The first settlement was made at Long Gulch, Siskiyou county, Cal., where he continued to reside until 1880. Most of the time was devoted to mining, in which he was fairly successful. Taking up his residence in Yreka, Cal., he engaged at his trade and was also agent for the overland stage route running between Roseburg and Reading. This continued to be the place of residence until 1887, when he moved to Lakeview, Ore. This was the last move the family made and here Mr. Schlegel made his home until his death, November 6, 1901, spending his last years in retirement from active labor.

His wife, Hetwig (Young) Schlegel, was a daughter of Daniel and Hetwig Young, both of whom were natives of Germany, and came to the United States in 1845. They also settled in Keokuk county, Iowa, where Mr. Young engaged in farming. He had but just become firmly established in the new home, when he was called to the great beyond, passing away in 1850. Mrs. Young came west with her daughter, Mrs. Schlegel, the daughter's marriage to Mr. Schlegel having been celebrated about one year prior to the death of Mr. Young.

To Mr. and Mrs. Schlegel were born the following children: Herman, now in Alturas, Cal., where he is engaged in the wagonmaker's and blacksmith's trades; Louisa, now Mrs. John Fiock, of Klamathon, Cal.; Emma, who makes her home with an aunt in Yreka, Cal.; Amelia, who became the wife of D. J. Wilcox, and resides at Lakeview, Mr. Wilcox being postmaster of the town; Gustaf, also a resident of Lakeview; Minnie, who became the wife of John Scott and lives at Paisley, Ore.; and Frank, the personal subject of this review, completes the family. One child died when about nine months old.

Mr. Schlegel was at all times a firm supporter of the Democratic party, but never took any interest in political affairs aside from casting his vote. In religious belief he had pronounced views and might be called an agnostic. Mrs. Schlegel is still living, making her home at Lakeview.

As before stated, Frank Schlegel was born in California, where his youth was passed. He was fortunate enough to get the benefit of a common school education, but at an early age he was obliged to shift for himself and when sixteen years old he entered the office of the *Lakeview Examiner* as an apprentice to the printer's trade. The paper at that time was owned and conducted by S. C. Beach, now a resident of Portland and ex-county recorder. During the time Mr. Schlegel was in the office, however, the paper changed hands, Hon. W. M. Townsend becoming

the editor and proprietor. Our subject continued in the office of *The Examiner* for five and one-half years, being promoted from the position of devil to foreman. During this term of years Mr. Schlegel improved all his spare time by reading law, as he had determined to enter that profession, so at the end of his term of service in the printing office he at once entered the state graded school of Lakeview, which he attended for one winter. During this time he kept up his law reading under the guiding hand of Judge Sperry, an attorney of the town. In the spring of 1894 he was obliged to give up his studies and entered the general merchandise store of F. M. Miller, with whom he remained for about a year, severing his connection with the firm November 9, 1895. All this time he had kept up his law reading and at this time had a very thorough knowledge of elementary law. The following spring, in February, he came to Portland and entered the law school of the State University and continued in this school until June, 1897, when he was graduated with high honors. The vast amount of reading he had indulged in while in Lakeview enabled him to go through his school course much quicker than ordinary. The same month in which he graduated he was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Oregon. No time was lost as immediately after he was admitted to the bar he established himself in an office in Portland, where he took up the active practice of his profession. From the very first he met with success and at the expiration of the first three months he had argued a case before the Supreme Court of the state, and this, his first victory, accomplished in the face of great opposition by some of the old and well known attorneys of the state, shows plainly how well he had laid the foundation of his profession and how thoroughly he understood his case. In 1900 he was admitted to practice in the state of Nevada. It is no more than right to say that Mr. Schlegel deserves much credit for what he has accomplished, as from the time he left home, at the age of sixteen years, he has made his own way and whatever has come to him in the way of success is the result of his own efforts. The money with which he paid his way through college was the savings of earnings while in the printing office and store.

December 24, 1901, Mr. Schlegel was united in marriage with Miss Maymie Belle, daughter of Hon. P. P. Palmer and Mary (Slocum) Palmer. Mr. Palmer is a native of Delaware and came to Oregon in the early '50s. He settled in Douglas county and for a number of years conducted a hotel at Scottsburg. He now resides in Eugene, where he is spending his last days in ease and retirement. Mrs. Palmer lived

to reach a good old age, passing away February 6, 1903.

Mrs. Schlegel is a graduate of the State Normal School at Drain and the Technic Institute of Oakland. For the past five years she has been filling the position of stenographer to the Collector of Customs of the Port of Portland.

In political matters Mr. Schlegel is a conservative Democrat, taking an active interest in the welfare of his party, but has never had the time nor inclination to seek public favors. Religiously he is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Portland and socially is a member of Washington Lodge No. 46, A. F. & A. M. He also holds membership with the Ancient Order United Workmen, having passed all the chairs in the latter order.

While it is true that our subject has spent but few years in the practice of his profession, yet the clientage that has come to him is ample proof of the position he has attained among the members of the Portland bar.

DANIEL WARREN WARD, M. D. The professional career of Dr. Daniel Warren Ward has been a varied one, and an extended practical experience amply justifies the enviable reputation which he bears in Forest Grove. His appreciation of the possibilities of medical and surgical science is partially due to heredity and example, for his father, Dr. John W. Ward, was for many years a practicing physician located in Albany, N. Y., where his son Daniel Warren, was born October 9, 1845. The elder Ward was a native of Massachusetts, and a graduate of Amherst. At a very early day he became identified with Iowa before statehood had been inaugurated, and was for some time Indian agent at Agency City. Thereafter he practiced medicine at Ottumwa, Iowa, where his death eventually occurred. His wife, Emily (Knight) Ward, also born in Massachusetts, was the mother of seven children, of whom Daniel Warren is the only survivor. Her death occurred in Iowa.

The year after his birth Daniel Warren Ward was taken to Iowa by his parents, and there educated in the public schools of Ottumwa, Wapello county, and at the College Hill Academy, Cincinnati, Ohio. Fired with patriotic fervor, he enlisted for service in the Civil war in the Fifteenth Iowa Infantry, but parental objections gained the day, and two weeks after being mustered in he was a subject of peace rather than of war. The following year he went to California via Panama on the Rolling Moses, a craft which gained some notoriety in its day, and upon arriving in San Francisco, engaged as a

clerk in a drug store. In 1875 he entered the Pacific Medical College, now the Cooper Medical College, from which he was graduated from the four years' course in 1879. In the meantime he had continued his drug experiences, and at the time of his graduation had two drug stores in San Francisco. The doctor's first practical experience as a physician was gained during his two years' stay in Portland, Ore., after which he came to Forest Grove, where he practiced medicine and served as United States pension agent until 1897. The glowing accounts from the gold fields of the Klondike directed the efforts of Dr. Ward from the peaceful practice at Forest Grove to the deprivations of life in the far north, and early in 1897 he started out over the Chilkat Pass, built boats to go down the Yukon river, and practiced for a year in Dawson. The scarcity of medicine seriously hampered the efforts of the doctor, who was obliged to fall back on his knowledge of chemistry and manufacture his own remedies. Notwithstanding this handicap, the venture proved a mine of large proportions, for after sending dogs six hundred miles over the pass for the necessary ingredients he sold his tincture of iron for \$20 an ounce. Naturally, his expectations in the frozen north were more than realized, and in 1898 he embarked down the Yukon on his way home. He was accompanied to the gold fields by his son, Edgar F., who became associated with Father Judge of Saint Mary's hospital, and had charge of the night shift. After the death of Father Judge he became superintendent of the hospital, and was thus employed until the institution passed into the hands of the Sisters. The year 1898 again found Dr. Ward in Forest Grove, and he has since made this his home.

The first marriage of Dr. Ward occurred in San Francisco in 1868 and united him with Madeline Perry, a native of Newark, N. J., a daughter of a prominent attorney of that place, and grand-daughter of Commodore Perry, the hero of Lake Erie. Mrs. Ward, who died in San Francisco, was the mother of two children, Edgar F. and a daughter, Perry Ward, who has attained considerable prominence as an actress, and took an important part in the production of *Quo Vadis*. The second marriage of Dr. Ward was with Josephine Bird, a woman of remarkable beauty, who died in Forest Grove from a surgical operation. Edgar F. Ward was educated in Hopkins College, California, and was for many years engaged in the drug business in Forest Grove. As before mentioned, he accompanied his father to the Klondike, and is now engaged in the logging business. He is fraternally associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is past noble grand.

Through his marriage with Phoebe Hemstead, a native of England, three children have been born: Josephine Bird, Daniel Warren, Jr., and Perry.

Dr. Ward is a Democrat in political affiliation, and has served as a member and president of the city council. He is a member of the California State Medical Association, and a member of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church. The doctor is very popular in Forest Grove, and has a practice commensurate with his profound medical knowledge and genial, optimistic personality.

BERNARD ALBERS. The career of Bernard Albers, president of the Albers Brothers Milling Company, proprietors of the United States Mills of Portland, is from many standpoints a remarkable one. A few years since the occupant of an obscure position in a local feed mill, he has risen solely through his own unaided efforts to a place of responsibility and trust in the industrial world, and to-day ranks as one of the successful and most enterprising young business men in his line of trade in the northwest. He likewise is recognized as an unexcelled expert in the milling business.

Mr. Albers was born in Lingen, Germany, in the principality of Hanover, March 6, 1864, and is the eldest of the nine children born to John Herman and Theresa (Voss) Albers, both also natives of Hanover. John Herman Albers was a grain merchant in Lingen for many years. He removed to Portland in 1896, and in this city he died the following year. His wife, whose father was a miller, died in her native land. Besides the subject of this sketch, several of the children are interested in the grain business. Of these, Henry is head miller of the United States Mills, and a director in the Albers Brothers Milling Company; William is in charge of the hay and feed business of the concern; George is manager of the business of the Seattle Cereal Company; and Frank is assistant manager of the Cascade Cereal Company, Tacoma, Wash. Anna, the only daughter in the family, is the wife of Frank Terheyden of Portland.

After graduating from the gymnasium at Lingen, Bernard Albers undertook to familiarize himself with the grain business conducted by his father; and the thorough training received under the direction of this experienced merchant is undoubtedly largely responsible for the success which has rewarded his mature efforts. In 1887 he came to America, and for two years was employed by the firm of Hulman & Co., wholesale grocers in Terre Haute, Ind. In 1889 he removed to Portland, and for four years was employed in the feed concern of Rogge & Storp.

Having by reason of this connection established a foothold in the business world of Portland, he then, in 1893, inaugurated an independent business as head of the firm of Albers & Tuke. This business, which was conducted in the same block as the enterprise of his former employers, was begun on modest lines, and scarcely prophesied the immense cereal business done by the concern of which Mr. Albers is now the head. The increase in trade was such that, in order to meet the requirements for the growing demand for their products, new quarters were soon found necessary. In 1898 Mr. Albers built a commodious milling establishment at the corner of Front and Main streets; and in 1899 he added to his responsibilities by the purchase of the United States Mills, which he has since utilized for the manufacture of rolled oats and other cereals. An important adjunct to this business is the feed and hay enterprise located on Front and Lovejoy streets, which has warehouses and splendid shipping facilities, including a dock having dimensions one hundred and fifty by two hundred and sixty-five feet. The hay business has proved a source of large revenue, a hay compressor turning out an average of one hundred tons per day. The firm has the contract to supply all the hay shipped from Oregon to the Philippine Islands for the use of the government there; and in 1901 it filled a contract for thirteen thousand tons to be sent to the islands. The local hay establishment is augmented by a hay compressing plant at Forest Grove, established by Mr. Albers in 1900, which has a capacity of two hundred tons of round bales per day.

The Albers & Schneider Company was incorporated in 1895 with Mr. Albers as president and manager. The enormous cereal output which has developed under the capable management of the head of the concern permits of shipments to all parts of the east, as well as to California, Arizona, Utah, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Alaska and British Columbia. The United States Mills have a daily capacity of two hundred barrels of rolled oats and one hundred barrels of other cereals. The Cascade Cereal Company of Tacoma, Wash., in which Mr. Albers owns a controlling interest and acts as president, produces one hundred and fifty barrels of rolled oats and one hundred and twenty-five barrels of flour per day. The Seattle Cereal Company, of Seattle, Wash., in which Mr. Albers also owns a controlling interest, has a capacity of two hundred barrels of rolled oats per day. These great concerns, all under the management of one man—who, however, has surrounded himself by capable and experienced lieutenants—are the most extensive producers of breakfast foods in the northwest. The wonderful development of the business under the direction of Mr. Albers is

in itself a sufficient indication of his capacity. March 1, 1903, the concern of which he is the head was re-incorporated under the name of Albers Brothers Milling Company.

In October, 1892, Mr. Albers was married to Hermine Sommer, who died in June, 1899, leaving three children—Agnes, Theresa and Hermine. In April, 1902, he was united in marriage with Ida A. Washer, who was born in Freeport, Ill. Mr. Albers is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Manufacturers' Association, and in the latter organization is a member of the board of directors. He and his family attend St. Joseph's Catholic Church.

Bernard Albers is a representative of the best citizenship of Portland. He is a striking type of the thoroughly self-made man; and in the great and growing northwest he has found opportunities for the display of his capabilities which probably would not have come to him elsewhere. Other men have had the same opportunities, and have failed to make the best of them. Mr. Albers, however, has had the forethought and powers of discrimination to discern the possibilities of the field into which he has thrown all his best effort, and the result is the attainment of a splendid measure of success within a comparatively short time, with very flattering prospects of future success still more noteworthy.

MRS. MINERVA C. BOWLES is a well-known resident of Portland, where she owns a good home and in addition has valuable property interests elsewhere in the state. She is a daughter of Gen. Andrew Wilson, who was a native of Virginia, born in the year 1815. In early life he removed from the Old Dominion to Missouri, becoming one of the early settlers of Boone county, that state. There he formed the acquaintance of Mrs. Sarah Switzler Logdon, whom he later made his wife. She was born in 1817 and was also a native of the Old Dominion, but the marriage of the young couple was celebrated in Missouri. They afterward removed to Saline county, that state, where they remained for a short time, when, with the other members of the family, they came to Oregon.

General Wilson was fitting himself for the work of the ministry, thus following in his father's footsteps. He was an only son, and he had moderate financial resources at his command. He was a graduate of Yale and a gentleman of scholarly attainments, whose influence was widely felt for good. It was through his efforts that the members of the Wilson and Switzler families established homes in the northwest. They journeyed overland with a wagon train numbering about one hundred and fifty people, and it required the entire time from April until October,

1845, to reach their destination. The party started with a large amount of stock and moderate means, and at length reached The Dalles, whence they started in Indian canoes for Portland, but were swamped below the Cascades and spent the first winter in St. Johns. The Wilson and Switzler families located claims side by side. General Wilson, with remarkable foresight and business capacity, purchased large bateaux and transported people down the river. He also raised a great deal of stock and likewise purchased considerable, and in order to feed his animals he cut large amounts of wild hay. In 1848 Mr. Wilson went to the mines amid the mountains of California and was there stricken with the fever, dying in 1849. He was among the first to cross the mountains into the mining country, and his efforts were noticeably felt in behalf of the general improvement and progress of this Pacific coast district. After the death of the husband and father, the mother remained with her family until 1852. Unto them had been born four children, who reached years of maturity, namely: Mrs. Bowles; John G., who is a resident of San Francisco, Cal., where he is now living; James H., a farmer of the Walla Walla valley, and Sarah, who was born in Oregon and became the wife of A. M. Brown, and died in Vancouver, Wash., in 1880. General Wilson was a young man of marked capability, well fitted to cope with the condition of pioneer life, and his efforts in behalf of the early development and progress of the country were far-reaching and beneficial. He left the impress of his individuality upon the early history of the state, and the community in this part of Oregon acknowledges its indebtedness to him for what he accomplished in this direction. He became quite well-to-do and left considerable property. This includes three hundred and twenty acres of the original tract taken up by the father, and which is now a dairy farm.

Mrs. Minerva C. Bowles was born in Saline county, Mo., October 30, 1841, and was therefore only three and a half years of age when her parents crossed the plains to the northwest, yet she well remembers a heavy hail storm which occurred at that time and which greatly frightened the people in the wagon train. The animals also became desperate, and the men had to put ropes in the horns of the oxen in order to hold them back and keep them from stampeding. Mrs. Bowles was educated in this state, becoming a student in the Portland Academy. She remained with her parents and grandparents until their respective deaths, and then went to live with her uncles, with whom she remained until August 8, 1861. It was on that day that she gave her hand in marriage to Jesse T. Bowles, who was a pioneer settler of Oregon of

1852. His paternal grandfather was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary war and served under General Washington. The old musket which he used was in the possession of Mr. Bowles for many years. Mr. Bowles was born in St. Charles county, Mo., in 1830, and his maternal grandfather was John McKay, a Scotchman, who crossed the Atlantic to America and became a surveyor in this country, accumulating considerable wealth through his efforts in that direction. He built the first brick residence in St. Louis. Jesse T. Bowles was educated in Montgomery county, Mo., where he attended college. He was the son of a farmer and was eighteen years of age when he first came to the coast. He afterward returned to the east, but again crossed the plains in 1852, and after his marriage followed farming. He was a member of the Masonic lodge and a man of progressive ideas, who took an active interest in everything pertaining to the welfare and substantial development of his community. He secured a claim located in the macadam road and now forming a part of the site of the Jewish cemetery.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Bowles were born four children, who reached years of maturity: Charles D., born in 1864, and now an attorney at Vancouver, was educated at the Engene State University and read law at Portland and in Salem, Ore. He married Almeda Thompson, of Albany, Ore., in 1889, and by his marriage has three sons: Jesse C., Ward R. and Nelson C. John Bowles, born in 1862, was educated in Eugene, Ore., and died in 1882. Annie J., born in 1867, became the wife of Charles N. Johnson, a son of A. H. Johnson, one of the honored pioneer settlers of this state. She has five daughters and one son, namely: Bertie C., Annie M., Isabelle, Carrie N., Alleyne and Charles N. The Johnson family reside at Forest Grove, where Mr. Johnson is a farmer. Joseph R. Bowles, born in October, 1869, is now engaged in the hardware business in Portland. He was educated in the high school of that city and married Bernice Washburne of Portland.

After living for some time upon the home farm of General Wilson, the Bowles family removed to Vancouver, and in 1883 their present home in Portland was erected upon land purchased by Mr. Bowles. Many changes have occurred since they arrived here. They now rent the home farm, to which they have added from time to time, until it now comprises four hundred and twenty acres of valuable land, and in addition to this the family property comprises twelve acres of land near Mount Taber. Mrs. Bowles is a member of the Pioneers Association of Oregon and also of the Episcopal Church. She is a most

estimable lady, who has a wide acquaintance in the state, and certainly deserves mention in this volume.

JOHN SWITZLER. No history of Oregon would be complete without the record of John Switzler, who, through pioneer times, was an active and important factor in the work of development and progress, and whose labors proved an excellent foundation upon which to build the later development of the state. He was born in Berlin, Germany, in 1776, and with his parents he emigrated to the United States in the year 1788. His natal year was that in which the Declaration of Independence was written, and it was only five years after the close of the Revolutionary war that he became a resident of the new world, the family settling in Virginia. They came originally from Switzerland, and there is probably not another family of the same name in all the world, those who bear this cognomen being closely related. John Switzler had obtained his education in Germany, and in early life he embarked in merchandising. Removing westward to Missouri, he established a business of that character, but through going security for others he brought on failure in his own business. He then determined to seek a home in the far west, and in 1845, with the members of his family, he made the overland journey to Oregon, traveling for six months, during which time many hardships and trials were endured by the party. Mr. Switzler came with the intention of locating a donation claim, and on reaching his destination he secured six hundred and forty acres of land where the ferry to Vancouver is now located. His first house was of logs, but soon a better house was erected. He established a ferry in 1846 and operated it for ten years, or until his death. It was known as Switzler ferry and became an important factor in the transfer business at an early day; in fact, it was the first ferry operated on the Columbia river, and at his death his son succeeded him in the business, conducting the ferry until they sold out to Mr. Knott, who was the proprietor until the ferry was purchased by the railroad company.

In 1848, when the United States troops were sent to Oregon, there was a great demand for the supplies for the army, and Mr. Switzler and General Wilson, his son-in-law, supplied the wants of the troops, and through their sales became well-to-do. They purchased all of the cattle that emigrants wanted to sell, being prepared to take care of them, and thus, through the raising of stock, they were enabled to supply the troops and other customers with fresh meats. Not only with early business interests was Mr.

Switzler actively connected, but also with many other affairs of importance bearing upon the development and progress of this community. His aid and co-operation were never sought in vain in behalf of measures for the general good, and along many lines his efforts proved of a most helpful character.

Mr. Switzler was twice married. He first married Elizabeth Lee, and unto them were born three children: Elizabeth, who became the wife of Mr. Mitchell and went to Texas, where her death occurred; Greenville, who died in Missouri, and Sarah, who became the wife of General Wilson and died in Oregon. Mrs. Switzler passed away in Virginia and Mr. Switzler then took his children to Missouri to be cared for by a relative there. In that state he was again married, his second union being with Maria Robinson. By this marriage there were six children: Joseph, a farmer, who died in Oregon in 1869, leaving six children, of whom three were sons; Jehu, a stock dealer of Umatilla, who has one daughter; William, a merchant, who died in Pendleton, Ore., leaving three children, Edwin and two daughters; Cynthia C., who became the wife of W. Nye and died in 1881 about a mile north of Vancouver, leaving seven children, two sons and five daughters; John, a stockman living in Walla Walla, Wash., who has one son and three daughters; Harriet, who is the wife of Adam Nye, of Pendleton, and has two daughters and two sons. In 1850 the mother of these children passed away and was buried on the old homestead farm. At the death of his daughter, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Switzler took her children to his own home and reared and educated them, they becoming students in the early schools of Portland. He was appointed executor of the estate of General and Mrs. Wilson, and at his death Jehu Switzler was appointed to succeed him. John Switzler built a schoolhouse on his land and hired a teacher to instruct his children and grandchildren. He was very liberal in his donations to the public interests of general importance. Both he and General Wilson, with whom he was associated in business, greatly assisted the needy emigrants, and they always made it a point to find good homes for the orphan girls who came to this coast. The Switzlers' household was a very hospitable one, and in it there was exemplified the true pioneer spirit which makes all welcome. Although pioneer conditions existed on every hand, Mr. Switzler courageously faced the situation, overcame the hardships and difficulties with which he was surrounded and made the most of his opportunities. His labors proved of benefit to his community as well as to himself, and his name should be enduringly inscribed upon the pages of Oregon's pioneer history.

JOHN POWELL. There is nothing in life so greatly to be desired as an upright character. There is nothing that can be left so valuable as an honored name. The wealth which one leaves behind becomes the property of others, but an untarnished name and good deeds remain as the monument which keeps his memory alive in the hearts of his friends. The record of John Powell is one which his descendants have every reason to be proud of.

"His life was noble, and the elements so mixed in him that nature might stand up and say to all the world, 'This was a man.'"

John Powell, who died in Portland, April 26, 1899, was born in Pike county, Ky., May 28, 1823, and came of Welch ancestry. His paternal grandfather, Cader Powell, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, while Allen Powell, his father, belonged to one of the old southern families, being a native of Virginia. Both the parents of our subject died in Kentucky, and the children were thus early thrown upon their own resources. There was a family of five sons and a daughter that came to the northwest. May 10, 1847, the brothers started across the plains, on that day crossing the boundary line of Missouri and ultimately arriving at Portland, Ore. Of these children we mention the following: David, who was married in Missouri, died on his ranch on the Columbia river in 1888, leaving a family, who still reside upon the home farm; James, who was married in Missouri, died in East Portland in 1876, leaving a wife and children; Jackson, who died in 1890, also left a family; William died amid the Blue Mountains while crossing the plains; John is the next son of the family, and the daughter, Jane, became the wife of a Mr. Pugh, and died at Mount Tabor. The long journey across the country over the stretches of hot sand and through the mountain passes was at length accomplished in safety. The party did not suffer from cholera nor were they troubled with the Indians, but they were ill of fever and measles, and, as before stated, one of the brothers died on the trip. The others, however, at length reached The Dalles, where they went into camp and there cut down trees with which to make a raft. In this they proceeded down the river to Portland.

John Powell, whose name introduces this review, had pursued his education in the public schools and had engaged in teaching in Missouri for some time prior to the emigration westward. He joined his brothers, however, when they were preparing to start for Oregon, and the little party was among the vanguard of the great army of emigrants who afterward crossed the plains to this section of the country. Mr. Powell's first work in Oregon was cutting logs. He soon afterward, however, purchased a squatter's right of

three hundred and twenty acres, located about six miles from Portland, on the Columbia river. On the place was a log cabin, and two acres of the land had been cleared and sown to wheat. In 1848 gold was discovered in California, and Mr. Powell went to the mines on both the Feather and American rivers, but being taken ill, he returned to Oregon. The next summer, however, he started again for California, but met his brothers returning and came back with them. In 1850 they once more made the trip to the Golden state and spent a year in placer mining, meeting with moderate success. They then returned to Oregon, where Mr. Powell began farming, locating a grant of land seven miles from Portland on the Columbia river. He at once went to work to make a home, and in his farming operations he prospered.

December 20, 1852, occurred the marriage of John Powell and Miss Martha Milliorn, who was born in Virginia, and was a daughter of John Milliorn, who was a native of Pennsylvania. In early life, however, he removed to the Old Dominion, where he was married, and afterward became a resident of Missouri, settling near Independence. He was a wagon-maker by trade, and for some time followed that pursuit. In 1852 he came with his wife and nine children to Oregon, arriving after a six months' trip. Cholera broke out in the train with which the party traveled, and some of the family were carried off by the dread disease. Mr. Milliorn, however, lived for some time as an active, honored and respected citizen in this state, and at length died in Junction City, at the age of seventy-six years. His wife had died two years previously, when about seventy years of age. Mr. Milliorn was a free-hearted, jovial man of kindly spirit, of strong purpose and of unflinching honor. He was never an aspirant for office, but he assisted in the work of the schools and in support of all measures calculated to prove of permanent benefit to the community. He held membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was one of its early organizers in Lane county. In his business affairs he prospered, becoming well-to-do, and he made a division of his property before his death. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Milliorn we mention the following: Thomas A., who was a pioneer of California, preceded the family to the west, and is now a resident of Junction City, Ore.; Catherine, who married E. Ray, is now deceased; Sarah, who married a Mr. Myrtle, is also deceased; Martha A. is the widow of John Powell; William H. is living in Crook county, Ore.; John died soon after arriving in Oregon; James is a resident of Junction City, Ore.; Mary is the deceased wife of William Pickett; Eugenia is the wife of J. Hoffman, a resident of Eugene, Ore.,

and Helen is the wife of Henry Hoffman, of Eugene, a brother of her sister's husband.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Powell remained upon his farm, and there eight children were born unto them: William Franklin, who still resides on the old home place, is married and has a family; Sarah, who is the wife of James Stott, is living in East Portland; T. Cader, a resident of Portland, is engaged in the real estate business; Fannie became the wife of William Gilson and died in East Portland; S. Douglas makes his home on a farm in the Mehalen valley; Rosa is the wife of Carl Brandes, by whom she has two children, and they reside with her mother; Irene became the wife of John Sewell, and died in Portland, leaving one child, Norris, and the other member of the Powell family died in infancy. For many years Mr. Powell resided upon his home farm, but ultimately removed to Portland in order to provide his younger children with better educational privileges. Cader is a graduate of the State University of Eugene, and Rosa of St. Mary's Academy, while Irene is a graduate of the east side high school of Portland.

In 1883 Mr. Powell purchased the home now occupied by his widow. He was ever devoted to his family, and did everything in his power to promote their happiness and enhance their welfare. In his business affairs he prospered, and at the time of his death he was the owner of several hundred acres of valuable land, which enabled him to leave his wife and children in very comfortable circumstances. Prior to the war Mr. Powell was a Douglas Democrat, but at the time of the inauguration of hostilities between the north and the south he joined the Union party, and was ever afterward a stalwart supporter of Republican principles. At the time of the war he was very active in support of the Union cause, doing everything in his power to promote its success. During the Indian war in Oregon he was a member of the Home Volunteers, organized to protect the settlers in the valley. In the latter part of the '60s Mr. Powell was elected a member of the state legislature, and had the pleasure of casting his vote for the amendment declaring that slavery should not exist in the state. He never joined any fraternal organization, but was a consistent, helpful and generous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Powell was, indeed, a self-made man. He started out in life on his own account when only seven years of age, being left an orphan at that time. He was also self-educated. He worked his way to Oregon by driving a team and looking after the stock. He was always quick to note an opportunity and to improve it, and thus, as the years advanced, he prospered. His business methods were ever

honorable and straightforward, and he was never known to take advantage of the necessities of those with whom he had business relations. His last years were spent in honorable retirement in Portland, where he located in 1883, living there up to the time of his death, sixteen years later. Both he and his wife were members of the Pioneer Association of Oregon. In the summary of his life we not his loyalty in citizenship, his honor in business, his fidelity to friendship and his devotion to his family. These, perhaps, were the salient traits of his character, and made him a man honored among men.

HON. THOMAS H. TONGUE. Among the men of the present generation who have conferred honor and dignity upon the state which has honored them, was the late Thomas H. Tongue of Hillsboro. During his life-time he was one of the most prominent members of the Oregon bar, and he left the impress of his individuality most clearly defined. At the time of his death he was representing the First Oregon district in Congress, in which great body he was regarded as a most influential, patriotic and broad-minded man of affairs.

Mr. Tongue was a native of England, having been born in Lincolnshire, June 23, 1844. He the only child born to Anthony and Rebecca Lawson Tongue. In the year 1859, when fifteen years of age, he left England with his parents for Washington county, Ore., his late home, where an uncle, Thomas Otchin, had lived since 1842. The family took steamer from Liverpool, and remained with the ship (which touched at Quebec and New York) until it reached Panama. From there they came direct to Portland, not stopping in San Francisco longer than the exigencies of the case demanded. For a year Mr. Tongue worked upon his uncle's farm and then upon the one which his father had purchased; in the meantime attending the district school when opportunity offered. Anxious for better advantages, he later entered Tualatin Academy, and finally, in 1868, graduated from Pacific University with high honors, having made his way entirely alone, unaided either by money or influence other than that of his own personality. Upon graduating he entered the office of Hon. W. D. Hare, in Hillsboro, and being admitted to the bar in 1870, immediately began the active practice of the law. Success soon crowned his efforts, because his intellectual equipment was unusually strong, he having been a close and earnest student of the fundamental principles of the law. Nature endowed him with a strong and vigorous mentality, and he possessed that persistent energy and close ap-

plication, without which there is no success. Along with those qualities indispensable to a successful lawyer—a keen, rapid, logical mind, plus the business sense and a greedy capacity for earnest labor, he brought to the starting point of his legal career certain rare gifts, eloquence of language and a strong and charming personality. His advancement was rapid and continuous and it was not long before his intellectual gifts and his erudition caused him to be recognized as a leader in his chosen calling, in the Willamette valley. From the beginning he took a keen interest in politics, but steadily refused office until 1888, when he was elected to the state senate, where he served until 1892. In that body he was a member of the judiciary committee and was instrumental in securing the passage of a number of measures of vital importance to the commonwealth, including the Compulsory Educational bill, and a bill creating a committee to appoint a State Veterinarian for the suppression of contagious diseases among domestic animals. He secured the passage of a bill annulling the previous law providing that a married woman should acknowledge a deed separate from that given by her husband; also the so-called "Law of Inheritance," placing the husband and wife on the same legal footing in matters of inheritance where there are no children. Other important legislative measures owe their origin or passage to Mr. Tongue's efforts, and the state of Oregon acknowledges its indebtedness to him for his various efforts in behalf of the commonwealth.

In 1896 Mr. Tongue was elected on the Republican ticket to represent the First District of Oregon in Congress, receiving a plurality of sixty-four votes. No higher testimonial to his capable and high-minded public service can be given than by the statement that in 1898 he was re-elected by a plurality of two thousand votes, in 1900 by a plurality of three thousand and nineteen votes, while in 1902 he received the splendid and unparalleled plurality of seven thousand three hundred and forty votes. During his first session he was a member of the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, and of the committee on agriculture. During the second and third sessions he was chairman of the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, and a member of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. He had been in congress but one term when Speaker Reed said of him, "I regard Mr. Tongue as one of the ten most able men in all congress." In 1902 he aided in securing the passage of the first irrigation bill passed by congress, and through his instrumentality the Indian War Veteran bill was passed in the session of 1901-02, and large appropriations for the Columbia river, in the Rivers and Harbors bill, which pro-

vided for the opening of that river from its mouth to the head of navigation at Snake river.

Mr. Tongue found relaxation from the arduous cares of statesmanship and his legal practice in the supervision of his extensive agricultural interests in Washington county. He owned several very valuable farms and was largely engaged in raising live stock, including standard bred horses and Ayrshire cattle. He was awarded numerous prizes on his stock at state fairs, for several years carrying off nearly all of the prizes offered on Ayrshire cattle. A number of his horses, which after his death were sold at auction at high prices, have splendid records on the track. He was very fond of fine stock of all kinds and took a just and commendable pride in those to be found upon his farms.

In Hillsboro, Ore., on December 25, 1868, Mr. Tongue was united in marriage to Emily M. Eagleton, a native of Indiana, who came to Oregon with her parents, George Eagleton and Mary Elliot Eagleton, in 1860. Seven children were born of this union: Mrs. Edith Reames, of Jacksonville, Ore, a graduate of Pacific University, whose husband, A. E. Reames, was the candidate of the Democratic party to succeed Mr. Tongue in congress at the special election held in June, 1903; E. B. Tongue, who is deputy district attorney, now engaged in practice in Hillsboro; Thomas H., Jr., who was graduated from the Columbian Law School with the class of 1903; Mrs. Elizabeth Freeman of Portland, Ore.; Mary G.; Bertha R.; and Florence.

Mr. Tongue was made a Mason in Tuality Lodge No. 21, A. F. & A. M., in which he was a past master; was a member of the Royal Arch Chapter in Portland, and in 1888 served as orator in the Grand Lodge. He belonged both to the lodge and encampment of the Odd Fellows, and was a past chief patriarch in the latter. He was also connected with the Knights of Pythias and Patrons of Husbandry. His religious faith was indicated by his membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church. A recognized leader in the ranks of the Republican party in Oregon, he served as a member of the executive committee of the Republican state committee and was its secretary; he attended the state conventions serving as chairman on two occasions; and for two years was president of the Young Men's State Republican Club. His opinions always carried great weight in the counsels of his party, and his influence was felt even beyond the borders of his state. He was a sturdy character and a stalwart patriot, and having a strong attachment for our free institutions he was ever willing to make any personal sacrifice for their preservation. He commanded the respect of members of congress of both parties, and both there and at home, where he was best known, he

inspired personal friendships of unusual strength, and all who knew him had the highest admiration for his qualities of mind and heart.

In the midst of his active and highly useful life this big-hearted and unselfish man of affairs was called from his labors by the hand of death, in the city of Washington, on December 11, 1903. His remains were brought to Hillsboro under the escort of a congressional committee, composed of Hon. M. A. Moody of Oregon; Roswell P. Bishop of Michigan; John D. Bellamy of North Carolina; J. E. Ransdell of Louisiana; James H. Davidson of Wisconsin, and J. C. Needham of California.

Speaker Henderson said, in speaking of his death, "Mr. Tongue has been one of the strong, earnest legislators since he has been in congress. No man could have been more devoted to the interests of his state. He was a man of great firmness and great wisdom in managing the matters that he had in charge, or that he felt an interest in. He has got through legislation that few other men could have passed. * * * His state and his country have lost a man growing in usefulness and in power." Of his labors for Oregon a "special" to the *Oregonian*, from Washington, said: "It seems to be the consensus of opinion among his colleagues that he leaves an exceptionally creditable record behind him. In his entire career his most difficult accomplishment was the passage of the Indian War Veteran bill, a measure for which he labored five full years, before success crowned his efforts; and just at the time when his aged constituents are about to reap the benefits of his labors he unexpectedly precedes them across the river. A similar coincidence is the monument that will stand to his memory at Salem, the new public building which is just about to be completed. Again, those who in the future visit Crater Lake National Park will remember that that beautiful spot was segregated and preserved for them largely through the efforts of Mr. Tongue. It would be almost impossible to detail the great good he has done for his state as a member of the Rivers and Harbors committee, and it was due largely to his personal insistence that an open river has been assured at the Dalles and a permanent deep channel insured for the mouth of the Columbia. * * * Then, too, must be recalled the work that Mr. Tongue did as chairman of the irrigation committee that reported and passed the famous government reclamation act of the last session."

On Sunday, February 22, the House of Representatives assembled in Washington for the purpose of commemorating the life and character of Mr. Tongue, and eulogies were delivered by twelve of his fellow-representatives: Hon. Theodore E. Burton, Hon. Roswell P. Bishop, Hon.

Stephen M. Sparkman, Hon. Frank W. Mondell, Hon. James H. Davidson, Hon. Walter Reeves, Hon. George P. Lawrence, Hon. J. C. Needham, Hon. J. D. Bellamy, Hon. B. B. Dovener, Hon. F. L. Coombs, and Hon. Francis W. Cushman.

The editors of this work have deemed it but just to make a permanent record of the following tribute from Representative Burton, who was closely associated with Mr. Tongue and who—with the exception of Speaker Henderson, his most intimate friend—had learned to appreciate him thoroughly:

"No death was more sudden or unexpected than that of Thomas H. Tongue. In the evening he was conversing pleasantly with his son and with his daughter. On the morrow he was cold in death. Swiftly following constant messages of love and of hope to his father and mother, his wife and children on the far-off Pacific Coast came the telegraphic message like a black cloud in the clear sky, announcing his death.

"His life was essentially that of a pioneer. He went to Oregon before its admission as a state, twelve years before a railway had been constructed within its borders, at a time when that great commonwealth, now numbering more than four hundred thousand people, had less than fifty thousand; when Portland, now a prosperous and growing metropolis, was little more than a struggling village.

"His early surroundings inured him to toil and adversity. There was on royal road to success in any promise that was held out to him; but the very obstacles with which he had to contend stimulated those mighty hopes that make men great.

"He was essentially a product of the country; and, just as rural surroundings furnish a clearer physical air, so they furnish a clearer moral atmosphere, and they exercised a very prominent influence upon his life work. He was a lawyer, but he was interested as well in farming and in public affairs; one who was in touch with a great multitude of people and a great variety of interests, where the simpler phases of life mingle with those enterprises and interests which are regarded as greater and more important. He came to Washington all untried and unknown. It was necessary for him to learn the rules and to find out something of the complicated methods in which business is transacted. But as far as regarded honesty and patriotism he had no need of any lessons. Those were implanted in him in the beginning, and he furnished an illustration of the fact that for a career in congress that equipment which is most needed, and which in the long run must tell most powerfully, is conscience and regard for duty. His legislative career, though not long, nevertheless has its mon-

uments. He was chairman of the committee on arid lands at the time when that very important innovation was adopted by which the central government undertakes the reclamation of vast tracts of desert lands. His name will be inseparably linked with this measure, under which millions of acres will be added to the national domain of arable lands, and it is hoped will furnish additional opportunity and additional prosperity to our common country.

"As a member of the committee on rivers and harbors, his first solicitude was for his state and for the Pacific coast; but, like all others, he came with time to realize the importance of those broader responsibilities and duties which cause a man to lay hold upon all the interests of this great country. He recognized the importance of improved methods of internal communication, recognized how much the growth of the country depends upon the development of our ports; and, while conservative and careful, he adopted that liberal policy which made him an advocate of improvements in this direction, gave him a new comprehension and qualities for leadership in this great department."

MARCUS G. FLEISCHNER. In his capacity as superintendent of the manufacturing department of Fleischner, Mayer & Co., Marcus G. Fleischner is maintaining the reputation of his family as a competent and reliable business man, and is also building up an enviable reputation for personal integrity and public spiritedness. Mr. Fleischner is one of the sons of that fine old pioneer settler, Jacob Fleischner, and was born in the city of Portland, October 5, 1862. Jacob Fleischner was a merchant by occupation, was born in Austria, but spent the greater part of his life in America. From the state of Iowa he came to Oregon via the plains, engaged in a general merchandise business in Albany, and afterward in Portland, to which city he removed in 1860. At present retired from active business life, he is living with his wife, Fannie (Nadler) Fleischner, in Portland, having accumulated a competence by virtue of his business discretion and wise disposal of the opportunities by which he was surrounded.

Mr. Fleischner became identified with the present firm in 1880, directly after his graduation from the St. Augustine College in California, in the classical course. In 1896 he was admitted into the firm as a partner, and the following year established the manufacturing department. This was soon after the panic of 1893, when all business in the northwest was practically at a standstill. Leading business men said it would be impossible to make a suc-

cess of this department, but in the face of all these obstacles, Mr. Fleischner did succeed, and today is carrying on a business second to none of its kind in the west.

In San Francisco, Cal., Mr. Fleischner married Caroline Stern, a native of San Francisco, and daughter of David Stern, a pioneer of San Francisco; was auditor of the county of that name for several years, and devoted much of his life to promoting educational work. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Fleischner, Flora Stern. Mr. Fleischner is variously identified with fraternal and social affairs in Portland, is a charter member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and is a member of the Abernethy Cabin, Native Sons of the Golden West. He is extremely popular and enterprising, and is one of the foremost members of the younger generation of business men in Portland.

HOWARD MILTON CLINTON. Since no word is without its influence, no life without its reflection, too much cannot be said in praise of that man who has watched his own efforts in the great desire to make his every action a stepping stone toward higher things. Not isolated from the cares and responsibilities of a citizen, husband and father, he takes upon himself these daily burdens and while in pursuit of that which God decreed that man should have, makes every action conform to that high principle which distinguishes the true follower of Christ, bringing into the lives of those about him the brightness which is the true essence of religion. March 22, 1901, such an one was called from the scene of his earthly labors. Portland, in the death of Howard Milton Clinton, lost a man whose influence had always been cast on the side of right as well as progress, and one whose strong personality accomplished no little toward the advancement of worthy enterprises in the city of his adoption.

The Clinton family is of eastern origin and as such was represented by DeWitt Clinton, of New York, as one of its most distinguished members, having been closely identified with American history. Mr. Clinton of this review was born in New York City in 1836, and was there reared to manhood, receiving in his boyhood days an education which fitted him for his life's work. He was early left an orphan and thus missed the happiness of a home and value of parents' training; the strong, forceful characteristics which kept him true to his object and loyal to his convictions evidently being an inheritance. While still in New York he engaged in teaching as a means to livelihood, but during the Civil war he was in government employ, and on the night of April 14, 1865, he was at Ford's theatre and saw the assassination of President Lincoln. Mr.

Clinton came west in 1874, locating in California, engaging in business in San Francisco. Four years later he came to Portland, which continued to be his home up to the time of his death. On locating here he engaged in newspaper work, being employed for a time on the editorial staff of the *Bee*, later identified with the *Standard*, and in 1881 he became connected with the *Evening Telegram*, acting in the capacity of business manager until 1886, when he entered the employ of R. L. Polk & Co., directory publishers. Five years after he became manager of the Portland agency and continued in the position until his death.

A Republican in politics during and long after the war, Mr. Clinton threw himself with all the ardor of his soul into the reforms which that party stood for. Some ten years ago, led by the same convictions of right, he left the Republican party and identified himself, heart and soul, with the struggling cause of Prohibition. In the campaign of 1898 he was the Prohibition candidate for governor of Oregon.

Mr. Clinton was a member of the First Baptist Church of Portland, and as one of its deacons was always active in Christian work. This was the keynote to the life of the man, for it was in this work that he excelled, every effort, unselfish and devoted, being put forth to advance the cause of the Master. He also devoted many years to active work in the interests of the Young Men's Christian Association. The estimate as to the value of his efforts cannot now be made, for his was an influence that time does not destroy, and though the man has passed from mortal sight he still lives in the life of the work which he loved.

In 1878 Mr. Clinton married Miss Ella J. Bynon, who was born in Boston, Mass., and was the daughter of A. A. and Marcella (Rand) Bynon. Three daughters, Dorothea, Eleanor and Harriet, survive their father, two sons dying in infancy. Mrs. Clinton has succeeded her husband in the management of the directory business.

JOSEPH CAWRSE. A very successful raiser of Cotswold sheep, as well as a manager of large general farming industries in Washington county is John Cawrse, a resident of Oregon since 1874. Mr. Cawrse was born in England, July 21, 1851, and was reared to farming, the industry of many of his forefathers. As there were ten children in his father's family the boys all had to start out in life for themselves at an early age, and Joseph and his brother, more ambitious than the rest, decided to try their luck in the country across the sea. Accordingly they emigrated to America in 1874, and good fortune led their step westward to Oregon, where both have since lived.

The brothers rented land near Farmington, Washington county, for one year, and in 1850 bought the place upon which he now lives, which then consisted of one hundred and fifty acres.

In 1875 Mr. Cawrse returned to England and married Sarah Burt, who was born in England, and with whom he returned to America in 1876. They settled on the farm purchased the year before, which was a part of the old Ben Cornelius donation claim. At present Mr. Cawrse owns one hundred and eighteen acres, one hundred and ten of which are under cultivation. Eleven children have been born of this marriage, and their names in order of birth are as follows: Adelaide; William, deceased; Maud and Mabel, twins; John; Florence; Fannie; Eva; Josie; Joseph; and Burt. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church, to the support of which Mr. Cawrse is a liberal contributor. In politics he is independent, and has never found time to either seek or accept official recognition. Mr. Cawrse is a wide-awake and enterprising farmer, and his property bears many evidences of his painstaking and careful management.

W. H. CONYERS. More than in any other department of activity, the standing of a community is best indicated by the character of its exponents of legal science. Among practitioners in Columbia county none enjoy a more enviable reputation than does W. H. Conyers, attorney for the State Land Board in this county, and many other large companies, prominent politician, possessor of a splendid war record, and one of the influential citizens of Clatskanie. Mr. Conyers was born in Quincy, Ill., April 16, 1840, a son of Enoch and Catherine (Parsons) Conyers, and on the paternal side is of Irish descent.

Enoch Conyers was born in Kentucky December 31, 1799, and while still in his native state was united in marriage with Mary W. West, September 26, 1821, and thereafter removed to Illinois, where his wife died near Quincy, August 18, 1833. Of this union there were born the following children: Ann Eliza, deceased; Mary Ann M., also deceased; S. A. M. and Millicent A. P., twins, born June 26, 1826; Enoch W., born in 1829, and a resident of Clatskanie. April 10, 1834, Mr. Conyers was united in marriage with Catherine Parsons, a native of New Hampshire, and of this union there were born four children: Margaret J., deceased; George P., of Illinois; W. H., a lawyer of Clatskanie; and Laura, deceased. The second Mrs. Conyers died August 18, 1842, and for a third wife Mr. Conyers married Elizabeth Archer, a native of Kentucky, and of which union there has been born two children: John J., born in 1846, and James A., born in Iowa in 1849. The last Mrs. Con-

yers died in 1869. Mr. Conyers was engaged in manufacturing and the mercantile business throughout his active life, and became very prominent after removing to Illinois. He was public-spirited, and a high-minded politician, and among other prominent positions of trust within the gift of his fellow townsmen acted as mayor of Quincy for several terms. For several terms also he was sheriff of Adams county, Ill. No man wielded a stronger influence on the side of progress in Quincy than did this honored citizen, and his death on July 21, 1849, was deeply regretted in his adopted city. In Kentucky, the state of his birth, he was also successful, and before leaving there was the owner of a large number of slaves.

Upon the death of his father, W. H. Conyers, then nine years of age, went to live with his paternal grandfather near Quincy. At the age of twelve he was compelled by necessity to fight the battles of life unaided, and at the age of seventeen started in to complete an apprenticeship to a blacksmith. At the breaking out of the Civil war he was busily engaged with forge and bellows, which he unhesitatingly left to serve the cause of the Union. As a member of Company D, Sixteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, he was mustered in May 24, 1861, and was sent to guard duty in northern Missouri, and afterwards joined Pope's command in Cairo, Ill. He participated in the following engagements: New Madrid, Stone River, Tullahoma, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rome, Resaca, Snake Creek Gap, Atlanta, Jonesboro, and many others of importance, finally accompanying Sherman in his march to the sea. He experienced many of the hardships of war, but although wounded in many places, was never obliged to lose a day on account of physical disability. However, he was obliged to endure many days of enforced idleness after his capture with five hundred others near Columbia. He spent some time in Libby prison, and was paroled April 2, 1865, and went to Annapolis, Md., his discharge taking place May 14, 1865. In September, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant, and was later detailed ordnance officer of the Second Division of the Fourteenth Army Corps, in which capacity he was serving at the time of his capture and imprisonment.

Upon returning to Quincy, Ill., Mr. Conyers was identified with the post-office as clerk for three years, engaged after that in mercantile business for a short time, and was again clerk in the post-office until 1871. While in the post-office he was united in marriage, September 26, 1866, in Rochelle, Ill., with Anna J. Brown, a native of Maine, and soon after came to Clatskanie, where he homesteaded a claim. In 1878

he was elected sheriff of Columbia county, and the same year took up his residence at St. Helens. In 1880 he was re-elected sheriff, and in 1882 was elected county clerk, serving for one term. In 1884 he returned to Clatskanie, and engaged in the real estate and insurance business, and at the same time undertook the study of law, being admitted to practice in 1885. He has since been foremost among practitioners in Columbia county, and many of the most important cases have come to him for adjustment. At present he is representing as legal advisor the State Land Board of this county.

In politics a Republican, Mr. Conyers has taken an active part in promoting the interests of his party in this section, has represented the county at state conventions for many years, and has filled many positions of trust and responsibility besides those already mentioned. He is fraternally connected with the Red Men (having passed all of the chairs of that order), with the Masons, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which organization he stands very high. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Conyers, namely, Louise, deceased; Mary, Nora H., George B., Laura M., and Enoch, deceased.

NIELS CHRISTENSEN. A worthy representative of his country's most desirable characteristics is Niels Christensen, an enterprising and successful farmer of Clackamas county, who was born in the beautiful city of Copenhagen, capital of Denmark, September 18, 1864. Fortunately, his parents were well-to-do, and he was reared in a town where education is compulsory, and the system one of the best in northern Europe. He also attended a private school, and was enabled to secure a much better mental training than falls to the lot of the average youth of the middle class.

At a comparatively early age Mr. Christensen developed ambitious tendencies, and realized the limitations to which his forefathers in Denmark had been heir. He resolved to better his condition even at the sacrifice of separation from home and friends, and in 1887 came to America, locating at Astoria, Ore. For three months he was in the government employ at Fort Stevens, and for the same length of time was employed at the Cascade Locks on the Columbia river. In Portland he engaged in butchering and a meat business for eleven months, and for the following four or five years served as engineer for the Oregon glue works. Having finished this latter contract he came to the vicinity of Stafford, where he bought eighty acres of land, ten acres of which are cleared, and built a house and barn. He also rents the Wagley farm, and on both tracts raises potatoes, hay, cattle and hogs, hav-

ing for a number of years been very successful. Mr. Christensen understands the practical and scientific side of farming, and believes in keeping abreast of the times, and in using such agricultural implements as indicate progress and are a saving from a labor standpoint.

Through his marriage with Louise Wagley nine children have been born into the family of Mr. Christensen, one of whom is deceased. Those living are as follows: Emelia, Niels, Edward, Christian, John, Walter, Charles and Ellen. The children are all living at home, and it is the intention of their parents to give them every advantage from an educational standpoint. Mr. Christensen is a member of the Reformed Church, as is also his family, and he is in political affiliation a staunch Republican.

DANIEL PADRICK. Among the thousands of miners who came to the coast during the memorable year of 1852, a large percentage failed to realize their expectations. Daniel Padrick, whose family are at present among the landowners of Oak Grove, was one of the more successful miners of the early days, and practically his entire active life was devoted to this means of livelihood. A Southerner by instinct and early training, he was born in Charleston, N. C., and in his youth received a fair education. To his family he left a competence by reason of his unceasing endeavor to locate the riches of the earth, although his latter years were a sacrifice to the life for which thousands have risked their all, for he was crippled in a gold mine about twelve years before his death, and thereafter suffered great inconvenience.

In 1862 Mr. Padrick married Miss M. G. Rackerby, whose father, a native of Virginia, and a farmer by occupation, came to California during '49, settling near Placerville. He removed in 1853 to the Sacramento valley, and in 1864 to eastern Oregon, where he engaged in mining for several years near Baker City. While on a visit to Missouri he died at the age of seventy years. Mr. Rackerby married Cynthia Ely, who was born in Kentucky, and came to Missouri with her parents when a child. Of their five sons and two daughters Mrs. Padrick is the youngest. Mrs. Padrick was educated in the common schools, and up to the time of her marriage her life was practically uneventful. She is the mother of nine children, the order of their birth being as follows: Cynthia, now the wife of William Ham of Baker City, Ore.; Mary, the wife of James King of eastern Oregon; Sarah, now Mrs. Frank Kelt of Woodlawn, Ore.; Daniel, a resident of Woodlawn; Gussie, Mrs. C. B. Shaw of Bourne, Baker county, Ore.; Georgia, the wife of Dr. Ransom of Alaska;

Walter, a resident of Baker City; Linsdy, at home; and Omega, who is living at home. Mr. Padrick was a Democrat in national politics, but never identified himself with office seeking. He lived to be sixty years of age, and in the estimation of all who knew him was a typical early settler of the west, strong and rugged in body and character, up to the time of his serious accident in the gold mine. In 1901 his family came to Oak Grove, where they have a fine property, and where they continued to reside until summer of 1903, when Mrs. Padrick purchased a home in Sellwood.

GARDNER WHIPPLE, one of the honored agriculturists and prominent citizens of Clackamas county, was born eighteen miles west of Rochester, N. Y., October 14, 1838. His father, Samuel Whipple, was born in Pennsylvania, February 10, 1798, and in 1835 removed to New York state, where his death occurred at Clarkson, Monroe county, September 20, 1858. October 29, 1819, he married Phoebe Cleveland, who was born in New York and was a daughter of a soldier of the Revolution who enlisted for service at the age of seventeen. Mr. Cleveland, who was a second cousin of ex-President Grover Cleveland, died near Syracuse, N. Y. The children born to Samuel Whipple and his wife are as follows: John C., born January 25, 1821, and a resident of Alameda, Cal.; Annice, born September 18, 1822; Sarah, born January 15, 1824, and living at Grass Lake, Mich.; Zady, born December 24, 1825, and living at Alameda, Cal.; William, born October 6, 1827; Job, born September 12, 1829, and a resident of Genesee, N. Y.; James, born October 16, 1831; Charles, born May 15, 1833, and living in Alameda, Cal.; Rufus, born July 4, 1835; Emily, born September 5, 1837; Eleanor and Gardner, twins, born October 14, 1838; and Edwin, born December 29, 1842. Ten of the children are living at this writing.

In his youth Mr. Whipple received his education in the public schools, eventually graduating from the normal school at Brockport, N. Y. Via the Isthmus he came to California in 1858, and in San Francisco engaged in the lumber business for some years, meeting with fair business success. While a resident of the northern California city he was prominently identified with general affairs, and in 1862 joined the state militia, which was disbanded in 1864. In 1867 he organized the Creedmore Rifle Club, and it was through his service in this connection that he won the rank of colonel, since utilized by his hosts of friends and the public at large. In 1870 he went out of the lumber business in San Francisco and retired

to a farm in the vicinity of the city, five years later, in 1875, removing to the vicinity of Milwaukee, Clackamas county. The Milwaukee farm of two hundred and twenty acres was purchased for \$15 per acre, and in 1890 it brought its ambitious owner \$110 per acre. The year after selling this farm Mr. Whipple located on his present farm of eighty acres near Canby, all of which is improved, and fifty acres of which are under prunes. The rest is devoted to diversified farming and to stock-raising on a small scale. This farm is one of the highly-improved and valuable farms of this county, and its buildings and implements are of the most modern and convenient kind.

Through his marriage in Clackamas county with Ella Starkweather, who was born December 29, 1858, Mr. Whipple became identified with a prominent family of this state, which has been closely allied with its agricultural and legislative development. W. A. Starkweather, the father of Mrs. Whipple, who is now living a retired life at Parkplace, has led a strenuous and altogether worthy life, and from the serenity of a very old age may peer back into the past with naught save the greatest satisfaction. This venerable pioneer was born in New London county, Conn., February 16, 1822, and at the age of twenty-four years of age removed to Hamilton county, Ohio, where he engaged in farming and school teaching, and where he lived until 1850. In that year he gathered together his effects and came across the plains with mule teams to California, three months sufficing to convince him that he was not among the elect as a miner. Therefore, he came to Linn county, Ore., in 1852, and took up a quarter section of land, for which he paid \$1.25 per acre, the same being located on the Molalla Prairie. This farm was exchanged in 1853 for a farm in Clackamas county, and in 1865 he bought a tract of land near Parkplace, Ore., paying \$3,500 for two hundred and twenty acres. At present he has sixty-five acres of this original purchase, and is living thereon with his wife, formerly Eliza Gordon, a native of Jennings county, Ind., who came to Oregon with her parents in 1846.

In 1861 Mr. Starkweather was appointed registrar of the United States land office at Oregon City by Abraham Lincoln, and he held the office for four years, resigning at the end of that time. In 1854 he was elected to the state legislature, and re-elected three times, during his terms of service being on some of the most important committees. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1858. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Whipple: Amy Eleanor, Olive Annice, Gardner McKinley, and Eva Adey. Mr. Whipple is a Republican in politics, and has been active in promoting the interests of

his party. Among the offices maintained by him, and which were within the gift of the people, may be mentioned that of school director and supervisor.

JOHN LAKE. As a practical agriculturist of many years' experience John Lake is deserving of mention among the prominent residents of Multnomah county, where he owns five hundred and twenty acres of fine land, besides three hundred and twenty acres in Clackamas county; also residence and business property in Portland. He was born in Clark county, Ill., November 6, 1828, and is a son of Milton Lake, one of the large land owners and well-known men of that county. Although reared to hard work and early responsibility, he managed to secure a good common school education and to gain considerable business experience.

In 1850 Mr. Lake crossed the plains with horses to Salt Lake City, where he purchased cattle and took them to Nevada City, and then to Placerville. His mining experiences were not such as to warrant him in banking upon the products of the mines for any length of time, and after three years, in 1853, he located in Portland, which remained his home for eight years. During that time he was employed in a saw-mill with considerable success, and eventually embarked upon an independent milling business, continuing thus for ten years. Thereafter he purchased his present farm. About one hundred and twenty acres are cleared and under cultivation, general farming and stock-raising forming his chief industry.

In 1855 Mr. Lake was united in marriage with Mary Ellen Baltimore, of which union there was one child born, Alvin E. Mrs. Mary E. Lake died in March, 1857, and in 1860 Mr. Lake married his present wife, Susan Jane (Wigginton) Lake, of which union there are six children, whose names in the order of their birth are as follows: Coral, Milton, Horace, Estella, Howard and Mary. In political affairs Mr. Lake is a staunch supporter of the principles of the Republican party, voting for its candidates whenever opportunity offers. All in all, he is public-spirited and enterprising and has won the confidence of the business and social community.

WILLIAM B. HAY. Prominent among the native sons of Ohio who are benefiting by the innumerable chances of Washington county is William B. Hay, whose residence in the state dates from 1853, and who has been variously engaged since coming to the coast. A native of Montgomery county, Ohio, Mr. Hay was born January 1, 1833, and when ten years of age re-

moved with his parents to Indiana. There were five children in the family, and most of them were educated in Indiana, where the father pursued his occupation of carpenter and builder. The parents died in the Hoosier state, William B. remaining at home until his twentieth year. As a means of livelihood he also became a carpenter and builder, but, unlike his father, utilized his trade but a short time.

An opportunity to come to Oregon was presented in 1853, when Mr. Hay was employed as a driver in an emigrant train, and in this capacity crossed the plains, arriving eventually at Oregon City. Here he left the train and went direct to the mines. For five years he experimented in the mines around Coos Bay, thereafter continuing mining and prospecting for four years near Jacksonville, Jackson county, Ore. In 1857 he settled in Hillsboro, and engaged in wagon making and blacksmithing for seventeen years, becoming one of the enterprising and successful men of that town. After his long career as a blacksmith he bought the two hundred acres comprising his present farm, all of which was timber but about thirty acres. At present he has one hundred acres under cultivation, and has introduced many fine improvements, among them being good barns and modern agricultural implements.

The wife of Mr. Hay was formerly Rebecca A. Scofield, who was born and reared in Illinois, and who has borne him five children: Frank L., of Jersey City; John T., of Tacoma, Wash.; Benjamin, living at home; Hattie A., a resident of Portland; and Zada, also living in Portland. Mrs. Hay died March 8, 1901. Mr. Hay is a Republican in politics, and has filled various official positions in the community, among them being that of school director. He is a broad-minded and resourceful agriculturist, and enjoys the confidence of all with whom he is associated.

JASPER E. REEVES. Comparatively few of the farmers of Oregon are living on the homesteads where they were born, but such may be said of Mr. Reeves, who was born November 11, 1868, on the place in Washington county where he still lives. The property is situated near Cornelius and has been placed under a high state of cultivation through the constant labors of the present owner and his father. While general farm products are raised to some extent, a specialty is made of the dairy business, and stock are also raised in considerable numbers.

Among the pioneers of Oregon was William Reeves, father of Jasper E., and a Virginian by birth. When a young man he accompanied his parents to Nebraska and settled on a homestead claim, remote from neighbors and from any town. Not entirely satisfied with prospects there,

in 1850 William Reeves, then a youth of sixteen years, crossed the plains with an immigrant train. His first location was in California and his first occupation that of mining, which he followed with indifferent success for two years. In 1852 he removed to Oregon, and, having decided to return to agricultural pursuits, bought three hundred and thirty-five acres of school land at \$1.25 an acre, lying one mile from Cornelius. Soon after his arrival he was elected sheriff of Washington county and filled the office for two terms, being the only Democrat who was elected to that position in the county. Further evidence was given of his standing as a citizen by his election in 1876 to represent his district in the state legislature, and at other times he held school and local offices, filling each one, whether important or not, with all the ability and tact he could command. In the confidence and esteem of the people he always stood high and his death in 1891 was deeply mourned.

The marriage of Mr. Reeves united him with Sarah Evans, by whom he had eight children, namely: Mary and Ellen, both deceased; Rosa, widow of Joseph Catching, and residing in Bearmouth, Mont.; Marion, who is a prospector; Cora, who makes her home in Montana; Jasper E., of Cornelius; Clyde, a student in Leland Stanford University; and Grace, who resides in Portland with her mother, at No. 284 Meade street. The education of Jasper E. Reeves was obtained in the common schools, and at an early age he began to assist his father in the cultivation of the home place and in caring for the stock. His home is presided over by his wife, formerly Lizzie Shogren, whom he married in 1894. Though not active in politics he is a staunch supporter of Democratic principles and supports his party in local and general elections. In fraternal matters he is connected with the lodge of Knights of Pythias at Cornelius. Among the people of the county and neighborhood where practically all of his life has been passed he stands high as a capable farmer, energetic dairyman and stock-raiser, and a man of keen business ability and irreproachable integrity.

WILLIAM T. JOHNSTON. A native of Delaware county, Iowa, Mr. Johnston was born January 27, 1860, and in his make-up combines many of the most desirable of English traits. His father, Jacob Johnston, was born in Carlisle, that quaint little capital city of Cumberland county, England, whose streets diverge from an irregularly shaped market place, and which has all of the ear-marks of a very old civilization, including a castle and strange ancestral halls. The

father came to Canada with his friends when a young man, and after three years located near New York City, where he engaged in farming for several years. After six years of farming in Iowa he started across the plains with his little family. The Indians seem to have been on the war path all the way across, and the five hundred men and boys capable of fighting in the party had plenty of opportunity to exercise their prowess. One hundred and seventy-five wagons made up the carrying capacity of the band, and all were heavily armed and prepared to meet any amount of resistance. Nevertheless, when they arrived at Fort Laramie, the train had a terrible experience, during the course of which two men were killed, besides seventy-five horses and mules. On two different occasions the father of William T. Johnston had his face grazed by an Indian bullet, and the whole six months on the trail is recalled with horror by all who participated in the journey. In Clackamas county Jacob Johnston homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land, upon which he farmed with considerable success, and upon which his death occurred in May, 1895. His wife, formerly Ann Green, of Northumberland, England, is still living, and is the mother of ten children, six daughters and four sons, of whom William T. is the third oldest.

The youth of Mr. Johnston was by no means the happiest time of his life, for at the age of eleven years he began to work in the woolen mills of Oregon City, and from then had very little opportunity for either leisure or education. Nevertheless, he is to-day one of the well informed men of his county, having in recent years more than made up for his early lack of opportunity. In 1882 he had saved sufficient money to buy his present farm of thirty acres, which has ever since been devoted to onion culture, and which he operates in partnership with his brothers. In addition to the farm on which he makes his home he also owns two hundred and twenty acres in the state of Washington, which was purchased by himself and his father. He is one of the first onion growers of this county, and was among the first to grasp the fact that the soil and general conditions were especially adapted to the vegetable. Mr. Johnston has been identified with the general development of Clackamas county, has been a promoter of good government and agricultural excellence, and is accounted one of the prominent and very successful men of his neighborhood. Mr. Johnston is enshrined in the good will of all who know him, and represents a high type of farmer and citizen. He is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in religion is a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Johnston married Marcia Dean, a native of Clackamas county, and of this union

there have been born four children: Lawrence, William, Arthur, and Roy W., all of whom are living at home.

DAVIS DUVALL. Although Davis Duvall has passed from the scene of his activity in Multnomah county, his death occurring March 28, 1867, evidences are not wanting of his superior citizenship or enterprising and substantial thrift. The representative of reliable eastern stock, he was born in Kentucky in 1827, where he was reared and educated in the public schools. After his marriage, January 6, 1846, to Priscilla Hoeller, he lived for the following seven years in North Carolina, where he farmed and raised stock, and experienced a fair measure of success.

In 1852 Mr. Duvall outfitted with ox teams and wagon and started across the plains with his little family, fully convinced that there were available chances for the industrious at the other end of the journey. Arriving in Oregon he lived for a short time in Portland, and in the spring of 1853 entered the farm upon which his daughter now lives, and which comprised three hundred and twenty acres. For the accommodation of his family he erected a little cabin in the dense woods and thereafter began the arduous work of clearing the land, a task which was in a fair way of accomplishment at the time of his death.

While striving for a maintenance among the rather crude surroundings in which he found himself, Mr. Duvall was ably seconded by his faithful wife, who, besides her encouragement and material help, reared ten children, as follows: James A. J., deceased; Francis, an infant, deceased; Margaret, deceased; Sarah, Mrs. Langsley; Savannah I., the wife of Peter A. Dailey, and the owner of ninety-six acres of the old Duvall homestead; Arilla, deceased; Della, the widow of George Kistner, of California; Ida, deceased; and Willie, deceased. For a second husband Mrs. Duvall married Nathan Toops, by whom she had one child, Hannah, now Mrs. Wright. Mrs. Toops died in December, 1895, having won the love and gratitude of all her children by her heroic sacrifices in their behalf after the death of their father. The income from the farm being insufficient for the maintenance of her large family, she resorted to such means of acquiring additional funds as came her way, doing her utmost in order that her children might be clothed, educated and reared to self-helpfulness. She was thus enabled to retain her claim of land, and at the same time prove herself a truly noble mother and woman.

HENRY S. HENDERSON. The present clerk of Columbia county has had an eventful life, the dangers and vicissitudes of which can

scarcely be appreciated by those in either agricultural or mercantile ranks. The farmer had safely housed on his father's farm, although inured to arduous toil from early morning to late evening, has no conception of the courage and daring of one of his years who goes to sea at the age of fourteen, and battles with gale and tempest, with shipwreck and ever present danger. Mr. Henderson has the blood of Scotch forefathers in his veins, and inherits much of their hardihood and substantial character. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, October 30, 1857, and in that country received his education in the public schools, studying also at the E. C. Normal Seminary. That he was an apt pupil is proved by the fact that this research was all accomplished before the age of fourteen, in which year he shipped as a sailor from his native city.

After three years before the mast Mr. Henderson brought up in San Francisco, gave up his vessel, and went aboard a coaster fishing vessel in search of the festive cod. For six or seven years he was engaged in this special department of water enterprise, fishing for cod in different parts of Alaskan waters. From cod fishing he branched out into another hardy western occupation, and engaged in the logging camps of various parts of Oregon. In 1888 Mr. Henderson became bookkeeper for Charles Mayger, of Mayger, Columbia county, and while holding this position was elected clerk of Columbia county, in June, 1902. On the Democratic ticket also he held several other offices within the gift of the people, and has been justice of the peace of Mayger for six years. He is fraternally connected with the Knights of the Macabees. The family of Mr. Henderson consists of himself, his wife, Carrie R. (Black) Henderson, whom he married October 18, 1884, and one daughter, Ruth.

An item of interest connected with Mr. Henderson is the fact that he came to Oregon on the Great Republic, and was on that ill fated craft when she foundered in Columbia bay. In spite of this ill omen he has not met with disaster since living in the state, but has rather been successful, and has won a reputation for integrity and public spiritedness.

HENRY METZGER. To no class of men, perhaps, are we as a nation more indebted for the country's prosperous condition than to the tillers of the soil, who in many cases are compelled to clear every foot of their land from heavy timber before crops can be planted. Among the farmers of Multnomah county mention belongs to Mr. Metzger, whose farm is located near Gresham. Near Circleville, Pickaway county, Ohio, his birth occurred June 20, 1849.

That same year his parents changed their residence to Sangamon county, Ill., and there made their home for eight years. Again changing their location, the family at length removed to Leavenworth county, Kans., and went from there to Jefferson county, that state, in 1866. Up to 1865 the son, Henry, had received all the education he was destined to derive from a public school, and in 1868 he started out on his own resources, engaging in farming in Jefferson county until 1878. That year witnessed his arrival in Powell's valley, Ore., and in 1879 he purchased the farm he now owns, which consists of ninety-four acres of well-improved land. When he bought the place it was in an unimproved condition, and its present prosperous state is due entirely to his own persistent efforts.

In 1877 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Metzger and Miss Clementine Beers. Five children blessed their marriage, their names in order of birth being as follows: William, Franklin, Delbert, Pearl and Elsie. In political matters Mr. Metzger is in sympathy with the principles promulgated by the Republican party and upon every occasion uses his influence to advance that party's interests.

Mr. Metzger has never cared for publicity, but at all times he has been found on the supporting side of movements calculated to be of material benefit to his county and state. While a state must have its lawyers, its doctors, its bankers and other professional men, it is to the farmer the credit of developing a country is due. Without them cities would go to waste and millions would perish. The farmer is the man that supplies the vital force of the nation. He holds the reins of power in his hands, and among no class will be found the character and sturdy nature that we find among the tillers of the soil, and in Henry Metzger, the personal subject of this review, is found an example that does honor to his calling. He has lived in Multnomah county for many years and during that time has formed a large circle of acquaintances and wherever known his reputation is one that will bear the closest of investigation. His life has been an honorable one and that he has met with success is but the natural result of honesty and perseverance.

MARTIN STRONG BURRELL. From the time of his arrival in Oregon, in the pioneer days of its history, until his death twenty-nine years later, Martin Strong Burrell contributed towards the progress and development of the northwestern states and territories. The family of which he was a member belonged to the early colonists of Massachusetts and Connecticut, but he, himself, was a native of Sheffield, Ohio. He

was the son of Jabez Lyman and Lavinia (Strong) Burrell and his mother was a daughter of John Stoughton Strong, Sr., and Tamar Whitney.

John Stoughton Strong, Sr., was a descendant in the fifth generation of Elder John Strong, who came to America from Plymouth, England, in 1530. The great-great-grandfather of John Stoughton Strong, Sr., was a daughter of the Rev. John Warcham of Windsor, Conn., a noted and prominent man in the colonies, and his father and two uncles were soldiers in the Revolutionary war. (See page 102, of the History of Strongsville, Ohio.) In 1815-16 John Stoughton Strong, Sr., bought one-half or more of township No. 5, range No. 14, of the Connecticut Western Reserve of Ohio.

Jabez Lyman Burrell was a farmer and stockman by occupation who settled in Oberlin, Ohio, when that city was a small village, and assisted in the foundation of the noted educational institution which has since made that town known throughout the entire country. This seat of learning Martin Strong Burrell attended until ill health compelled him to leave his studies and seek a home in the far west. Accordingly he journeyed to California, and crossing the Isthmus of Panama, joined an uncle, Lyman Jabez Burrell, who had settled some time previously in the Santa Clara mountains. After remaining a few months with this relative, he came to Oregon in 1856 and settled in Portland, then a town of a little more than a thousand inhabitants. Here he secured employment as book-keeper for the firm of Knapp & Hull, commission merchants, and such was the enterprise and ability he displayed that in 1860 he was admitted into the partnership.

Mr. Hull, in that year, retired from the business, and the new firm, consisting of Mr. Burrell and J. B. Knapp, took the name of Knapp, Burrell & Co. The original location of their business was on Front and Taylor streets, but subsequently they removed to the northeast corner of Front and Alder streets. Gradually the firm drifted into the agricultural implement business, and, finding it very profitable, at last gave their whole attention to what originally had been but one department of their store. In the early days they were obliged to bring their goods around Cape Horn, and one of the members of the firm went east each year to secure the needed supply. So successful were they that the house became well known throughout all the states and territories of the northwest. In 1862 Richard B. Knapp was admitted into the firm and in the spring of 1870 J. B. Knapp retired, and the business was conducted by Mr. Burrell and R. B. Knapp until Mr. Burrell's death in 1885. The establishment and manage-

ment of the largest agricultural implement business on the Pacific coast did not represent the limit of Mr. Burrell's energies, and he became interested with the present Senator Levi Ankeny of Walla Walla, Wash., ex-Governor D. P. Thompson and others in the establishment of a system of National Banks in the eastern part of Oregon and Washington, these banks being located at Baker City, Ore., Pendleton, Ore., Walla Walla, Wash., Dayton, Wash., and Colfax, Wash. In each of these towns the bank organized was known as the First National Bank, excepting at Dayton, where it was known as the Columbia National Bank. He also invested heavily in a fleet of sailing vessels managed by Capt. W. H. Besse, of New Bedford, Mass., in real estate in Portland, Ore., and farming lands in Washington, and was at all times progressive, energetic and resourceful. The Portland Board of Trade owed much to his active co-operation in matters connected with its work, and other organizations of public utility felt, in their incipency, the benefit of his judicious and timely assistance.

While Mr. Burrell was never a seeker after public office, he was a staunch Republican, and held offices within the gift of his party, i. e., police commissioner and county commissioner. In religious belief he was reared a Congregationalist, but with his wife he attended the Unitarian Church, while fraternally he was connected with the Masons and Odd Fellows. His death, which occurred April 12, 1885, was a distinct loss to the citizens of Portland and Oregon.

In 1862 he was married to Rosa Frazar, a daughter of Thomas Frazar, and four children survived him, i. e., Walter F., of Portland, Ore.; Herman J., who died in Portland in 1899; Helen Strong, wife of Capt. Gordon Voorhies, of Medford, Ore.; and Margaret Alden, wife of Capt. William S. Biddle, an officer of the United States army. The services of Mr. Burrell as a developer of the resources of the states of Oregon, Washington and Idaho and of the business interests of Portland were of such a nature as to entitle him to rank as one of the most important factors in the establishment of its present high commercial standing.

Aggressive and progressive, resourceful and tactful, sincere and fearless, he possessed the greatest of all virtues among those engaged in commercial warfare, strict integrity, and exerted an influence in all quarters eminently beneficial and acknowledged to be free from narrow personal motives. He contributed largely to mould the character of the city of Portland in the days of its most rapid development, and the principles to which he always strictly adhered formed a most substantial part of the foundation of

commercial honor, political virtue and enlightened education which underlies this great and growing commonwealth.

LESLIE F. HOLMS, who carries on a harness making, shoe repairing, wagon and implement shop in Canby, was born in Johnson county, Neb., July 15, 1868, his father, Jacob, having been born in Canada. The latter came to Oregon many years ago, equipped with the trades of millwright and wagon making, and with considerable practical business experience. Of late years he has given up the applications of his trades, and is now living on a farm near Middleton, Washington county, Ore., his age being seventy-seven years. His wife, Mary, died December 25, 1902, at the age of seventy-five years. She was the mother of four sons and three daughters, of whom Joel lives in Middleton; Addie is the wife of Mr. Hotaling of Nebraska; William; Mrs. Belle Wright of Middleton; Henry, also of Middleton; L. F.; and Edah Albee, living with her father.

When of age Leslie F. Holms left home and started out to earn his own living. After living for a time with the surrounding farmers he engaged in the sawmill business, thereafter returning to the home farm upon which he lived for some time. He then learned the trades of harness making and shoe making, and in April, 1900, came to Canby, where his present flourishing business was started. He bought out Kocker's harness shop, added thereto a shoe making interest, and carries wagons and agricultural implements. Mrs. Holms, who in maidenhood was Clara Blanchard, was reared on a farm near New Era, Clackamas county, and was educated in the public schools. Mr. Holms is independent in politics, and believes in voting for the man best qualified to serve the public interests. He is a member of the Friends Church at Middleton.

HENRY TUERCK. To write a history of Portland and omit to mention the name of the firm of Precemeder & Tuerck would indeed be an injustice, for it would be hard to find more liberal or enterprising men than are represented in the individuals who comprise this firm. In their well-equipped machine shop, at No. 206-208 Madison street, they are engaged in the manufacture of hand elevators, besides doing miscellaneous work that falls to general machinists. They have the state agency for the Otis Elevator Company and have erected elevators in many of the most prominent buildings of Portland, among them being the new custom-house, Failing building, McKay building, J. E. Haseltine & Co., Electric Coffee Mill Company building, and in

the building erected by the Studebaker Brothers. All of the foregoing was done in the year 1901, and serves to show the enormity of the work transacted by this firm. The shops of the firm are equipped with electric power, and here may be found all the latest labor-saving devices and conveniences possible in a like establishment.

Henry Tuerck was born in Germany, the town of Altenkirchen being the scene of his earliest experiences and the date of the event was March 14, 1864. He was next to the oldest in a family of seven children born to Henry and Caroline (Neubek) Tuerck, the latter of whom was born in Westphalia and died in Oregon in 1902. All of the children came to America with one exception. At the age of fourteen years Henry was apprenticed to learn the machinist's trade, following the same for three years, when, in 1881, he determined to come to America. Crossing the continent to Portland he was not long in search of employment, as two days after his arrival he obtained a position with Dilg Brothers, proprietors of a machine shop, and remained in their employ three years. September 17, 1884, the firm of Precemeder & Tuerck was ushered into the business world, and although they started out in a very unpretentious manner, success has been theirs from the beginning. Their first location was at No. 171 Front street, but outgrowing these quarters they next located at No. 206 Taylor street, and finally came to their present location at No. 206-208 Madison street, in 1901, and here in their enlarged quarters they have every facility for the successful prosecution of their enormous business. Socially Mr. Tuerck is a member of the Arion Club, Portland Social Turn Verein and Oregon Camera Club.

CHARLES H. PRECEMEDER. The senior member of the firm of Precemeder & Tuerck is Charles H. Precemeder, who was born in Liepzig, Germany, January 4, 1856, a son of C. H. Precemeder. The latter was a sugar refiner and confectioner by trade. At sixteen years of age Charles H. was apprenticed to learn the machinist's trade, following the same at Wurzen for three years, and later traveled throughout Bavaria, Austria and Hungary, working at his trade. In 1875 he immigrated to America, landing at New York City, where he obtained employment with the Stevens Car Company. In 1878 he enlisted in Troop C, First United States Cavalry, serving in the Bannock and Apache wars, and received his honorable discharge in April, 1883.

The year 1883 witnessed Mr. Precemeder's arrival in Portland, where he at once began work at his trade, and September 17 of the following year the firm of Precemeder & Tuerck was

formed. Fraternally he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, having served as grand trustee of that body. He has also served on the board of trustees of the International Philatelic Society of Oregon.

JAMES REED. One of the pleasanter homes and most successful farming undertakings in Clackamas county is that of James Reed, an agriculturist who is also a model son, and who has spent his entire life with his mother, at present tenderly caring for her in her old age. Mr. Reed is a native of this county, and was born April 21, 1855.

Zachariah Reed, the father of James, was born in the state of Illinois, where he subsequently practiced medicine for many years. Afterward he practiced for a short time in Keokuk, Iowa, and after that in Ohio, where he lived four or five years. The glowing reports of gold to be found on the coast interfered with a peaceful and satisfactory professional career, and in 1849 he started over the plains with ox teams and wagons, finally locating at The Dalles, Ore., where he worked out for others for about three months. He then came to Clackamas county, and entered six hundred and forty acres of land near the Marion county line and close to Marquam, which he proved up on, and lived upon until his death in 1871, at the age of seventy-two years. Part of this land was of course taken up by his wife, and just before his death he disposed of his share, there remaining to his widow a half of the original claim. He married Mary Jane McCloud, who was born in Tennessee, and whose father, Alexander, was born in Illinois. Mr. McCloud removed from Illinois to Tennessee, and from there to Indiana, and since coming to Oregon his daughter has failed to get any news concerning his welfare. Mrs. Reed crossed the plains with her husband in 1849, and of her twelve children seven are living. The oldest daughter, Alydia, born March 8, 1850, is now Mrs. Abbott of Idaho; Helen and Jane, born February 27, 1852, are deceased; Edwin was born May 8, 1853; James; Ellen, born October 16, 1856; Francis M., deceased; Amelia, deceased; Emma, born July 6, 1861, is now the wife of Mr. Buff, of Washington; Louise, born August 29, 1863, is now Mrs. Malloney, of Seattle, Wash.; Sterling Price is deceased; Stonewall Jackson is deceased; and Robert, who lives in Aurora, Ore., is a barber by trade.

The present house on the Reed farm was erected by James Reid, who is engaged in general farming, and has seventy-eight acres of the property left by his father, ten acres being devoted to grain. Mr. Reed possesses the sterling

traits of his paternal Irish and maternal Dutch ancestors, and is accounted one of the substantial men of his county. His mother is now eighty-three years of age.

WILLIAM H. DAUGHTREY. The Portland Union Stock Yards are generally conceded to be among the finest of their kind on the coast, and their prestige is unquestionably largely due to the business ability of their manager, William H. Daughtrey. Mr. Daughtrey is one of the most experienced cattle men in this part of the west, having spent many years in studying all phases of this interesting occupation. He is a native son of Oregon, and was born in Linn county March 11, 1859.

Nathaniel Daughtrey, the father of William H., was born in Illinois, and was reared on a farm near Carlyle, Clinton county, that state. As a young man he crossed the plains with ox teams in 1854, his journey terminating at the end of six months, having met with the usual incidents and experiences. Upon locating in Portland he engaged in steamboating on the Willamette for a number of years, and then located in Linn county, where he bought a farm of some extent. In 1861 he removed to Umatilla county, eastern Oregon, and engaged in the cattle business on a large scale, continuing the same up to the time of his retirement to Pendleton. He married Orilla Wilson, who was born in Missouri, and who came with her father, John Wilson, to Linn county in 1850. Mr. Wilson took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres, upon which he lived and labored for many years. But two of the children of Nathaniel Daughtrey attained maturity, and of these Alice is the wife of William Valley, of Pendleton.

In Umatilla county Mr. Daughtrey was reared on the paternal farm, and was educated in the public schools of Pendleton. From a boy he learned the stock business from his father, and part of the time had a rough and tumble life riding over the ranch on horseback and rounding up the many thousands of cattle. At the age of twenty he took a herd of cattle into Wyoming and assumed charge of a ranch, and for five years successfully manipulated his cattle with large financial results. He then returned to Umatilla county and engaged in the stock business, having a farm twenty miles from Pendleton, upon which he raised large numbers of stock. For many years he was one of the most extensive and widely known cattle men of Umatilla county, and his retirement from business there marked the end of an exceedingly prosperous cattle industry.

After disposing of his Umatilla county inter-

ests Mr. Daughtrey began traveling for the Pacific Meat Company at Tacoma, and as a buyer represented them in Washington, Idaho, California and Oregon, a position which he resigned in 1901 to go to Walla Walla and engage in the retail meat business. March 10, 1902, he came to Portland and bought an interest in the Union Stock Yards, of which he has since been manager. Mr. Daughtrey is a Republican in national politics, but his extensive cattle interests have never left any time for official undertakings. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons and the Woodmen of the World of Pendleton.

The first marriage of Mr. Daughtrey occurred in Wyoming, and was with Charity Farrell, who was born in Nebraska, and died in Pendleton. Of this union there were born three children, Effie, Ida, and Alice. The second marriage of Mr. Daughtrey was solemnized in Pendleton, Umatilla county, Ore., and was with Luella Rauch, a native of Idaho. Mrs. Daughtrey is the mother of two children William Franklin and George Nathaniel.

SAMUEL BOICE. In 1896 Samuel Boice came to Portland with available assets amounting to \$125, not a very inspiring amount with which to engage in business in a strange city. However, he had had a great deal of practical experience in the farming line in different parts of Illinois and Missouri, and had an idea of just what he wanted to do, which was more than half the battle. At first he rented land on shares from Mr. Stokes, and this proved so successful that he rented some more from Mr. Rodes. After two years he bought five acres of land for \$1,100, and sold the same at the end of the year for \$1,200, and a crop of berries worth \$400. At present he owns ten acres of land adjoining the city, besides which he rents twenty acres devoted to berry cultivation, ten of which are under strawberries. That he is successful beyond his expectations is proved by the fact that in 1902 he had a crop of strawberries amounting to thirty thousand pounds. Not content with this excellent showing, he is making arrangements to increase his acreage, and the next year or two will probably witness a vast increase in the volume of his business.

On both sides of his family Mr. Boice claims Revolutionary ancestry. He was born near Marietta, Washington county, Ohio, October 14, 1849, a son of Samuel and Sarah (Townsend) Boice, grandson of Francis, who served in the war of 1812, and great-grandson of one of the soldiers under the banner of Washington. For many years the family was well known in Virginia, from which state the paternal grandfather removed to Ohio, settling in Clark county. The

earliest emigrants came from Holland, and after several years in New Jersey, removed to Virginia. Samuel Boice, the father of the present Samuel, was born in Clark county, Va., and became a prominent farmer in Ohio, to which he removed with his father when five years of age. From Ohio he removed to Missouri, where his death occurred in Vernon county. His wife was a native of London, and for four generations her family has been represented in Belmont county, Ohio. Her paternal grandfather served in the Revolutionary war. Of the twelve children born to Samuel Boice and his wife all grew to maturity, and nine are living, Samuel being the middle child. Two of the sons, Isaac and Abraham, served in the Civil war in an Ohio regiment.

Until he arrived at the age of twenty-one years Samuel Boice remained on his father's farm, and not only learned every department of farming, but managed to acquire a fair common school education. In 1866 he removed to Adair county, Mo., and from there to Knox county, Ill., where occurred his marriage. His wife was a native of Illinois. After his marriage Mr. Boice remained and farmed in Knox county for several years, going later to Adair county and Vernon county, Mo., which continued to be his home until coming to Portland in the spring of 1896. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Boice, of whom Elbert is a carpenter of Portland; Nora is the wife of James McCallin, of Portland; Emma is the wife of Frank McCallin, a contractor of Portland; and Earl is now five years of age. Mr. Boice is a Democrat in political preference, and in religion is a member of the Methodist Church. It may also be mentioned that Mr. Boice has extended his usefulness beyond his own business sphere, and has improved a twenty-acre place for Mrs. Ella Lehigh, and placed ten acres of it under strawberries. This is a particularly creditable undertaking, and cost about \$5,000.

HON. JOSEPH C. BAYER. No name in Portland has been more closely identified with the substantial upbuilding of the city than that of Hon. Joseph C. Bayer, whose constructive ability is evidenced in business blocks, residences and public buildings in every part of the town, and in fact all over the entire state. Nor does his reputation rest entirely upon the foundation erected by shrewd business sagacity, and thorough mastery of his chosen occupation, for as politician and all-around enterprising citizen, he occupies a truly enviable position in the public and private regard. A native son of the great west, Mr. Bayer was born in Santa Rosa, Cal., February 23, 1855, and was educated in the pub-

lic schools of Oakland and San Francisco, supplemented by a course in Brayton's College of Oakland, and a bookkeeping course at Heald's Business College, of San Francisco.

The family of which Mr. Bayer is a member was first represented in the west by Anthony Bayer, his father, who was born in Germany and came to this country when a young man. He landed in New York, and later, via Panama, came to California in 1850. He at first engaged in mining for a time, but becoming convinced that in this business there were too many chances for failure, he soon after entered into the stock-raising business on a ranch near Santa Rosa, where he remained until 1856, when he removed to San Francisco. Here he opened a bakery business which he conducted for several years and here his death occurred at the age of fifty-six years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Miss Jane Holmes, was a native of the Isle of Man, and came to America with the rest of her family. As a result of her union with Mr. Bayer she became the mother of two children, of whom Joseph is the oldest and the only one living. Mrs. Bayer died in California at the age of fifty-three years.

Soon after completing his studies, Joseph C. Bayer secured a position with Conlin & Roberts, with whom he remained until he had thoroughly mastered the cornice-making and roofing business. In the year 1879 Mr. Bayer arrived in Portland and at once opened a shop near the corner of Third street and Madison, where he conducted business for one year, and then removed to the corner of Second and Main streets. Here he continued in business until 1885, in which year he located his business at Nos 265-67 Second street, where he has since remained. The present building was erected by Mr. Bayer, and in size is 50x100, two stories in height. From the very first Mr. Bayer met with success, and as time passed his business has increased until today he has the largest business of the kind in the northwest. While a large percentage of his work has been done within the city limits, he has done considerable in other portions of the state, and when the capitol at Salem was remodeled he had charge of the construction of the copper dome. Nearly all the large buildings in Portland have been finished by Mr. Bayer. In addition to the contract work Mr. Bayer manufactures cornice and other fittings for builders, and is also agent for the terra cotta firm of Bladding, McBean & Company, of San Francisco. While the greater portion of his time has been devoted to his cornice business, Mr. Bayer had branched out in other lines and is deeply interested in the asphalt business, and at the present time is the president of the Merrill Fruit Evaporating Company.

Mr. Bayer had been a resident of Portland but

a short time before he became interested in the political situation. At all times a sincere supporter of the Republican party, he became a candidate for the legislature in 1896 and was elected by a large majority for the session of 1897, known as the hold-up session. The house was not organized, however, and he was again elected in 1898 and served in the session of 1899. During his term as a public servant he served his constituents well. He was at all times found on the side of right and never withheld his support from any movement that he considered a benefit to the city or state.

Fraternally Mr. Bayer is a well known Mason, holding membership with Harmony Lodge No. 12, A. F. & A. M., Portland Chapter No. 3, R. A. M., Oregon Commandery No. 1, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Prior to his removal to Portland he was a member and treasurer of California Parlor No. 1, Native Sons of the Golden West, of San Francisco. Socially he is a member of the Riverside Driving Club. His interest in Portland and its future is evinced by his connection with the Chamber of Commerce, the Commercial Club and the Portland Board of Trade.

While still a resident of the Golden state, Mr. Bayer was united in marriage with Miss Henrietta Stauch, a native of Baltimore. To this union three children have been born: Emma, Alice and Joseph. Mr. Bayer belongs to that class of young business men who have made their own way in the world without the aid of wealth or influential friends. He is self-made in the purest sense of the word. His success is due entirely to his own energetic efforts and strict attention to the details of his business, and while he has succeeded he has never neglected his duties as a citizen, and to-day Mr. Bayer is honored as a business man, as a citizen and as a politician, who while before the public never stooped to a dishonest act, and who fulfilled every promise made to his supporters.

ROBERT PORTER. A pioneer of 1850, and for forty-four years identified with the building and business life of Portland, Robert Porter occupied a worthy place in this splendid commonwealth, where he was known as the advocate of progress, education and morality, and where he not only rose on his own unaided merits, but left behind him children who inherit his many worthwhile characteristics. As did most of the youth of his time and place, Mr. Porter started out in life equipped with a useful trade, that ladder upon which so many have mounted to secure and honored positions in this country. Born near Cadiz, Ohio, August 3, 1827, he remained on the paternal farm until twenty, and

afterward plied his trade of carpenter in different parts of Ohio, saving as he went, and ambitiously planning for the future.

Arriving in California in 1849, via the Isthmus, Mr. Porter began to work in the gold mines, an occupation for which his unstable state of health was strangely unfitted. Fellow workers with him with pick and shovel were men who had been to Oregon and tested its advantages, and who strongly urged him to journey further north, leaving behind him the enervating climate, and the dreary underground caverns, among which he sought to make a rapid fortune. Following this advice he arrived in Portland in 1850, opened a carpenter shop and found a ready market for his abilities. In time his business grew out of the little shop and he began to contract, success following upon his departure into broader channels. More work coming to him than he could manage independently, he entered a partnership with John Carson in a large sash and door factory, thus furnishing his own materials for building, and greatly enlarging his money-making prospects. From the first he evinced shrewd business sagacity, and far-sightedly saw opportunity while others passed it by. He worked zealously and with singleness of purpose, and from his forceful manipulation of chances gathered together a handsome property. Many of the buildings familiar on the principal streets of the town were erected under his wise direction, and his work was proverbially substantial and modern, giving the greatest satisfaction. He was a man who appreciated the value of details, and certain things in his business were never allowed to pass to the supervision of others. His health again failing him, he sold his business and went to Spokane, Wash., returning after three years and living retired in Portland until his death in 1894.

In 1856 Mr. Porter married Emily Agar, who was born near Dublin, Ireland, in 1837, and who came to America with her parents at the age of seven years. Mrs. Porter lost her parents at an early age, and was thereafter taken care of by her brother, Thomas, with whom she came to Oregon in 1852, but who unfortunately died in 1856. Mrs. Porter was educated in the common schools of the east, and in the old Portland Academy after coming to the west. She proved a devoted wife and mother, aiding her husband in his struggles in the early days, and caring for him with tenderest sympathy in the many illnesses which retarded his work and discouraged him at times. Five children were born to the family, of whom Della Ruetta, born January 6, 1857, died October 2, 1861; Lilly Agnes, born June 18, 1861, died March 7, 1863; Robert Charles, born July 6, 1863, was united in marriage with Ada Tibbits and died June 18, 1889;

Edward Henry, born July 23, 1806, was a clerk in a clothing store, and died September 7, 1889; and William Douglas, born March 18, 1809, married August 11, 1805, Mary E. Coffey, and is manager of the wrapping department of Lipman & Wolf, general merchants.

Mr. Porter accumulated considerable town property during his life, his first purchase being a home where the Alisky building now stands. About 1874 he moved from there and built the house now owned by Selling on the corner of Tenth and Main streets, but after a short time purchased the corner lot and built the house now occupied by his widow. Mr. Porter was a very active man, very practical and conscientious, and reared his children to appreciate the plain and every-day truths which are the backbone of communities and the center of all lasting accomplishment. Before his death he disposed of all but the home on the corner of Morrison and West Park streets, leaving those dependent on him in a position of affluence. Both himself and wife were members of the Pioneer Association of Oregon, and Mrs. Parter assisted at the first banquet given by that association. Ever since she has been very active in the affairs of the society, and is one of its popular and highly esteemed members.

VINCENT COOK. Among other passengers which that pioneer craft, the *Star of the West*, conveyed from New York to Graytown in 1854, and left to make their way to San Francisco and then to Portland as best they could, were the brothers, Vincent and J. W. Cook, both destined to utilize their vigorous young manhood for the maintenance of northwestern supremacy. Vincent Cook, the builder of a pioneer and very large salmon industry, and at present president of a company which controls the richest placer mines in this part of the country, was born in Chicago, Ill., a son of Horatio and Anna Cook, natives respectively of Worcestershire and London, England. Horatio Cook came to America with his wife in 1818, locating in New York, and afterward in New Jersey, from which state he removed in 1838 to Chicago, Ill. He was an expert furniture maker, and engaged in the furniture business in Chicago, transferring his business to Rockford, Ill., in 1850. His two oldest sons, George and Horatio, having preceded him to Portland, crossing the plains in 1852, he himself crossed the following year, and thereafter engaged with his sons in the furniture business in Portland. George was not destined for long life in his adopted state, for he died in the early '60s, his brother, Horatio, surviving him until 1900. The father eventually retired from active business life in Portland, and passed

the last years of his life in the city whose growth he had so interestingly watched.

In Rockford, Ill., the Cook brothers received a limited education in the public schools, and were on the alert for any opportunity, as was proved by their courage in embarking upon untried ventures. The father and two oldest sons having come to the west during '52 and '53, Vincent and J. W. were encouraged by the flattering reports which they sent back, and joined them in 1854, making their way via the Nicaragua route. For the first five years in the new country Vincent worked on his father's donation claim seven miles west of Portland in Washington county, and these same years are recalled as very trying ones, for the land was heavily timbered, and had to be cleared before anything could be accomplished. Five years served to convince Mr. Cook that he had abilities other than those brought into action on a western timber farm, and he laid aside his implements and donned the attire suitable for city life. On taking up his residence in Portland he entered the employ of his brother, J. W. Cook, who was engaged in the manufacture of bags, tents and other articles made of canvas. Three years later in 1863, the firm of J. W. & V. Cook was formed. This firm met with merited success during the latter part of its eight years of existence, and in 1868 Vincent embarked in the dry-goods business with the firm of Clark, Henderson & Cook, conducting a store on the corner of First and Washington streets.

In 1874 Mr. Cook sold his interests in the dry-goods business and engaged in the salmon-canning business with his brother, J. W. Between these brothers there has always existed the most amicable and affectionate regard, as well as a harmonious blending of business interests. Like the bag and tent industry, the salmon business grew apace, and in time cans bearing the name of J. W. and V. Cook were familiar sights in markets of trade all over the world. The first shipments were made to England, and gradually consignments were sent to more remote countries, the brothers gaining not only prominence in the business world, but adding materially to their financial gains. Although retaining his interest in the canning business until 1896, Mr. Cook became interested in mining in 1890, his partners in the enterprise being Capt. A. P. and Henry E. Ankeny. The firm bought out the business of the Sterling Mining Company in Jackson county, Ore., which owned fourteen hundred acres of as fine placer land as is to be found in the northwest. Capt. A. P. Ankeny is now deceased, and the business is controlled by the other two partners, Mr. Cook being president, and Henry E. Ankeny vice-president. The twenty-seven mile ditch at

mines was dug as early as 1870, and before this a six-inch hydraulic pipe had been used, the latter placed in operation during 1854-55, and used until 1861. From 1862 until 1877 the mines were idle, but in 1877 a stock company took charge of them, and since then have been very prosperous. At present the owners operate with a twenty-two inch steel pipe, and have two six-inch streams. The mines are remarkably rich, and constitute the most desirable and paying placer property in this part of the country.

In Portland, Mr. Cook was united in marriage with Oronoco L. Ankeny, who was born in West Virginia, a daughter of Capt. A. P. Ankeny, the partner of Mr. Cook, who died about 1891. Mrs. Cook, died in Portland in 1897, having become the mother of three children: Ray A., Lelia A. and Floyd J. In political affiliation Mr. Cook is a Republican, and fraternally is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. A pioneer of sterling worth and successful business standing, Mr. Cook is one of those who have transplanted from the distant state of his nativity that civilization which has transformed this once trackless wilderness into a flourishing commonwealth, and rendered it the mecca of the greatest minds in the land.

SILAS WRIGHT. Many of the residents of Oregon, in fact the greater majority of them, have come to the state from various parts of the Union and even from foreign lands, but in Mr. Wright we find a native son of the soil. His father, Harrison Wright, was born in Washington county, Mo., where besides following farming he also carried on a teaming business, hauling iron and lead to Little Rock, Ark. April 12, 1844, he started for the west with a party of one hundred and eighty-four, and reached Clackamas county October 26 following. The trip was not lacking in experiences, and the encounter with the Indians at the Platte river was one long to be remembered. Near Liberal Mr. Wright took up a donation land claim of six hundred and forty-five acres, and here he continued to reside up to the time of his death, October 26, 1870. His wife, Lavina E. Frazier, was born near Bloomington, Ind. Her father, Randall Frazier, a native of North Carolina, settled in Indiana, where his death occurred. His wife, Sarah Frazier, was also a native of North Carolina. With her second husband, John McHaley, she crossed the plains in 1843, making the journey across the country with ox-teams. At The Dalles they boarded rafts and started down the Columbia river, but were shipwrecked in the rapids ere they had gone a great distance, and for seven days were without food. In their distress they were compelled to eat some hides which they had with

them. Their sufferings were finally relieved, however, some Indians coming to their rescue. Mr. McHaley first settled at Oregon City, but later went to Marion county, and near Salem took up a donation land claim of six hundred and forty acres. Both Mr. and Mrs. McHaley died in Oregon. Mrs. Wright is still living, making her home on a portion of the old claim settled by her husband. She is seventy-eight years old and enjoying the best of health.

Of the nine children born to Harrison and Lavina E. (Frazier) Wright seven grew to maturity. Sarah Ellen and Joseph A. are deceased; Oraentine, Mrs. D. Patterson, resides in Forest, Idaho; Elgarine and Mary A. are deceased; Reuben resides in Pearl, Okla.; Hester Ann, Mrs. L. Death, makes her home in Portland; and Elizabeth, Mrs. J. E. Coats, resides in Liberal, this state. Silas was the third child in the family, his birth occurring February 7, 1851. His school advantages were meagre indeed, and upon the death of his father he assumed the responsibility of earning for the family, supporting and educating the younger children, and caring for his mother. When the estate was divided Silas received sixty acres, which he at once set about to improve, and to which he added from time to time as his means permitted, until he now has one hundred and eighty acres, one hundred and fourteen acres being under cultivation. Besides carrying on general farming he also raises wheat and oats quite extensively, reaping large harvests.

In Liberal, Ore., Mr. Wright was married to Miss Lydia Jones. Her father, George W. Jones, was a native of Ohio, where he followed farming. In 1861 he started for the west with ox-teams, and six months later settled in Missouri Bottom, Douglas county, upon a tract of rented land. In 1867 he returned to the east by the Panama route and one year later again came to Oregon, bringing his family with him. The return trip was also made by the Panama route, and they first made settlement at San Francisco, later going to Marion county, purchasing one hundred and sixty acres of land in the vicinity of Salem. Subsequently he removed to Clackamas county, where, near the town of Liberal, he bought six hundred acres of land, which he owned at the time of his death, when seventy-two years of age. His wife, Susan Van Houter, was also a native of Ohio. One child has blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Wright, to whom they have given the name of Pierce. Socially Mr. Wright is identified with the Grange, and in politics is independent, voting for the man who in his opinion is best able to fill the office, irrespective of party ties. In 1894 he went to British Columbia and engaged in placer mining at the Pend d' Oreille mine. Four months later he returned to Oregon, but in 1897 again became interested in

mining, and now owns stock in two ledges. He has been moderately successful in his mining ventures, but in the main is content with the sure results which accrue to the diligent farmer, and on his farm are to be seen all the evidences of good management.

C. B. JOHNSON. It is noteworthy that the pioneers of Oregon have the deepest affection for the state, the greatest loyalty for its institutions, and the highest faith in its future progress. Nor is Mr. Johnson, of Oregon City, an exception to this rule. The son of a pioneer of the coast and himself a native of the west, the interest which he feels in its prosperity is a matter of inheritance as well as education. He is a member of a family that, according to tradition, settled in Delaware from Sweden in 1620, since which time each generation has had men and women of acknowledged worth and intelligence. His father, S. S. Johnson, was born in Pennsylvania, and in 1852 came via Panama to Portland, where he located a claim on the east side in the midst of a heavy growth of timber. During 1857 he removed to San Francisco, where he engaged in contracting and building for nine years. From there he returned via Panama to the east and settled near Vernon Center, Minn., where he improved a farm of three hundred and twenty acres. His next location was in Walpeton, N. D., where he is now the owner of two large and valuable farms. Though at this writing eighty-nine years of age, he is quite robust and hearty and bears his years well. In politics he has voted with the Republicans ever since the organization of that party.

The marriage of S. S. Johnson united him with Elizabeth Dart, who was born in Utica, N. Y., a daughter of Hon. Anson Dart. For some years Mr. Dart was employed as superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon, Washington and Idaho, with headquarters at Vancouver. Identified with the far west from the early '40s, he was intimately associated with the development of a state and the building up of a great commonwealth. He gave Major Simms the first permit to trade with Indians in Walla Walla, and also introduced the first wheat there. One of his brothers, George W. Dart, was also a pioneer of Oregon and became a wealthy trader. Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson is still living, as are four of her seven children. One of her sons, Simeon, is a nurseman in Spokane Falls. Another son, C. B., who was next to the oldest of the family, forms the subject of this article. He was born in San Francisco on Christmas day of 1859 and was six years of age when the family returned east, settling in Minnesota, where he grew to manhood on a farm. When fifteen years of age

he began to work at the carpenter's trade, which he learned under his father's instruction. Though his recollection of the far west was indistinct, yet he often thought of its resources and opportunities, and in 1882 came back to his birthplace. Instead, however, of settling in San Francisco he went to Spokane Falls, where he engaged in contracting and building. After ten years there he came to Oregon City, where he has since carried on contracting and building, and is the owner of both residence and business property, including his house at Gladstone, a suburb. Not only as a contractor has he gained a well-merited reputation, but as an architect as well, and many of the houses he erects are constructed after plans of his own. Much of his work is to be seen in Gladstone, where he has built a large number of houses.

Before leaving Minnesota Mr. Johnson married Della Lindsley, who was born in Wisconsin. They are the parents of five children: Sidney and Holley, who assist their father in the contracting business; Margaret, Nellie and Frank. Fraternaly Mr. Johnson is connected with the Woodmen of the World, in religion is of the Methodist Episcopal faith, while politically, as well as personally, he is a staunch Prohibitionist, both by example and precept casting his influence against the sale of intoxicants.

ALFRED BAKER. The fine rural property owned and occupied by Alfred Baker in Multnomah county is not his by inheritance, nor is its possession due to any fortunate circumstance which smoothed his way and made success easy of attainment. This large farmer was born in Appanoose county, Iowa, July 22, 1858, and the Civil war, which found a valiant soldier in his father, left the son fatherless because a hero gave up his life to the cause of the Union. Owing to the fact that there were several mouths to feed, and because of the rather stringent circumstances in which the mother found herself, young Alfred relieved the tension somewhat by going to live with his uncle in Nebraska. At the expiration of five years he started out on his own hook and found employment with the surrounding farmers, and was thus occupied until ambition and good reports directed his steps to Colorado in 1874.

In his new location Mr. Baker drove the stage at Pueblo, and during the two years of this kind of life witnessed much of the seamy, and not altogether desirable, side of western existence. In 1876 he came to Portland, and his first occupation proved to be of a nature which confronts many who come here, that of grubbing stumps ere aught of importance can be accomplished. His work lay in the ground where the Portland

cemetery now rears its fine monuments, and from stump grubbing he returned to his former occupation of working on a farm. After three years, during which he succeeded in saving some money, he rented land for three years, and this venture proving successful he was enabled to pay something down on a one hundred and forty acre farm on the Columbia river, although he had to run in debt for the balance. Three years later he purchased the Scott farm adjoining, and which consisted of one hundred and seventy-six acres, upon which he lived for a year. He then removed to his former farm, and in 1851 moved onto the farm which is now his home. Two years later he went to Portland and lived there until 1900, and then settled down on the original river farm, in 1902 locating on his present place. The forty-two acres comprising the home property is devoted to general farming, but the river farm of two hundred and seventy-six acres is utilized for a dairy.

Through his marriage in 1870 with Oceana A. Holtgreive, Mr. Baker has become the father of three children, of whom Nellie is the wife of W. G. Smith; while Emery and Oswald are living at home. Mr. Baker is a staunch defender of Republican institutions, but has never sought or accepted official recognition. Fraternally he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

JOHN C. CARSON. The name of John C. Carson is one of the most illustrious in the annals of Oregon's growth and prosperity. Few men have had so large a capacity for labor, or are so wise in its distribution and application. Continuously since September 1, 1851, he has made his home in Portland, and in the meantime his efforts have been of the enduring kind, and have been endorsed by a splendid and inspiring citizenship, touching many interests. He started, and for years maintained, the first steam equipped planing mill and sash and door factory north of San Francisco, and one which eventually became the greatest upbuilding factor of this town. He is one of the few men who organized the Republican party in this state, and he served for twenty-two years in the state legislature. No better guarantee could be required of his all around fitness, nor continued consideration of his fellowmen. To follow the career of Mr. Carson is to study one who worked with greater care, greater wisdom and secured larger results than the average; one who not only availed himself of existing opportunities but created many not observable to the casual passer-by.

Mr. Carson was born in Center county, Pa., February 20, 1825, and claims Scotch-Irish paternal ancestry. His family were represented in

America long before the Revolutionary war. In this momentous contest three brothers bearing the name served in the commissary department, and also assisted in the transporting of troops. James Carson, son of one of these brothers, was the father of John C., and his mother was Sarah (Crosthwaite) Carson, the latter of French ancestry but born in Wales. Mrs. Carson's father was a manufacturer during his active life, and in Reading, Pa., was the owner and operator of one of the first paper mills in this country. The parents were married in Pennsylvania, and in 1834 removed with their children to Richland county, Ohio, about 1853 going to near Galesburg, Ill., where the father died at the age of sixty-one. He was a natural mechanic, and in early life qualified as a millwright, following that trade for many years. His wife survived him until seventy-seven years old, her death occurring in Galesburg, Ill., in 1864. All of their eight children were born in Center county, Pa., and all attained maturity. James Calvin, the youngest of the family, enlisted in the Union army during the Civil war, and died as an orderly in the Forty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry. David R. came to Oregon in 1852, married and lived in Portland for many years, worked at his trade of carpenter and millwright, and died leaving a daughter, Minnie A., now living in Portland. A daughter, Mary, came to Portland, where she married Joseph H. Kibling, and after his death returned to Ohio, where the remainder of her life was spent. Yet another son, William Porter, a graduate of Alleghany College and a theological school, entered the Presbyterian ministry; he died of exposure in the state of Illinois. Johnson H., the oldest in the family, passed away in 1902, at the age of eighty-three, in Galesburg, Ill., of which town he was a pioneer and well known resident. Oliver Perry, the third eldest, died at his home in Dayton, Ohio. An uncle of these children, Robert Crosthwaite, emigrated to Mansfield, Ohio, at an early day, and started the first newspaper in that part of the country.

Educated in the public schools of Ashland county, Ohio, Mr. Carson entered Ashland Academy in 1846, and for three years was under the able tutorage of Professor Andrews, afterwards a brigadier-general in the Union army, and the president of Kenyon College, from which President Hayes graduated. During his academy course Mr. Carson paid his tuition by working at the carpenter's trade, at which he had previously labored. After leaving school he studied medicine under Dr. Kinnaman of Ashland, Ohio, going deeply into the mysteries and intricacies of medical and surgical science. So interested was he that he read about all the books on medical science then in use and was qualified to practice, although he never received a diploma. The doctor

and his pupil became warm friends, and in 1850 came to California together, intending to start a hospital in San Francisco. They reached San Francisco on the steamer which brought the news of California's admission to the Union. Mr. Carson became very ill before he reached his destination and soon after the doctor was taken ill with mountain fever. Taken all in all, their discouraging adventures prevented the fulfillment of the original project, and each decided to go his separate way. Mr. Carson mined for a time on the middle fork of the American river, and from there went to the Redding diggings, where he established a hotel on the Trinity mountains. This hostelry was known as the Mountain House, and its location was unrivaled, being on the trail of miners who packed over the mountains. A sign of large dimensions ornamented the front of the inn, announcing in unmistakable terms that the hungry would have to pay \$1 for satisfying the inner man. After conducting this house for six months Mr. Carson retired from the management and soon after fell ill, and the amount made in the hotel diminished rapidly. Alone in a strange country, he recalled a conversation he had had in the old days with one Noah Huber, who, upon his return to Ohio from Oregon, gave glowing accounts of the advantages of Oregon. Accordingly, he set sail for Portland, and reached the town with very low finances. Fortunately he found work soon after landing, through the kindly interest of H. W. Corbett, and assumed the management of the hardware store of G. W. Vaughn. A few months later he walked from Portland to Foster, at the western terminus of the Barlow road, and engaged as a school teacher, his salary to be \$25 a month. He was obliged to look around for a place to hold the school, and, finding a cabin which had been used by some settler for a winter residence, he made it habitable and homelike and started in with sixteen scholars. However, he had no books, and the people who had hired him began to quarrel over the transaction, and he took his departure at the end of two weeks. After this experience he floated on a raft with another man from Church's Mill to the Clackamas bridge, making the journey in two and a half hours, a feat never before nor since performed. In Oswego he worked at the carpenter's trade for \$4 a day, sixteen months later arriving in Portland. He engaged in contracting, and Dekum & Bickel's store on Front street was the first building he constructed, furnishing the timber for the same.

The milling experience of Mr. Carson began in 1857, and followed a period of successful contracting in Portland. He had just completed the erection of Amos King's residence, and with his brother he fitted up a planing mill, operating the same under the firm name of J. C. and D. R.

Carson. This was the first steam equipped planing mill north of San Francisco, and around it centered the pioneer milling business of the northwest. In 1861 Robert Porter became identified with the enterprise, he taking charge of the outside, and Mr. Carson assuming control of the inside business. The trade increased so steadily that more machinery and greater capacity were required, and in time no better set up mill appeared anywhere in the country. In 1872 the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, and after that Mr. Carson managed the business independently, devoting his entire time to it, and maintaining an unequalled management. The output of the mill was enormous for its day, yet the capacity never equalled the demand. In the meantime Mr. Carson had been doing a great deal of business through the Holliday Company, and in 1894 he turned his business over to them, and has since been practically retired from active life.

Mr. Carson built his present home in 1881, and this was one of the first residences to go up in the western part of the town. He has been one of the most interested spectators of the all around growth of the city, and to no one is Portland more indebted for a helping hand. No streets or sidewalks had been laid when he first came here, and it was his lot to build the first sidewalk in the town, the city council of 1854, of which he was a member, having authorized the building of walks on different streets, and as Mr. Carson owned property on Salmon street he laid the first walk to demonstrate what was meant by the city ordinance.

A member of the town council on many occasions, he was president for one term, and his sage and reliable advice invariably resulted in radical reforms. Under the school law as enforced to-day, a meeting was called to consider the erection of a new school building, and also the purchase of a lot. Mr. Carson put the motion, and Mr. Porter seconding it, it was finally carried in the face of serious and strenuous opposition. Needless to say, the lot was purchased and the building, afterward known as the "Central School," was erected. During the pending of the claims by the Hudson Bay Company he was one of a board of experts appointed by the government to investigate said claims, and to report to the United States courts of Oregon. This was in 1868, and Jesse Applegate and Major Rynearson were the other members of the board. In the early, as in later days, he took a keen interest in politics, and his devotion to Republican principles has been one of the strongest and most influential weapons with which he has forged community fetters around him. During his years of service in the state legislature, including six years in the house and eight years in the senate, during the period from

1870, when he was first elected, to 1892, when he retired. Mr. Carson carried forward many notable bills, and his advocacy made possible the erection of the new penitentiary at Salem and the State Insane Asylum. Prior to this time the state had paid private parties for taking care of the state's insane.

In 1887 Mr. Carson was elected president of the Senate and he was chairman of the Ways and Means committee of the Senate of the fifteenth and also the sixteenth regular session. He has been a delegate to innumerable town, county and state conventions, and his wide knowledge of political affairs has caused his counsel to be sought on all important occasions. His broad minded grasp of the needs of the community has inspired the assurance that the welfare of the people could rest in no safer or wiser hands, and thus he was returned to his responsible post again and again, receiving as time went on greater and more gratifying assurances of his constituents' regard. His influence has been equally marked in philanthropic and religious circles, and few enterprises of a humanitarian nature but have received the stamp of his approval. He was a member of the first Congregational Church in the city, but though subscribing to the tenets of this denomination, he has contributed towards the erection of churches of all faiths. Few men entertain such broad and liberal views, or more clearly and disinterestedly see the good in institutions and men. As a recent writer has said: "A parallel might be drawn between the life of Mr. Carson and the history of Portland, the two having started from small beginnings and both having accomplished great things. The poor young man of energy and ability; the embryo city, with its possibilities all unknown, have run an emulative race, both an honor to the state and to the world." Mr. Carson has found relief and recreation from the stress of business life in various fraternal lodges, and has been identified with the Masons since 1860. He is now a member of the Willamette Lodge, the Portland Chapter, R. A. M., and the Scottish Rite.

Through his marriage in 1854 with Elizabeth Talbot, a pioneer of 1851, Mr. Carson has a daughter, Luella Clay Carson, a woman of intellectual brilliancy, who, after study at Mills College, Cal., and graduation at St. Helen's Hall, Portland, assumed the professorship of English in the Oregon State University. Mrs. Carson died in 1860, and in July, 1861, Mr. Carson married Mrs. Eliza Ann Northrop, a native of Indiana, who had one child by her former marriage, Frank E., now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Carson were born four children, viz.: Rose M., who married Eugene Sturgis, and is the mother of two sons and one daughter; Elizabeth, educated in Portland and at Mills College, Cal.; John

Dolph, a graduate of Yale College, and engaged in the wholesale supply business under the firm name of Northrop, Sturgis & Company; and Frances D., wife of Robert Treat Platt, educated in Portland and at Miss Day's private school of New York City. Mr. Platt is an attorney of Portland. Mrs. Carson died in June, 1901, at the age of sixty-eight years. Everything connected with the life of Mr. Carson bespeaks the broad minded, intelligent and substantial citizen, imbued with an appreciation of mental training, of ability, progress, and enlightenment.

JOHN W. DOWTY. A citizen of Clackamas county who is prominent as an agriculturist, a breeder of fine stock and a promoter of fraternal organizations, is John W. Dowty, owner of one hundred and seventy-five acres of land, seventy-five acres of which are under cultivation. A native of Wayne county, Ohio, he was born January 6, 1850, and spent his youth and early manhood on the paternal farm. His father, Thomas Dowty, a native of Kentucky, removed with his parents to Ohio when five years of age, and lived and farmed there up to the time of his death at the age of seventy-four years. He was one of the pioneer farmers of his section of Ohio, and was well thought of by his many friends and associates of that state. In addition to being a practical farmer, he was known as a fancier of fine horses, cattle and hogs. The mother, known in maidenhood as Sarah Ann Cooney, was born in Pennsylvania and moved to Moorland, Wayne county, Ohio.

At the time of his departure from his father's home in Wayne county, Ohio, in 1879, John W. Dowty settled in Smith county, Kans., with his newly married wife, whom he married in Wayne county, and who was the daughter of Ellen Taylor. In Kansas he bought one claim of three hundred and thirty acres, besides a timber claim, and ten acres of cultivated land, and farmed the same for about eleven years. Mr. Dowty became associated with Oregon in 1890, and located two miles southwest of Eagle Creek, upon what was formerly the property of George Weston. Of this land forty-eight acres was already cleared, and therefore the new owner was spared much of the annoyance and exertion which fell to the lot of the earlier arrivals in the county. He has built a fine home, capacious barns and outhouses, and has introduced on his farm all the improvements and appliances recognized as utility producers in the most thickly settled portions of the country. No farm in the neighborhood has more carefully selected or reared stock, among the most valuable of which are thirty head of full blooded Short-horns, including a very valuable bull. An exceptionally fine stallion is three-

fourths Percheron and Morgan. Since living in Oregon, and he is by no means an old settler, Mr. Dowty has sold forty head of Short-horn bulls.

In addition to his prominence as a stock man, Mr. Dowty has interests of equal moment in the community. In fraternal circles he is well known all over the county, and is identified with the Ancient Order United Workmen, No. 142, of Curriusville, of which he is past grand master; the Artisans of Eagle Creek, No. 188; and the Independent Order Odd Fellows of Kirwin, Kans. He is independent in politics, and has never identified himself with political undertakings further than to cast his vote for the man he considered best fitted for the responsibility.

PHILIP BEAL. Among the citizens of Forest Grove are a number of men who have practically abandoned their efforts in behalf of the development of Washington county, and in the evening of a well orlained life are enjoying immunity from stress and worry and the pursuit of gain. Of these claimants upon the appreciation and gratitude of those who labor in the wake of the pioneers none are more interestingly reminiscent of the very early days than is Philip Beal. A native of Kosciusko county, Ind., Mr. Beal was born March 4, 1835, his father having been born in the state of Pennsylvania. Two of his uncles followed the martial fortunes of Washington during the Revolutionary war, and the family was identified with Pennsylvania for a great many years, the various members being substantially associated with agricultural interests.

George Beal, the father of Philip, had a large farm in Indiana, and in 1840 sold out and removed to Greeley county, Mo. Here he improved a farm and lived thereon for about seven years, and then came to Oregon, where he purchased a farm one mile north of Forest Grove, where his death occurred in 1864, at the age of sixty-four. His wife, Rosanna (Norris) Beal, was born in Maryland, a daughter of Joseph Norris, of German descent, and an early settler in Indiana. Mrs. Beal, who died in Oregon, was the mother of ten children, the order of their birth being as follows: Elisa, who died in Iowa; Mary Ann, who died in Klickitat county, Wash.; Rosanna, who died in Washington county, Ore.; John, who died in this county; Malinda, who is living in Hillsboro; Jacob, who died in Washington county; Philip; Josiah, who is a resident of Klickitat county, Wash.; George William, who lives in Washington county, Ore.; and Sophia, who makes her home in Klickitat county, Wash.

As a child of five Philip Beal went to Missouri with his parents, and when twelve years old, in

1847, experienced the novelty of crossing the plains with his parents and eight of the other children, two of whom were married and had families of their own. Four wagons conveyed the possessions of the family, each having from three to four yoke of oxen, and besides there were ten cows. During the journey the travelers became familiar with the ways good and bad of the red men of the plains, and especially on the Omaha river were greatly inconvenienced by the Pawnees, who sought to steal cattle and provisions. However, the company were well armed, and succeeded in frustrating the intentions of the Indians, reaching their destination with comparatively little loss. On the Columbia river the Cayuse Indians tried to confiscate their cattle, but they, too, were repulsed. The company started from Missouri April 10, and arrived at The Dalles December 10, 1847. Here they built a boat and floated down the Columbia river, a very forlorn little band, weighed down by all manner of affliction. The snow and rain rendered the atmosphere trying in the extreme, and to add to the general inconvenience, the Beal children had the measles, and for all there was but one wagon cover to shelter them from the unruly elements. This trip across the plains remains to this day a vivid remembrance in the mind of Mr. Beal, and he was probably in touch with as varied an assortment of discomforts and inconveniences as fell to the lot of any of the very early settlers in the west.

Philip Beal was reared on the home farm in Washington county, and after attaining his majority had entire charge of his father's property, the latter becoming a cripple in 1852, and was comparatively incapacitated thereafter. Mr. Beal was educated in the little log school house near his home, and attended the Tualatin Academy for one term. In 1862 he married Clarinda Nolan, who was born in Missouri, a daughter of Manson Nolan, who settled near Hillsboro after crossing the plains with his family in 1852. Four children have been born of this union, of whom Sarah, Mrs. Bennett, died in Linn county; Susan is now Mrs. Waters, of Forest Grove; John, educated at the State University and the Portland Business College, is engaged in the real estate business in Forest Grove; and Orell, a graduate of the Tualatin Academy, and later a student at the State University, is now an educator of Forest Grove.

Directly after his marriage Mr. Beal removed to Walla Walla, Wash., but at the expiration of eighteen months returned to Washington county, Ore., and engaged in farming and stock-raising on the old homestead. After his mother's death he bought out the other heirs, to which he has in the meantime added, so that he now owns two hundred and thirty acres of land. It is need-

less to say that the Beal farm is one of the most valuable in the county, or that the owner has left undone anything that might contribute to his success as a farmer, or to his standing as one of the most enterprising and progressive members of the community. In 1891 he bought a comfortable little place in Forest Grove, and has since lived in comparative retirement. He is a Democrat in political affiliation, and in his younger days was quite active in promoting the interests of his party. Formerly allied with the Tuality Lodge No. 6, F. & A. M., he is now a member of the Holbrook Lodge No. 30, and is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is also a member of the Oregon Pioneer Society, and of the Christian Church, in which he was formerly an elder. Mr. Beal represents the sturdy and thoroughly reliable pioneer element of the west, and in his coming and going among the interests to which his life has been devoted, has won the honest admiration and good will of his fellow townsmen.

L. D. KINNEY. The Great Central Railroad, from Salt Lake City to Coos Bay, a thousand miles long, and the completion of which promises to supply a supreme factor in the future development of Oregon, is under the supervision of men of large ideas and indomitable energy, foremost among whom is L. D. Kinney, engineer in chief of the project, and one of the progressive citizens of Portland. Born in Jacksonville, Carleton county, New Brunswick, August 26, 1855. Mr. Kinney comes of a family established in America by his paternal great-grandfather, who was of Scotch descent, and emigrated from the north of Ireland. He settled in New Brunswick, where his son, Israel, the paternal grandfather, was born, and eventually became prominent in the lumber business. Israel Kinney, the father of L. D., was born in Aramocto, New Brunswick, and for the greater part of his business life was engaged in the lumber business on the St. John river. Considering his time and place the elder Kinney was a very wealthy man, and among his other interests may be mentioned the New Brunswick Foundry, in which he was a stock holder and proprietor. At the time of his death in 1858 he left large landed estates and important business interests. He married Jane Everett, a native of New Brunswick, and daughter of John Everett, representative of a well known Massachusetts family. John Everett, a refugee from Massachusetts, married a Miss Daniels of England, and settled in New Brunswick, where he became identified with large business interests, chiefly in the line of lumber and manufacturing. After the death of his first wife

Mr. Kinney again married, and L. D. Kinney is the third oldest child and only son of the five children of this union. Of the first marriage were born, Aaron, a railroad contractor in Missouri; Horace, a railroad contractor of Montana; and Solomon and Enoch, twins, and lumbermen in New Brunswick.

At the age of three years L. D. Kinney lost his father by death, but this sad circumstance did not interfere with his later advantages along educational lines. For three years he studied in Boston under Prof. R. C. Perkins as tutor, and at the same time read law, but never practically applied his knowledge in this direction. His active business life was inaugurated in 1878, in which year he returned from Massachusetts to Prince Edward Island and New Foundland, where he speculated in real estate and other lines. Later he settled in Virginia and was one of the pioneers in the new movement to employ slaves and pay them for ten hours work a day, and this brought down on his head the enmity of his neighbors and resulted in business disaster to himself. This was between the years 1883 and 1885, in which latter year he removed to Omaha, and engaged in manufacturing, his business being known as the Omaha Stamping plant. In 1886 he located in Salt Lake City and bought a square mile of property in the city limits, thereafter promoting the North Salt Lake district, and laid out in the Kinney & Gaulley addition. This property was improved and built up, and Mr. Kinney was for some time the largest real-estate dealer in the city.

While a resident of Salt Lake City Mr. Kinney became greatly interested in fancy stock of various kinds, and did about the largest business in that line of any man in town. Standard horses, Jersey and Aberdeen Angus cattle, and St. Bernard dogs were the animals brought to the greatest perfection under Mr. Kinney's management, a specialty being made of dogs, in which he is an excellent authority. For twenty years he was the largest breeder of St. Bernard dogs in America.

In 1897 Mr. Kinney removed from Portland to Alaska, making the journey on the first trip of the steamer Elder. In the northern country he in put a wharf, promoted the Chilcoot tramway, built a toll station, and instituted various enterprises of a promotive nature, but the venture did not prove a success. In 1899 he removed to British Columbia and platted the town of Atlin, built several buildings, and was identified with the starting up of its general industries. He later turned his attention to the Chilcoot Railroad, for which he tried to obtain a franchise from the government, but failed. Friends in America and England then became interested in the Grand Central Railroad, and a company was

incorporated in April, 1902, with Mr. Kinney as chief engineer.

Politically Mr. Kinney is a Republican in national affairs, and in religion he is a member of the Baptist Church. Fraternally he is associated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Arctic Brotherhood. He is a charter member of the Chamber of Commerce. Through his marriage with Miss Lovina England, a native of New Brunswick, three children have been born.

JOHN DRISCOLL. As a business man and politician John Driscoll has for many years commanded the respect and appreciation of the residents of Portland, of which city he has been a resident since 1889. Born in Ireland, May 7, 1803, he was but a year old when his father, Timothy Driscoll, a cooper by trade, brought his family to America, settling in Norwich, Conn. From Norwich a removal was afterward made to Providence, R. I., where the elder Driscoll is still working at his trade. The mother of John Driscoll, formerly a Miss Shea, is also still living, and is the mother of eight children, seven of whom are living, two being residents of Oregon, and both business men of Portland.

The youth of Mr. Driscoll was characterized by a hard struggle for existence, and an early familiarity with the serious and responsible side of life. When arrived at the age of ten he was employed in the large cotton mills of Norwich, Conn., beginning at the bottom of the business and gradually advancing to a comprehensive knowledge of the entire cotton industry. His initial steps were as a mule spinner in the mule room, from which his industry and aptitude gained him admittance to a more interesting and encouraging department. At the age of seventeen he shifted his allegiance to the Norwich Lock Company, and at the expiration of four years to the Richmond Stove Company, with which latter concern he remained for two years.

Upon coming to Portland in 1889 Mr. Driscoll had comparatively little of worldly possessions, and he started in to earn his living as driver of a meat wagon. This proved comparatively remunerative, for, when combined with frugal living and thrift, insured to the aspirant for success a fair competence. In June, 1890, Mr. Driscoll started up a little meat business on his own responsibility, on the corner of Sixteenth and Marshall streets, under the firm name of O'Donnell & Driscoll. The store was afterward removed to the corner of Marshall and Fourteenth streets, where the proprietors catered to a constantly increasing trade, and were obliged, in 1897, to seek more commodious quarters at their present location, Burnside and First streets. The

store is equipped with modern appliances, including electricity for lighting and motive power.

Although a staunch Democrat from the beginning of his voting days, Mr. Driscoll entertains exceedingly liberal political tendencies, as evidenced by his nomination for the legislature on the Citizens ticket in 1900, and his subsequent service in the Twenty-first biennial session. He was one of the most active supporters of General Mitchell, and was the first Democrat that cast a ballot for the distinguished westerner. During the legislature he served on the committee of commerce, and introduced several important bills, among them one for the reduction of the number of county commissioners from three to two, and placing their salary at \$3 per day. The friend of labor, Mr. Driscoll voted for all the bills introduced for the amelioration of the laboring classes, and during the session established a reputation for personal integrity and fearless espousal of all that he deemed of benefit to the community at large. In 1902 he was again nominated on the Citizens ticket, this time for sheriff of Multnomah county, and was defeated by only one hundred and forty-nine votes. Mr. Driscoll is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and is fraternally identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Catholic Order of Foresters, of whom he is chief ranger; and the Woodmen of the World. He is identified with the Young Men's Institute.

In New London, Conn., Mr. Driscoll was united in marriage with Miss Mary T. Robinson, who was a native of that location.

LEWIS E. ARMSTRONG. The highly improved and prosperous condition of Clackamas county is in a large degree due to its farming population, which is for the most part composed of men who are strong in character, energetic in disposition, sensible in judgment, and prompt to take advantage of whatever will prove to their benefit. One of this class is Lewis E. Armstrong, who since 1805 has been an important factor in the growth and upbuilding of the state of Oregon. He located upon his present farm near Barlow in 1860, purchasing sixty-four and one-half acres, to which he later added ten acres adjoining, and in all the surrounding country it would be hard to find a more highly cultivated tract, or a farm better equipped with comfortable buildings, than is owned by Mr. Armstrong.

Thomas Armstrong, the father of Lewis E., was a native of Ohio. By trade he was a contractor and builder, and he also ran a saw-mill. While residing in Iowa, to which state he removed in 1849, he also ran a grist-mill. Near Elgin, that state, he bought land, but this he later sold, and in partnership with a brother

opened a general merchandise store in Elgin. About five years later he sold his interest in the store and removed to Nebraska. After residing in Lincoln for a time, he removed to Gage county, that state, where he bought a quarter section of land and engaged in farming. May 28, 1864, he began the long and tedious journey across the plains, and arrived in Boise City, Idaho, in the following September. He spent that winter there, and in the spring went into the South Boise country. In the fall of 1865, however, he arrived in Oregon, settling three miles north of Silverton, where he at first rented a saw-mill, but finally purchased it, running the same with success for one year, when he was overtaken by misfortune, his mill being washed out by an overflow of the river. Nothing daunted, however, he rebuilt it and ran it with success for several years thereafter, but finally sold out and removed to eastern Oregon, settling twenty miles north of Heppner. Here he took up a quarter section of land, and his son, Lewis, also took up four hundred and eighty acres. In 1889 he went to Oregon City, but six months later returned to Silverton, and still later located on the Molalla creek, eight miles east of Barlow, where he made his home for eight or nine years. The year 1899 witnessed his arrival in Barlow, where he purchased the farm on which Lewis E. now resides. His son was interested in all the father's undertakings and they had always made their home together until the ties were broken by the death of the father in June, 1901. He was born September 12, 1812. His wife, known in her maidenhood as Olive Trask, was born in New York.

Of the five children who composed the parental family Lewis was the third in order of birth. He attended the schools of the home neighborhood, but his education has been in the main self-acquired. Near Silverton, Ore., he was united in marriage with Miss Louise Turner, a native of Missouri. Her father, Alfred Turner, was born in Illinois, whence, in 1852 or 1853, he undertook the perilous journey across the plains, but just before the party reached Green River he died. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis E. Armstrong, namely: Elmer, a ranchman; Willis, who fell from a steamboat and was drowned; Fred, in Tacoma, Wash.; and Bessie, who is at home with her parents. In 1863, under command of General Sully, Mr. Armstrong served for nine months in the Civil war, as a member of Company M, Second Nebraska Infantry, receiving his discharge at Nemaha. Fraternal associations claim some of Mr. Armstrong's time and thought, and his name may be found enrolled among the members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Union Veteran Union, and the Grand Army of the Republic.

For sixteen years he has served his fellow-citizens in the capacity of school director, for which office he is thoroughly qualified. In his character Mr. Armstrong combines those qualities of heart and mind that render him deservedly popular, and secure to him the warm friendship of all who know him.

HENRY SMITH GILE. No pioneer of the city of Portland can have a better knowledge of the country which goes to make the state of Oregon than Henry Smith Gile, since 1851 identified with the advancement of governmental and commercial interests of the northwest, through which connection he has won a position of prominence as a factor of great importance in the early business life of this section. He was born in Alfred, York county, Me., in May, 1827, and a good foundation for the work of his manhood laid in the work of the common and high schools which he attended in his native state. At the age of twenty-two years, when the world was flocking to the gold fields of California, he came by way of the Horn to the Pacific coast and entered the mines in 1849. He met with the usual success in this venture, and after an arduous life of nearly two years his health began to fail and he felt the necessity for a withdrawal from that mode of labor.

August 28, 1851, Mr. Gile came to Portland, Ore., and secured employment on the first steamer that plied between Portland and Corvallis. The following year he took up surveying with a government corps, with which he remained for about a year, when he ventured to try his ability as evidenced in management, taking out a corps of his own and making his home in Oregon City. He was so employed until 1854, when he went to the coast and became interested in the oyster business, keeping up, however, his surveys. He contracted to survey the different townships in the counties and also located donation land grants for various individuals. After residing in Portland for six years he returned to California, and settled in San Jose, where he remained for three years. In 1860 he again located in Portland and now lives at No. 770 Flanders street. Mr. Gile first became interested in oyster fishing at Shoal Water bay, begun in 1851, and in 1855 carried the interests into San Francisco, and in 1887 a consolidation was made of the four companies under the title of the Morgan Oyster Company.

In addition to Mr. Gile's interest in the oyster commerce he has been identified with the realty of the state, owning considerable landed property in both city and country, as well as consolidated mining stock and interests in claims. His business sagacity and keen, quick decision have com-

tributed no little to the success with which he has built up his fortune in this land of opportunities, and through the evidence of such qualities he has earned a position among the men who have built up and sustained the business interests of Oregon.

Mr. Gile was married in Shoal Water bay in 1867 to Miss M. J. Crellia, a native of the Isle of Man, who came to Oregon in 1853, and their two sons and two daughters were born on the coast. Of these Catherine L. makes her home with her parents; Eleanor E. is also at home; Henry Stanley is married and resides in Phoenix, Ariz.; and Alvin Lester is at home. They have all had the advantages of a good education, the oldest daughter and son having attended the high school of Portland, while Eleanor finished at Boston Academy, and Alvin Lester graduated from Yale University. Afterward this son became a student of law and now looks after the varied interests of his father. Politically Mr. Gile is a Republican, and as such ably represented his party in the state legislature for three terms. In social relations he is a member of the Pioneer Association.

MARK HATTAN. One of the public-spirited and successful agriculturists and farmers of Clackamas county is Mark Hattan, who was born in Rockbridge county, Va., December 8, 1821, a son of Forsythe H. Hattan, born in Rockingham county, Va., in 1800. At the age of nine years Mark was taken by his parents to Brown county, Ohio, and there lived from 1820 until 1834, in which year they settled in Marshall county, Ill., bought a farm of two hundred and forty acres, upon which the father conducted farming and stock-raising enterprises up to the time of his death in 1875.

In his youth Mr. Hattan was reared to hard work on the paternal farm, and his education was limited to the early subscription schools, which he attended during the leisure of the winter months. When twenty-four years of age he married Martha Patterson, who died May 10, 1849, leaving one child, Mary Jane, who is married and lives in Jackson county, Ore. April 22, 1845, he started over the plains with friends, but, stopping in Jackson county, married, and remained there until May 7, 1846. Starting out again, with seven yoke of cattle, the little party reached Eagle Creek October 10, 1846. For a year they lived on Cutler's Prairie, and in 1847 Mr. Hattan took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres, but, owing to the death of his wife, he returned to the government a portion of the land, keeping for himself three hundred and twenty acres. At the present time he owns one hundred and twenty acres of the origi-

nal claim, and of this he has cleared eighty acres, and engages in general farming and stock-raising. While developing his land Mr. Hattan has entered into general affairs in the county, and has served as road supervisor for fourteen years and school director and clerk for several years. He is a member of the Christian Church, as are also the other members of his family. Politically he votes for Democratic candidates.

In 1858 Mr. Hattan was married to Martha Jane Mason. Of his third marriage, which united him with Mary E. Wills, there were born ten children: Caroline, Forsythe, John, Frank, Albert (deceased), Eliza, James, Clara, Charles and Owen.

JOHN L. SMITH, who is conducting a saw-mill at Tualatin and is also engaged in the raising of hogs, was born September 9, 1866, in Bedford county, Pa. During his early childhood his parents removed to Maryland. His father is a shoemaker and saddler, and through many years followed this pursuit. In 1890 he and his wife took up their abode in Tualatin, where they are still living. In their family were six children, all of whom survive.

John L. Smith remained a resident of Maryland until after his marriage and was there engaged in the lumber business. He acquired a good practical education in the common schools and then began providing for his own support in the line of industrial activity indicated. His marriage united him with Miss Sarah Gardner, also a native of Pennsylvania, and they remained in Maryland until their removal to Kansas, spending eighteen months in that state, during which time Mr. Smith followed farming. The year 1888 witnessed his arrival in Oregon. He settled on Cole creek, where he lived for four years, and there conducted a lumber camp belonging to the Columbia River Lumber Manufacturing Company. On the expiration of that period he removed to Tualatin, where he established a saw-mill which he has since conducted with excellent success, the output of the mill finding a ready sale upon the market because of its excellent quality and the reliable business methods of the owner. A man of resourceful business ability, however, he has not confined himself entirely to one line and at the present time, in addition to the manufacture of lumber, he is engaged in the raising of hops, having forty-eight acres planted to that vine.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Smith has been blessed with two interesting children, Bessie and Jessie, both of whom are yet with their parents. Mr. Smith is connected through membership relations with the Woodmen of the World and in politics he is a Democrat, believing firmly in the

principles of the party, but never seeking or desiring office. Dependent upon his own resources from early youth, he has steadily worked his way upward in the business world, and as the architect of his own fortunes, he has builded wisely and well.

MARION VERSTEEG. The name of Versteeg has been associated with brick manufacturing in Portland since the year after the termination of the Civil war. Marion Versteeg and his brother, G. N., comprise the firm of Versteeg Brothers, the former of whom was born in Portland, November 22, 1871. The parents were Nicholas and Gerrigje (Reitveldt) Versteeg, born near Amsterdam, Holland, and the latter is living at the old home on the corner of Nineteenth and Thurman streets, Portland. When fifteen years old Nicholas Versteeg came to the United States and at Pella, Iowa, began the manufacture of brick. In 1866 he came to Portland, and on the corner of Park and Oak streets started a similar enterprise, which was a success from the start. Later the concern was located on the present site of the Portland high-school, and later still Mr. Versteeg took as partner Thomas Richardson, at which time the plant was removed to the corner of Nineteenth and Vaughn streets. The final location of the plant was at Twenty-fifth and St. Helens road, where the firm had twelve and a half acres, and where they were still operating at the time of Mr. Versteeg's death, April 7, 1894. However, successful as he was as a brick manufacturer, Mr. Versteeg was equally fortunate in his selection of other fields of activity. For many years he was engaged in the lumber business, and was one of the organizers and chief promoters of the Northern Pacific Lumber Company, in which he owned a third interest, and of which he was vice-president and director until his death. Previous to establishing the lumber business he used to do all of the hauling for the old Weidlers mill, and the Willamette Steam Lumber Manufacturing Company. He owned a ranch of two hundred and twenty-eight acres near Hillsboro, Washington county, the management of which he superintended himself, and which netted him a handsome income. Politically he was a Democrat, and was identified with the Presbyterian Church. To himself and wife were born six children: Emerinus, a retired brick manufacturer living in Fernwood; Marion and G. N., who form the firm of Versteeg Brothers; John, deputy in the county sheriff's office; Dirkje, the wife of W. A. Storey, sheriff of Clackamas county; and Emma, Mrs. Dunbar, whose husband is a grocer on the corner of First and Main streets, Portland.

While still attending the public schools Marion

Versteeg became interested in his father's brick business, and in time assumed charge of its management. After the death of his father Mr. Versteeg started to manufacture brick at the old yard on St. Helens road, and in 1900 located at his present place, which consists of fifteen acres. The plant is equipped with all modern improvements, including two steam-power brick machines, which have increased the capacity of the yards to forty-eight thousand per day. The partnership with his brother was undertaken in 1900, and the association is bound to result in great gain for all concerned. The location of the plant is an admirable one, and the available clay produces a superior kind of brick.

In Portland Mr. Versteeg was united in marriage with Bertha Walker, who was born in Germany, and who is the mother of one child, Raymond. The Versteeg brothers are among the most substantial and reliable business men of Portland, and enjoy to the fullest extent the confidence of the community in which they live.

FRANK A. HOFFMANN was born on the banks of the Rhine river, Germany, July 13, 1824. He received the practical and thorough home training accorded the average youth of the middle class in Germany, and had ample opportunity to attend the public schools up to his apprenticeship year, everywhere recognized in the Fatherland as fourteen. His father, John Hoffmann, was also born in Germany, and died in his native district in 1854; his wife, Elizabeth (Ackerman) Hoffmann, had died several years previously.

Frank A. Hoffmann worked at the baker's trade in Germany, and in 1848 bade adieu to the friends of his youth and boarded a sailing vessel bound for American shores, which he reached thirty-eight days later. Going to St. Louis, he at once found work at his trade, and later was employed in a hospital for eight months. Subsequently he engaged in the bakery business on his own account. While in St. Louis he heard a great deal about the west, and in 1853 outfitted for the plains, and for five months drove six yoke of oxen every day. At Snake river the Indians became very troublesome, and in an endeavor to repel them one of the party of tourists was killed.

Arriving in Portland, Mr. Hoffmann worked at his trade for several months, and then engaged in business for himself. In 1855 he evidenced his faith in the future of the locality by purchasing several lots on what is now Clay street, where he raised vegetables and fruits for the home market. Later he purchased land in what is now Portland Terrace, and engaged in dairying and stock-raising. In 1873 he bought six hundred

and forty acres known as the George Brock donation claim, situated on the banks of the Willamette. To this land Mr. Hoffmann devoted the best years of his life, cleared forty-one acres, built a fine home and convenient barns, and made it one of the most valuable and desirable farm properties in this county. At present he is enjoying a well-earned retirement from business cares, and his son, Joe L., manages the place, being engaged in general farming and stock-raising.

In 1852 Mr. Hoffmann married Mary B. Birch, who was born in Switzerland, and they became the parents of six children, of whom Mary is now Mrs. Stepinger, of Portland; Anna is Mrs. Bachelor, of Gold Hill, Ore.; John P. lives in Hillsdale, Ore.; J. L. lives near New Era; Fred is a resident of Gold Hill; and Gertrude lives in Vancouver, Wash. Mr. Hoffmann is a Republican in politics, and has been a school director for a number of years. He is a member of the Catholic Church of New Era, which town lies directly across the river from his farm.

NORMAN L. SMITH. In Switzerland county, Ind., June 20, 1836, occurred the birth of Norman L. Smith. Until ten years of age he made his home with his parents in that vicinity, but at that time the parents removed to Van Buren county, Iowa, and there the son grew to manhood on a farm, learning valuable lessons and otherwise gaining practical experience which in later life was of great value to him. During his young manhood the war cloud passed over the country, and among the noble army of men who left home and fireside to aid in restoring peace was Mr. Smith. July 17, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company H, Fifth Iowa Infantry, and was mustered in at Burlington, Iowa. From there the regiment was sent to Missouri, remaining on duty there until 1862. From there they went to Pittsburg Landing and also took part in the siege of Corinth, serving in Tennessee and Mississippi until August, 1862, at which time Mr. Smith was sunstruck. He was first taken to the field hospital, but later was removed to the hospital at Vernon, and still later to Evansville. On account of disability he was discharged from the service in January, 1863, and sent to his home in Iowa. In May, 1864, however, having sufficiently recovered to re-enlist, he joined Company C, Forty-fifth Iowa Infantry, and served one hundred days. After serving the same length of time in Memphis, Tenn., he returned to Iowa. In the spring of 1865, however, we find him on his way to Oregon, the trip across the plains consuming five months. The journey was made with ox-teams, and as one might easily expect, was fraught with many thrilling experiences. In

1876 he settled on the farm where he now lives. The improved condition of the place is all due to his own indomitable efforts, as when he settled on the land it was densely wooded, no clearing whatever having been done. Now one hundred acres are cleared and under cultivation.

Mr. Smith's marriage united him with Miss Clara Huxley, and six children were born to them. In political matters Mr. Smith is a believer in the principles of the Republican party and fraternally identified with Sumner Post, G. A. R., at East Portland.

ALFRED SPRAGUE. Ever since February 14, 1853, Alfred Sprague has lived on the farm in Clackamas county which is still his home, and from whose continually improving acres he has watched the general progress in the county, himself participating therein to no small degree. Of the three hundred and twenty acres, a large part is under cultivation, the owner having experienced the same difficulty in clearing his property as falls to the lot of all settlers in a new country. A large and disastrous fire in 1865 entailed severe loss, destroying a large barn and other improvements. At the present time seven acres are under orchard, while the balance of the available land is devoted to grain, clover, and general farm commodities.

Born in Clermont county, Ohio, November 8, 1821, the youth of Mr. Sprague was characterized by hard work, and consequent limited educational chances. His father, Jacob, was born in Massachusetts, and came from an old and honored family of that state. With his parents the elder Sprague removed from Massachusetts to Clermont county, Ohio, when sixteen years of age, the family settling on a farm near Williamsburg, where the father and mother died at advanced ages. The mother, Nancy (Johnson) Sprague, was born in New Jersey, and when young came to Clermont county, Ohio, with her parents. Of her five sons and three daughters Alfred was the oldest, and consequently the one upon whom the responsibility for the maintenance of the family eventually fell. At the age of twenty-one years he engaged in hauling wood for a distillery in Ohio, but afterward turned his attention to clearing land for a party in Ohio, and later became engineer in a saw-mill.

In 1852 Mr. Sprague made preparation for crossing the plains, and at Cincinnati took a steamboat down the river to St. Louis, from which city he went to Fort Madison, Iowa, and then to Skunk river, where he bought four yoke of oxen. He crossed Iowa to Cainsville, on the Missouri river, where he fell in with a large band of pilgrims, all entertaining hopes of future west-

ern success. At the end of six months he arrived in Clackamas county, and soon after settled upon his present farm.

In Clermont county, Ohio, Mr. Sprague married Miss S. Gauf, daughter of L. Gauf, who crossed the plains at an early day. Of the four sons and four daughters born to Mr. and Mrs. Sprague, William, Frank, and Clyde are living on the home farm, while Mark is farming in another part of the state. The daughters, Ann, Mary, Laura and Nellie, are also living with their parents. Mr. Sprague is a member of the Blue Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and in politics believes in voting for the man best qualified to serve the interests of his party.

HENRY PAPE. No one who holds an official position in Portland is managing the affairs under his supervision with greater fidelity or capability than Henry Pape, who since 1898 has held the position of foreman and engineer of water lines with the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company. He has risen from an humble position to one of influence solely through the exercise of his native powers of mind and body, and his life affords a striking example of the results of application and perseverance. He is descended from ancestors who were industrious and well trained to hard work. The grandfather, August Pape, was a native of Germany, where he followed the blacksmith's trade. Upon coming to America he settled in Will county, Ill., where in addition to working at his trade he also conducted a farm, and there his death occurred. Bernhard Pape, the father of Henry, was also a native of the Fatherland, and his early childhood days were spent near Bremen. He, too, was a blacksmith by trade, and when seventeen years of age came to America with his parents. He first set up in business as a blacksmith in Springfield, Ill., and subsequently followed the same line of work in Chicago, that state. The year 1870 marked his removal to the west and identification with Portland, whose progress and upbuilding he has witnessed for over thirty years. He at once opened a blacksmith shop upon arriving here and met with excellent success in his calling, but is now retired from active cares. His wife, Mary (Helman) Pape, was born in Hanover, Germany, the daughter of F. Helman, a pioneer farmer in Will county, Ill.

Three sons and three daughters were born to Bernhard and Mary (Helman) Pape, of whom all are living but one son, William, who died in Bakersfield, Cal., where he was engaged in the insurance business. Another son, John B., is a contractor in Long Beach. The oldest child in the family was Henry, who until sixteen years of age was reared in Chicago, Ill., in whose

public schools he gained a good knowledge of books. At fifteen years of age he was apprenticed to his father to learn the blacksmith's trade, completing the same in two years. In 1870 he accompanied the family to Portland, and for three years he served an apprenticeship to the machinist's trade with Smith Brothers. His first position was with the Willamette Iron Works, and at the time of his resignation thirteen years later was foreman of the plant. His next position was as chief engineer of the steamer Galsert, of the White Collar Line, and subsequently he was employed in the iron works of Wolf & Swicker, and set up the machinery in the government light ship No. 67. His resignation from the latter company marks the beginning of his career with the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, having charge of the Snake river division of the river line. For one year he was chief engineer on the Lewiston, and in 1898 was made foreman and engineer of water lines, the position which he fills at the present time.

In Portland Mr. Pape was married to Miss Olga Opitz, who was born in Richmond, Va., of German descent, and they have three children, Fred Bernhard, Chester Henry and Edward Charles. In Fidelity Lodge No. 4, A. O. U. W., he holds membership and in politics is a staunch Republican, voting and working for the party's advancement. Mrs. Pape is a member of the Presbyterian Church, to which he also contributes, and takes a deep interest in all uplifting measures.

WILLIAM STRAHLMAN. The Farmers' Stopping and Trading Place is as busy a center of activity as any in its line in Portland. Conducted with special reference to the needs of the visiting agriculturists, the genial owner and proprietor, William Strahlman, carries a complete line of groceries, produce, feed and flour, and has worked up a business commensurate with his intelligent appreciation of the demands of his customers. The location at No. 380 Water street is unrivalled for the purpose. The store is 100x150 feet in ground dimensions, and there are besides warehouses and a livery capable of housing sixty horses.

Mr. Strahlman was born in Oldenburg, northwestern Germany, March 2, 1864, his father, Henry, and his mother, Margaret (Burhoop) Strahlman, being natives of the same principality. The parents, who are farmers and still live in Oldenburg, have reared seven children, six of whom are living, three being in America, and William is the only one on the coast.

As was the custom with the youth of the Fatherland, William Strahlman apprenticed when fourteen to learn an occupation, his choice resting

on the general merchandise business, at which he worked for four years. He acquired a fair common school education, and when he came to America in 1883 was well fitted for whatever career he might wish to undertake. In York county, Neb., he found employment on a farm, and there attended school during the winter time, later becoming a clerk in a general merchandise store in the town of York. Six months later he went back to life on the farm, and in 1885 removed to California, spending six months in Los Angeles, Orange and San Diego counties. Returning to Nebraska, he made his home on a farm in the old neighborhood for a time, but soon removed to Polk county, which continued to be his home for eight months.

In 1890 Mr. Strahlman came to Oregon, locating at Richfield, Washington county, working at grubbing and clearing for eighteen months. Later, coming to Portland, he attended night school during the winter time, at the same time working at driving piles. For a year he was manager of the Pacific hotel. His marriage united him with Julia Taft, a native of Clackamas county, who has borne him four children: Blanche, Lillian, Alice and William. After his marriage Mr. Strahlman worked at contract wood-cutting and kindred occupations, and also engaged in constructing the city reservoirs. For eighteen months he was in the employ of a grocery firm, and at the end of that time started his present business on Water street. Mr. Strahlman is a Republican in national politics. He is a large-hearted, broad-minded and enterprising citizen, and has a reputation for reliability and all-around fair dealing.

PETER JOHNSON. To anyone who closely applies himself to the occupation which he has chosen as his vocation in life there can come only good results—success and the regard of his associates. Mr. Johnson is no exception to this rule, for his present position among the successful business men of Portland has been reached only by industry, honor and strict attention to the details of his business. A native of Odense, Denmark, he is a son of Johan Johnson, who was a miller by trade, as was his father before him. Johan Johnson was a patriot of the Schleswig-Holstein war of 1864, in which he gave his life for his country. His wife, Anna Margaret Johnson, died in Denmark. Of her four children, two sons and two daughters, Peter and Frank reside in Portland.

Peter Johnson was born April 27, 1850, and in the schools of his native land he received his early book knowledge. At an early age he showed a predilection for the miller's trade, which is not surprising when we remember that his father

and grandfather before him followed that calling, and served his time as a journeyman. War between Germany and Denmark breaking out about this time, however, he enlisted in the Danish army, in the Fifth Battalion of infantry, and served until the expiration of his time, going to a number of provinces in both countries. Among the immigrants who came to our hospitable shores in 1877 was Mr. Johnson, and that he made a wise decision in this move is very evident judging from the success that has been his in the years that have followed. On his way west he stopped in Chicago, working at the carpenter's trade for a short time, and then went on to Omaha, and for a time was employed at the builder's trade. Going to Leadville, Colo., in 1878, he there became interested in mining, but upon going to Colorado Springs he again worked at the carpenter's trade. The year 1886 witnessed his arrival in Portland. After a time spent in the employ of the Portland Flouring Mill Company he again became interested in building, but finally, in 1892, started in the milling business for himself at the foot of Clay street. Two years later he was burned out, but, undaunted, he opened up a feed mill across the street from his former location and there he remained until 1900. In the latter year he inaugurated his present business, known as the Portland City Mills, and here he is equipped with all the latest appliances required in a plant of that nature. This is one of the largest establishments of the kind in the city and a great quantity of the produce is shipped to other parts of the country.

In his native land Mr. Johnson was united in marriage with Miss Mary Johnson, also a native of Denmark. By this marriage two children were born: Walter, who is associated with his father in the mill; and Lillie, Mrs. Wing, of Portland. Aside from his milling interests Mr. Johnson has a fruit ranch of twelve acres in the vicinity of Mount Tabor, which is in a flourishing condition. Politically he is a Republican and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Manufacturers' and Millers' Association. In the fraternal orders he holds membership in Albina Lodge, A. F. & A. M., the Scottish Rite of Portland, Oregon Consistory, in which latter he has reached the thirty-second degree; Al Kader, N. M. S.; and Lodge No. 117, I. O. O. F., of East Portland.

M. E. MURPHY, the superintendent of the Portland Lumber Company, who was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, August 5, 1861, represents a family long identified with the locality made famous by Longfellow. Hither came the paternal great-grandfather in the very early days

as a pioneer, and there was born his son, Capt. Martin, the paternal grandfather, who was a vessel owner and a captain in the coasting trade along Nova Scotia, where he eventually found a watery grave. His son, Capt. Edward Murphy, the father of M. E., was also a sea captain, and began by being a common sailor on his father's vessel. He also was lost at sea, his ship meeting with disaster in the gulf of St. Lawrence. He married Catherine Wessels, born on the shores of the Salmon river, Nova Scotia, a daughter of Gregory Wessels, a native of Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, and granddaughter of an emigrant from Holland. Mrs. Murphy, who still lives in Sheet Harbor, Nova Scotia, is the mother of five children, three of whom are living, M. E. being the oldest.

At the age of twelve M. E. Murphy lost his father at sea, at which time he was working in a lath mill, an occupation which he continued until his eighteenth year. In House county, Nova Scotia, he worked for a time on a farm, and afterward became interested in a saw mill in Kings county. At the expiration of seven months he removed to Wisconsin and was in the employ of N. Ludington & Company as scaler, and was afterward traveling scaler until 1887. During that year he came to Seattle, Wash., in the employ of Mr. Dodge, and after a short time began to work for the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company. He helped to erect their mills and had charge of the yards and shipping, after which experience he established a retail yard for the company at Santa Tacoma, but returned to the main mills soon afterward. In 1897 he removed to Skagway, Alaska, and opened a yard, and after returning to Tacoma was employed by George Lawler as traveling salesman. From July, 1898, to March, 1901, he was superintendent of the manufacturing department of the Clatsop Milling Company, and after that mill burned he was selected by Mr. Ritan of the Portland Lumber Company as yard superintendent and superintending manufacturer, a position maintained up to the present time.

In Tacoma Mr. Murphy married Ella Neeson, a native of Pennsylvania, and of this union there are four children: Edward, Neeson, Catherine and Eileen. Mr. Murphy is fraternally connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Destiny Lodge No. 35, of Tacoma, and he is a member of the Hoo Hoos, the Catholic Order of Foresters and the Knights of Columbus.

MICHAEL KEISECKER. Soon after his arrival in Oregon in 1883 Mr. Keisecker settled upon his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres, two miles from Firwood, nineteen acres of which has been cleared from a heavy growth

of timber. The generally fine improvements introduced by Mr. Keisecker are of the most modern and approved design, and the forty head of cattle which contribute to a dairy and stock business bespeak the excellent care maintained in their behalf.

Much of his success in life Mr. Keisecker attributes to the practical training received on his father's farm in Germany, where he was born in Baden, December 3, 1845, and where he remained until his eighteenth year. Sebastian Keisecker, the father, was born in 1812, and died in 1867, while his wife, Dorothy (Flegler) Keisecker, was born in 1818 and died in 1896. After working for the farmers in different parts of Baden, Michael managed to have sufficient money to emigrate to America in 1871, and after landing in New York took his way to Chicago, Ill., where he remained for about a year and a half. In 1873 he went to Ford county, Ill., and after working on a farm for three years moved into Livingston county, where he had purchased farming land. Leaving his property to other hands he secured work on the railroad until 1879, as a section hand, and then settled down on his farm for about four years.

Not entirely satisfied with the prospects in Illinois Mr. Keisecker came to Oregon in 1883, as heretofore stated, and has since made this fertile part of Clackamas county his home. He takes a keen interest in the general happenings of his neighborhood, and is especially interested in promoting the cause of education. For a number of years he has been school director and clerk, and during that time has materially advanced the methods employed by teachers and directors. Mr. Keisecker is independent in politics, and believes in voting for the man best qualified to serve the public interests. His pleasant rural home is presided over by his wife, who was formerly Mary T. Frederick, a native of Germany. Of this union there have been born the following children: John S., Frederick, George, Henry, and three children deceased.

JOHN J. SAX. A native son of Oregon, John J. Sax was born in Portland, October 24, 1857, and combines with his western training an inheritance of good characteristics from his Swiss forefathers. His father, John Sax, was born in Switzerland, in 1821, and started out to make his own way in the world when he was fifteen years old. After a six months' trip on the water he landed at New York City, from which location he went at once to Ohio, and remained for four years. He was there engaged with a transportation company, operating with ox and mule teams, and for the greater part of his time he engaged in peddling as a means of livelihood. In the year

1849 he made two trips across the plains, and followed them with another in 1851, the following year finding him located in Portland, Ore., where he ran a dray for several years, in the interests of a firm of this city. He was later transferred to San Francisco and engaged in the same work for two years, and on coming back to Oregon he bought a farm of five hundred acres in Washington county. Locating upon this property he remained for eighteen years, after which he removed to McMinnville and invested in flour mills of that city, being so engaged at the time of his death. His widow afterward removed to Portland, where she died at the age of sixty-six years. Before her marriage Mrs. Sax was Mary C. Cline, a native of Pennsylvania, and of the union five children were born, namely: Anna, of Lebanon; Mary C., of Portland; Elizabeth, also of Portland; Arthur, deceased; and John J., the subject of this review.

Until his marriage John J. Sax remained at home, being given every advantage along educational lines, after a time spent in the schools of Portland attending Santa Clara College, of California. For nine years he worked with his father in the grist mill at McMinnville, after which he located upon the old home farm, of which he now owns one hundred and twenty acres. He is a progressive and up-to-date farmer, and neglects no opportunity to introduce improved methods into the prosecution of his work. One of the most important industries of his farm is the cultivation of the onion. Mr. Sax has been twice married, his first wife being Gusta C. Leader, by whom he had three children: Sereeta, of Portland; Ethel, deceased; and Frank, also deceased. Mrs. Sax dying in 1881 Mr. Sax married Mrs. Mary C. Deerling, and they have five children.

CHARLES WILSON. An honorable and influential position is accorded Charles Wilson, who was born in April, 1827, in Denmark, but who has been identified with the commercial and agricultural life of this country for many years. At the age of nine years he started out into the world to make his own way, and has since been entirely dependent on his own efforts. He was first employed on a sailing vessel, on which he made a voyage to China, after which, in 1851, he touched at the shores of the United States and became interested in the mining possibilities of California, and for the ensuing two years was engaged in mining. He met with sufficient success to enable him to return to Denmark, where he was united in marriage with Mary Coats, the two returning to this country in 1853 and settling in Iowa. Eight years were passed in that location, after which they removed to Minnesota

and Mr. Wilson engaged in a mercantile business. He was also at one time engaged as pilot on a river boat. While so employed his wife died, leaving one child, William. In 1871 Mr. Wilson came to Oregon and settled near Boons Ferry, Clackamas county, and afterward laid out and named the village of Wilsonville. Fifteen years of his life was passed in that location, where he engaged principally in hop raising as a means of livelihood.

The second marriage of Mr. Wilson united him with Eliza Hough, and of this union there have been born thirteen children, two sons and eleven daughters. Mr. Wilson now owns a farm of eighty acres, upon which he makes his home, being engaged in the cultivation of his land, which is utilized for general farming and onion raising. In politics Mr. Wilson is a Republican, and though never desirous of political preferment he has not neglected his duty as a citizen, having served as a member of the school board for many years, and has also acted as road supervisor. While a resident of Minnesota, Mr. Wilson served in the Sioux Indian war.

JOHN R. RICHARDSON. One hundred and seventy-four of the six hundred and forty acre donation claim taken up by his father is still owned by John R. Richardson, one of the successful farmers of Clackamas county. He is a native son of the county, and was born in Oregon City December 3, 1851, and has never gone out of the county to pursue his studies or earn his living. His father, Mathew Richardson, was born in Ohio in 1820, and died in Oregon in 1898.

Mathew Richardson was a cabinetmaker by occupation, and in 1847 left his work in Ohio to seek a fortune in the then undeveloped west. He started across the plains with twenty yoke of oxen, but so severe were the deprivations and vicissitudes of the journey that even these hardy animals succumbed to the great drain on their vitality, and one by one fell by the wayside. In Oregon City Mr. Richardson worked at his trade for about four years, and in 1848 bought six hundred and forty acres of land, upon which he made many improvements. His family were installed in the new quarters in 1852, and the father gave up his trade and worked at farming for the remainder of his life. He managed to clear about one hundred and twenty acres of land, and experienced considerable success in availing himself of the chances in his western country. His wife, Orilla Mattoon (Cutting) Richardson, bore him four children.

The youth of John R. Richardson was uneventful, and he was taught the dignity and utility of work, especially that connected with farming. He received a fair common school education, and

remained on the home farm until his father's death, thereafter inheriting what remained of the original donation claim. Mr. Richardson is independent in politics, and has never desired or worked for any particular party or office. He is a broad-minded, liberal member of the community, and may be depended on to further any plan for the improvement of his locality. Mr. Richardson married, October 5, 1898, Mary Dresher, of which union there have been born two children, Ralph and Pearl.

CROESUS B. COMSTOCK. The name of Croesus B. Comstock is prominently enrolled among the pioneers of 1852, and with the subsequent mercantile and commercial development of Portland, of which he was a resident for many years. In his day Mr. Comstock probably bought more grain, and to a greater extent encouraged farmers in devoting their land to this commodity, than any of his contemporaries in the northwest. His business sagacity penetrated many other lines of activity, and at the time of his death, December 28, 1896, he left his family well provided for.

Born in Lockport, N. Y., May 16, 1828, Mr. Comstock was reared on a farm and received a good academic education. Conscious of the limitations by which he was surrounded, he struck out for himself at an early age, engaging in school teaching in different parts of New York state. Acquiring the gold fever in its most virulent form, he embarked at New York on a sailer, and made the long journey around the Horn to San Francisco. His mining expectations fell far short of realization, so he visited Portland in 1852, and was so well pleased with the prospects that he decided to remain in the state. Teaching being the occupation for which he was best fitted, he came to Washington county and started a subscription school near Hillsboro, maintaining the same with moderate success until 1853. That same year, November 9, he was united in marriage with Martha J. Scoggin, a pioneer of 1845, and the young couple went to the Unipqua country and embarked on a stock-raising enterprise. Their one hundred and sixty acres proved good pasture land, and they also engaged in farming, at the end of four years being enabled to sell out at a decided profit, the remuneration being in the shape of a war scrip. During the war of 1855-56 he was in the thick of the Indian troubles, so he fortified his place near Winchester, Douglas county, and remained on guard about six weeks. This locality was not particularly pleasing, so he sold out and came to Springfield, where he built a warehouse and conducted a general merchandise store for fifteen

years. His warehouse burning to the ground in 1871, he later engaged in buying grain all over Washington county, conducting such a large shipping and buying business that he went into partnership with LaFayette Scoggin, his brother-in-law. Having large contracts on hand he rented a large warehouse, and in connection with the same embarked on a dry-goods business with C. F. Pfleger. The latter venture proving financially disastrous, he retired from business, and about this time built what is now known as the Comstock house, on the corner of Park and Alder streets, and beginning with 1875 ran a private boarding-house for the balance of his life. He was always active, and though never in the best of health, accomplished more than the average amount of hard work. A self-made man in many senses of the term, his methodical and accurate methods, strict integrity, and invariable consideration for the best interests of others may well serve as an example to the rising generation. He was a Republican in politics, and was several times elected justice of the peace, although never caring anything about holding office. The Presbyterian Church profited by his worthy life and financial assistance, and he was a member for many years of the Masonic order.

The wife of Mr. Comstock has lived with her daughter, Mrs. A. D. Charlton, since his death, and she is the mother also of six other children. Mary L., the oldest, died in infancy. Emma S., born in Douglas county, April 14, 1856, married C. F. Pfleger and died July 20, 1883, leaving a daughter, Lavelle, now the wife of Samuel Hering, of Portland. Mrs. Hering was reared by her grandmother, Mrs. Comstock. Miranda Lavelle Comstock was born April 19, 1859, and became the wife of Capt. T. B. Howes, of Portland, her one son, Harold C., living with his parents. James Artemus Comstock was born September 18, 1861, and died in Salem November 18, 1899. He was a machinist by trade, and for many years a bookkeeper, at the time of his death filling the position of manager of the United Carriage Company. Ida May Comstock was born April 10, 1864, and through her marriage with A. D. Charlton, of Portland, has a son, Howard C.; Martha Lizzie was born August 7, 1870, and is now the wife of C. M. Young, of Eugene, Ore., and they have one daughter, Lavelle; and Agnes Estella was born August 13, 1873, and is the wife of James M. Berry, who has a wholesale store in Seattle and a retail store in Baker City, the couple making their home in the latter place. The children were all educated in the public schools of Portland, and were given every advantage within the power of their parents to bestow. Mrs. Berry attended the Conservatory of Music in Boston for a couple of years, having a decided musical talent, which she inherited from her father, the

latter of whom derived much pleasure from fostering his taste in that direction.

James W. Chambers was born in Kentucky in 1818, and as a young man went to Missouri, where he married the widow of Woodson Scoggin, who died in 1840, leaving five children, three sons and two daughters. In 1845 Mr. Chambers brought his family across the plains to Oregon, settling on a farm in Washington county, near Hillsboro, which property of six hundred and forty acres is still in the family. He accomplished good results on his farm, and lived until 1876, leaving to those dependent on him the wherewithal to live in comfort for the remainder of their days. The wife, who survived him, made her home with Mrs. Bailey, and her death occurred March 20, 1892, at the age of seventy-eight years, she having been born in 1809. Mrs. Chambers, who was formerly Mary Green, the daughter of a Baptist clergyman, and the representative of a long-lived race, was born and reared in Tennessee, and her first husband, Woodson Scoggin, was born in February, 1807. The following children were born to Mrs. Chambers by her first marriage: John LaFayette, a stockman, who died at Salem, leaving one son, James A., of Brownsville, Ore.; William Gustavus, a farmer, who died in Washington county, leaving a family of seven children; Elizabeth Manning, of Hillsboro, Ore.; Martha J., widow of C. B. Comstock; and Woodson, who died in Portland, leaving two sons and two daughters. To Mr. and Mrs. Chambers were born two children, both natives of Oregon: Mary Hoover, of Fossil, Ore.; and Letitia, the wife of Dr. Bailey, of Hillsboro, Ore. Her journey across the plains was characterized by extreme hardship, and in the train were three hundred men, women and children, all animated by the common impulse to better their condition in the far west. Captain Chambers, father of James W., was captain of the train, and all suffered from disease, deprivation, and the loss of their cattle and horses.

CHARLES H. B. THOMAS. One of the most scientific and practical farmers in Clackamas county is Charles H. B. Thomas, who owns a farm of eighty acres, and in addition rents the J. H. Settlemire place of three hundred and thirty-seven acres. Mr. Thomas comes of a family well known in the state, for his father, Roderick R., has lived here since 1850, owning land north of Marquam. He was born in Kentucky January 26, 1831, and when a boy moved with his parents to Missouri, where he lived until their deaths. He crossed the plains in 1850, and after a six-months' trip landed in Oregon City. After working at Milwaukie for a year he took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres

north of Marquam, where he has since lived, although in the meantime he has disposed of all but eighty acres. He was married September 2, 1855, to Elizabeth Bell, whose father, Archibald, came to Oregon in 1854. There were but two children of this union, J. W. and Charles H. B. Mr. Thomas is a staunch Republican, and is a member of the Grange.

In his youth Charles H. B. Thomas had the usual advantages, and besides a thorough training in all departments of farming, received a fair common school education. He lived at home until twenty-five years of age, and then started out on his own responsibility, and now has charge of a large amount of land. In 1890 Mr. Thomas married Mamie Shaver. Two children have been born of this union, Hallie and Roland. Mr. Thomas is independent in politics, and is a member of the Artisans of Molalla, of which he is past master, and of the Grange, also of Molalla. With his family he attends the Methodist Episcopal Church of Glad Tidings.

HERMANN BRUNS, farmer of Clackamas county, and ex-soldier of the Civil war, was born at Erie, N. Y., when his parents were on the way from Germany to Wisconsin, January 6, 1845. His father, Christian Bruns, lived in Wisconsin for about five years, and then located in Manitowoc, the same state, where he engaged in farming and flour-milling.

On the Wisconsin farm Hermann Bruns was reared to an appreciation of agriculture, and during the leisure of the winter months attended the public schools. The even tenor of his life was broken into, when, September 15, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Ninth Wisconsin Infantry, and, having served out his time, re-enlisted in 1863 in Company C. He saw much of the grewsome and terrible side of warfare, and heroically stood by his regiment in all its danger and deprivation until his discharge from the service, January 30, 1866. He had in the meantime participated in the engagement at Newtonia, Mo., Prairie Grove, Ark., under Generals Steele and Reynolds, and at Jenkins' Ferry. He was twice wounded, below the knee on the right leg, and in the left hip, accidents which necessitated his remaining in the hospital for two months. This double mutilation took place April 30, 1864, and its anniversary is always vividly recalled by Mr. Bruns.

After the war Mr. Bruns returned to Wisconsin for a year, and in 1867 removed to Kansas. The same year he came to the coast on the first train running west, and for five years resided in Portland, engaged during that time at the carpenter's and millwright's trade, and in 1872 took up a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty

acres. During the intervening years he has made many improvements on his land, has cleared about thirty acres of timber, and is engaged in general farming and stock-raising.

Since casting his first vote Mr. Bruns has staunchly maintained the principles of the Republican party, which he has served in several capacities, and always with all-around satisfaction. For seventeen years he has been justice of the peace and constable, and has also served as road supervisor and school director. He is a member of the Marion Russ Post, at Pleasant Home, of which he is the senior commander. His religious connections are with the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Sandy.

JOHN HALVORSEN. As his name implies Mr. Halvorsen is a native son of Norway, his birth occurring in 1866. Conscious of the limitations by which they were surrounded, his parents removed to Australia in 1872, taking with them the six-year-old John, who but faintly recalls the long and dreary ocean voyage. For fourteen years the family lived on a farm here, and in 1886 took another long ocean voyage to Oregon. The father bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres of partially cleared land, which is now occupied by his son John, and here the family made a home and instituted many fine improvements.

John Halvorsen received a practical early training, as do most of the Norwegian youth. His education was received in the public schools, and in time he became of great assistance to his father in the management of his large property. There were but two boys in the family, and much of the responsibility of management fell upon them as soon as their abilities were matured. John left home at the age of thirty and went to California, where he was engaged in farming for four years, and after this experiment returned to the home place, since that time having entire charge of its management. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and raises large numbers of Jersey cattle. In politics he is a Republican, and in religion is identified with the Lutheran Church.

SCOTT CARTER. A two hundred and forty acre farm in Clackamas county is the prized possession of Scott Carter, than whom no better farmer has developed the possibilities of this well favored locality. Thirty-five acres have been cleared from the rough by the present owner, who found no improvements whatever, but who has added all modern innovations, and is conducting general farming and stock-raising, owning thirty head of cattle at this writing.

A native of Madison county, N. Y., Mr. Carter

was born November 12, 1861, and is a son of Elijah C. and Elizabeth (Delaney) Carter, natives of New York state, and born respectively in January, 1827, and in 1829. The elder Carter lived in his native state until 1872, in which year he removed to Missouri, settling in Nodaway county, where he farmed for six years. In 1879 he brought his family to Oregon via San Francisco, the boat trip from the latter city to Portland consuming sixteen days. Subsequently Mr. Carter came to Oregon City and bought a farm one and a fourth miles from town, upon which he lived for six years. He then sold this place and bought a farm of two hundred and forty acres two and a half miles north of Wilhoit, upon which his death occurred in 1891. His wife lives at present with a daughter at Woodburn. Of the children born to this couple, Amelia Ely is deceased; E. P. Carter lives in Portland; Charles lives in Montana; Scott is next in order; Mrs. Letta A. Roberts lives in Washington; and Jennie Cornwall is a resident of Woodburn.

For six years Mr. Carter has been a school director, and has also creditably served as road supervisor. In political affiliation he is independent. In 1890, on the home place, he was united in marriage with Nettie Wingfield, who was born in Clackamas county, near Molalla, in 1870. One son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Carter, Arthur, living with his parents.

DAVID R. HUBBARD. As long ago as 1847, one Charles Hubbard, paternal uncle of David R., one of the farmers of Clackamas county, crossed the plains and settled in Marion county, Ore., where he became prominent in general affairs, the town of Hubbard being named in his honor. Joseph H. Hubbard, the father of David R., was born in Missouri, March 12, 1812, and his wife, Sarah E. (Venable) Hubbard, was born in the same locality in Missouri in 1822. Joseph H. removed from Missouri to Illinois when a young man, and was twice married while in the latter state. Of the first union there were two children, Charles S. and May J., both of whom are deceased; and of the second marriage there were eight children, four sons and four daughters, of whom David R. is second oldest. John R. lives in LaFayette, Yamhill county; Francis M. lives in Idaho; Joseph W. lives in Idaho; Mrs. Rachel Taylor lives in Silverton; Mrs. Myra Davis lives in Washington; Mary L. lives in Woodburn; and Margaret L. Porter is deceased, having made her home near Silverton. Joseph H. Hubbard crossed the plains with ox teams, and in the large train were two of his brothers and many friends. The first winter in the New Eldorado was spent in Hubbard, started by Charles Hubbard, and the next fall Joseph H.

located on a place six miles southeast of Silverton, which comprised three hundred and seven-teen acres. Here he engaged in farming with great success, made many improvements and greatly developed his land, and at the time of his death left a large inheritance to his wife and children. He was survived by his wife for two years.

David R. Hubbard was born in Pike county, Ill., July 19, 1848, and received a practical home training on the paternal farm, augmented by attendance at intermittent intervals at the district schools. When sixteen years of age he enlisted for the Civil war, December 12, 1864, in Company C, First Oregon Infantry. His marriage united him with Mary C. Deguire, a native of Missouri, and of this union there have been born the following children: Harvey, deceased; D. Z., of Wheeler county; Lena, deceased; Pearl, Fred, Eddie, Elsie, Bert and Mildred. After his marriage Mr. Hubbard worked on different farms for about five years, and April 12, 1897, bought one hundred and ninety-six acres of land near Marquam, which has since been his home. Seventy acres of this land are under cultivation, and Mr. Hubbard has experienced gratifying success as a general farmer. He is a Republican in politics, has been a school director, and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and past senior vice-commander of the Silverton Post.

JOHN A. STROWBRIDGE. A native son of Clackamas county whose efforts are redounding to the credit of his father's teachings and the possibilities by which he is surrounded is John A. Strowbridge, owner of a little farm of forty acres, and manager of a farm belonging to his uncle, Justin M. Strowbridge. Of his own property, which he purchased from the railroad, twelve acres have been cleared of timber and undergrowth, and many improvements have been instituted with a view to future extensive farming and stock-raising. On the farm of his relative, which also is modern and well equipped, Mr. Strowbridge engages in general farming and stock-raising, milks about twelve cows, and has about fifty-five head of stock, as well as seven horses. He is successful and prosperous, and understands the practical and scientific side of farming.

Near Sandy, this state, Mr. Strowbridge was born June 21, 1872, his father, John P. Strowbridge, having come here in 1862. The elder Strowbridge was born in Ohio, August 14, 1836, and was reared in Marion county, where his birth occurred. In his young manhood he married Lucinda Howlitt, a native of Indiana, who became the mother of a large family of children. Mr. Strowbridge bought the right to one hundred

and sixty acres of land in this county, clearing seventy-five acres, and conducting large agricultural interests. This well improved and well equipped farm was disposed of in 1891 to Robert Deshazer, since which time Mr. Strowbridge has lived in the city of Portland. He served his county and state as a private in the Rogue Indian war, during which memorable encounter he was three times wounded.

John A. Strowbridge was nineteen years of age when the family property was sold, and he forthwith removed to the farm of his uncle. April 19, 1900, he was united in marriage with Sadie E. Wilcoxon, of which union there has been born one child. Mr. Strowbridge is a Republican in political affiliation, and is fraternally associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Gresham Lodge No. 125.

C. PERRY PENISTEN. In 1892 Mr. Penisten came to Multnomah county, locating near Gresham, and since that time has taken an interested part in all measures tending toward the well-being of his community. His birthplace was near Bainbridge, Ohio, and the date of his birth was January 25, 1844. Ohio was the scene of his life's experiences up to nineteen years of age, but at that time he went to Indiana, remaining there one year. The west, however, with its many possibilities open to the young man, was the goal of his ambition, and thither he wended his way in 1865, going to Colorado. For ten years, from 1865 until 1875, he was engaged in ranching near Longmont, Boulder county, finding this a remunerative means of employment. Going to California in 1875, he followed ranching in the Humboldt district for one year, and in 1876 came to Fairview, Ore. As previously stated, in 1892 he came to Multnomah county, purchasing one hundred and thirty-nine acres of the old Stephen Roberts donation. Since locating here he has made many improvements on the property, and is engaged in dairying and general farming. Besides his land here he also owns valuable residence property in Portland.

April 1, 1879, was celebrated the marriage of C. Perry Penisten and Miss Mary L. Stott, a daughter of James Stott. Four children blessed this marriage, two of whom are deceased. Those living are named Mabel and Mila. After his marriage Mr. Penisten rented his father-in-law's homestead, making his home upon it until he purchased his present farm. For many years he held the office of school director of his district. Politically he is a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Penisten are identified with the Presbyterian Church, in which he serves as a trustee. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masons. At the time of the famous King Land Company suit

against the city of Portland he was one of the jurors, the latter being in session eighteen days before a verdict was handed in. Mrs. Penisten and her daughter are members of the grand circle of Woodcraft.

FREDERICK E. HAMILTON. That Oregon is one of the garden spots of the west cannot be denied, its salubrious climate and other natural advantages tending to make it such. The fame of its wonderful possibilities spread far and wide, for in the early days newcomers from all parts of the Union made their day here in the most laborious manner. One of the number to wend their way to Oregon in the early '50s was George Hamilton. He was born near Terre Haute, Ind., in March, 1827, and was there reared upon a farm, receiving practical instruction of great value to him. His marriage in 1848 united him with Elizabeth Van Duyn, and in 1851 they started on the wearisome and perilous journey across the plains. Ox-teams were employed as a means of transit, and that it was a slow process is evident when it is said they were six months in reaching The Dalles. From that point to the mouth of Sandy river they came on flat boats, and here they resided temporarily or until Mr. Hamilton purchased a farm of his own, which comprised three hundred and twenty acres of land in Multnomah county. It was formerly owned by John Mills, who had built a log cabin upon it, but Mr. Hamilton later improved the farm and built a more modern house to take the place of the log building, it being in close proximity to the house in which his son now resides. One hundred and thirty acres of the land is rich bottom land. After Mr. Hamilton had lived to reap some of the benefits of his labors he passed to his reward, dying September 12, 1868, in the old family home in which he had passed so many happy hours. His influence and advice were felt in school matters, to which he gave much of his attention while serving on the school board. Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton was born in Terre Haute, Ind., in May, 1833, and passed away August 18, 1887. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton became the parents of eight children, of whom Laura became the wife of Elisha Carter; Clara, deceased, married George Riley; John is deceased; James resides in Palmer; Frederick is next in order of birth; George M. is deceased; Minnie is the wife of Henry Schmeer, of East Portland; and Emma married C. F. Ruppell, of Portland. The mother died at the age of fifty-six years, leaving a tender memory in the hearts of her children.

On the old family homestead in Multnomah county Frederick E. Hamilton was born February 23, 1858. He received an education in the district school and remained at home assisting in

the work of the farm until twenty-eight years of age, when he left home to try new fields of work. After engaging in the grocery business in Portland for one year he returned and purchased the old homestead. Six years later, however, he again interested himself in the grocery business in Portland and two years later he embarked in the lumber business. After following this for two years he again returned home, and has since that time been successfully engaged in general farming and dairying, having forty-five milch cows. In 1884 he married Miss Nora Cohn, and they have one son, named Harry E. Politically Mr. Hamilton is a Republican.

N. C. LILLY. As the first to engage in a mercantile business in Gales Creek, and as postmaster of the embryo town for more than seven years, N. C. Lilly may be said to be one of the chief promoters of the commonwealth. At about the age of eighteen Mr. Lilly left his native state of West Virginia, where he was born in 1859, and took up his residence in Kansas in an effort to earn his own livelihood. He was engaged in farming, stock-raising and railroad construction during the six years in Kansas, and while there, in Kansas City, married Lurena Hymer, a native of that state. Of this union there have been born four children: John D., a soldier in the regular army; Florence O., of Kansas City; Lurena, of Kansas City; and Frederick R., living at home.

Mr. Lilly became identified with Oregon in 1885, settling in Gales Creek, where he engaged in the mercantile business, in which he is still interested. From a small beginning he has enlarged his business to meet the demand of a growing patronage, and has succeeded so well that he is a large land owner, having both country and town property. His farm of two hundred acres is mostly timber land, and his houses and land in Portland and this town are among the most desirable to be had. Mr. Lilly is a Republican in national politics, but aside from the postmastership has not devoted much time to political undertakings. Fraternally he is associated with the Masons. The first wife of Mr. Lilly died in 1890, and the present Mrs. Lilly was formerly Myrtle Her, born and reared in Gales Creek. One child has been born of this union, Nicholas C., living at home.

F. W. HANSON. All the experiences and associations of Mr. Hanson's life have been connected with Multnomah county, where he was born, and where he still makes his home. In his recent capacity as superintendent of the county poor farm, to which position he was appointed in 1900, he had entire supervision of the two hun-

dred and thirty acres comprised in the estate, as well as the oversight of the inmates, ranging in numbers from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and sixty.

The father of Mr. Hanson was Hans Hanson, a native of Denmark and a sailor by occupation, being for some time an officer on ocean fleets. In January of 1853 he came as mate of a vessel from Boston to San Francisco and then sailed with his ship up to the Columbia river. Stopping at Astoria he worked for a few months on a boat, and then went to the Rouge river mines in southern Oregon. When within forty miles of the mines, the breaking out of the Indian war forced him to abandon further progress, and he returned to Multnomah county, and thence proceeded to Milwaukie, Clackamas county, where he was employed for four years by a firm of nurserymen and orchardists. With the savings of this period he bought a tract of fifty acres near Sunnyside, where he followed farm pursuits and engaged in the nursery business. On the division of the land into town lots, further work at farming was impracticable, and he thereupon retired. On the organization of Orient Lodge, I. O. O. F., he became a charter member of the same. The Republican party received his ballot and support continuously after he became a citizen of the United States, and on the regular party ticket he was elected county commissioner, which office he filled for two terms. At the time of his demise he was serving in the city council, of which body he had been a member for two years. An active worker in religious movements, he was connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for ten years officiated as Sunday-school superintendent. Firm in the faith of eternal life, he passed from earth in 1893, at the age of sixty-four years. By his marriage to Nancy Akin, a native of Henry county, Iowa, he had four children, namely: F. W.; Wilbur, who died in boyhood; Ida, wife of J. C. Roberts, of East Portland; and Charles E., who occupies the old homestead.

At Milwaukie, where his birth occurred April 19, 1857, F. W. Hanson passed the years of early boyhood, and later he studied in the Portland public schools. When eighteen years old he assumed charge of his father's nursery, in the management of which he gained his first practical experience in this industry. January 4, 1886, he married Olive McBride, by whom he has three children, Chester, Maude and Ella. Soon after his marriage Mr. Hanson settled on a farm in the eastern part of Multnomah county, where he remained for ten years, coming from there into Portland, where he engaged in the nursery business for six years. The Republican party, of which he is a firm supporter, elected him to represent the Ninth ward in the city council in 1898,

and for two years he filled the position to the satisfaction of all. On resigning from that body he became superintendent of the county poor farm. Reared in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he has connected himself actively with this denomination and maintains an interest in its work. Fraternally he is associated with the Woodmen of the World and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

C. B. CURTIS. The rural home of C. B. Curtis commands one of the finest views in Washington county. The genial and popular proprietor became the owner in 1891, and since then has made many fine improvements. In addition to general farming he raises large numbers of high-grade stock, and has a bearing orchard of over six hundred trees.

The aptitude for and ability to farm well is inherited by Mr. Curtis, for in Vermont, where he was born July 12, 1833, his forefathers tilled the soil for several succeeding generations. When he was three years old his parents removed to Whitehall, N. Y., where the father died in 1841, leaving a wife and several children dependent upon their own resources. The following year the mother took her children to the home of her parents in Illinois, where C. B. lived until 1877, when he removed to Kansas. There he was identified with farming enterprises until his removal to Oregon in 1891.

The first wife of Mr. Curtis, Miss Mattie Munson, was born in New York state. At her death in Illinois she left one child. Mr. Curtis married for a second wife Sarah Beans, a native of Ohio, and of this union there have been born eight children: Eva, living in Forest Grove; Jennie, who is married and living in Kansas; Hattie, married and living in Portland; Oliver, living with his parents; Ethel, Daisy, Lena and Alma. Mr. Curtis has made the most of his opportunities in Oregon, and while adding to his store of worldly goods, has grown in the esteem of his fellow-townsmen, and built up a reputation for substantial worth and unquestioned integrity. In political affairs Mr. Curtis gives his vote to the Republican party, and religiously he is a member of the Congregational Church, having been so identified since he was fifteen years old.

RANSOM E. HYATT. Clackamas county, Ore., has benefited by the farming efforts of Ransom E. Hyatt, owner of an eighty-acre farm, twenty acres of which are cleared and cultivated. On his father's farm in Tioga county, N. Y., where he was born June 5, 1830, Mr. Hyatt received an ordinary country training, and was educated in the public schools. His father, Ezekiel

Hyatt, was a farmer on a large scale, and taught his son the practical duties of life, rearing him to years of usefulness and industry.

When twenty-nine years of age Mr. Hyatt moved to Fond du Lac, Wis., and there worked for some time at the wagonmaker's trade, having served an apprenticeship of three years at the trade when a young man. At the end of four years he removed to Sparta, near La Crosse, where he purchased three hundred acres of land, of which he cleared about seventy-five acres. This land was disposed of at a profit in 1885, after which the owner bought his present farm, called Butler Place, formerly Pleasant Home postoffice. He has made many improvements, introduced modern machinery, and is fairly sure of large yields of grain and stable commodities.

The first marriage of Mr. Hyatt was solemnized in 1855, and was with Susan Minnick, who died, leaving one child, Lazzetta. The second marriage was with Sarah Ann Hansen, February 15, 1891. Mr. Hyatt is a Republican in politics. He has never sought office, but has yielded to the solicitations of his friends on several occasions. For fourteen years he has served as school treasurer, and during that time has instituted many innovations which have materially elevated the standard of education in his district. In Wisconsin he served on the board of health. Mr. Hyatt is a successful farmer and honored citizen, and has reason to congratulate himself upon his farming advancement.

CHARLES B. POWELL arrived in Oregon January 26, 1870, and has since been identified with the splendid farming facilities here represented. His first location in his adopted state was on a farm of eighty acres four miles southeast of Oregon City, but three years later he removed to a place of forty acres one and a half miles southeast of Monitor, which has since been his home. Twenty-five acres of this land is under cultivation, and he is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. Mr. Powell has a pleasant home, good barns and outbuildings and modern agricultural implements.

A native of Erie county, Ohio, Mr. Powell was born near Sandusky, June 18, 1828, and is the only son in the family of four children born to Luke R. and Sarah (Cruson) Powell, the former of whom was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., December 4, 1799, and the latter in Starke county, Ohio, July 4, 1812. Luke R. Powell was a man of strong characteristics, and though originally a dyer by trade, possessed business ability to a greater extent than was required in his humble calling. He came to Ohio at quite an early day, and became very prominent in Erie county, where he in time owned three farms, one of four hun-

dred and eighty, another of twenty-four, and still another of one hundred and sixty-three acres, upon which he carried on extensive general farming. About 1849 he removed to the state of Wisconsin, and in 1852 to Iowa, where his death occurred October 15, 1855. Of the children, of whom Charles B. is the youngest, Mrs. Margaret Wade died in California; Frances Henley died in Illinois; and Mrs. Emily Murphy died in California.

Previous to coming to Oregon Charles B. Powell has learned the painter's trade, which he followed for some time in Steuben county, Ind. He started out in the world on his own responsibility at the age of eighteen, and from Steuben county, Ind., removed to Ingham county, Mich., where he spent the winter, and then went to Christian county, Iowa, where he worked at his trade until 1861. The opportunity to serve his country during the Civil war was readily embraced by Mr. Powell, who enlisted in 1861 in Company A, Eighth Iowa Volunteer Infantry as a private, and served for five years and eight days, being mustered out in Davenport, Iowa, April 20, 1866. He was sent into Missouri under General Curtis, and was later under Generals Grant, Sherman, Thomas and Colonel Geddis, and participated in many notable battles. At the battle of Shiloh he was taken prisoner by the Confederate forces, and thereafter gained a knowledge of the internal workings of the terrible southern prisons, being confined in both Libby and Andersonville, in all one year, six months and eleven days.

After the war Mr. Powell went to Clinton county, Iowa, and worked a farm, and in 1869 made his way to California, where he stayed until coming to Oregon in 1870. In 1878 Mr. Powell married Mrs. Frances Smith, and they became the parents of four children: Grace Wright, a resident of Linn county, Ore.; Minnie, a resident of Washington; Gertie, deceased; and Benjamin, living at home. By a former marriage, contracted April 5, 1866, with Jane Wright, one daughter was born to Mr. Powell, Addie Bowman, living in Iowa. Mr. Powell is a Republican in politics, and has been school director for many years, and was road supervisor in 1880. He was identified with the United American Mechanics, Junior Order, of Portland; the A. P. A.'s, of Monitor; and the Grand Army of the Republic at Silverton. He is a member of the Free Will Baptist Church in the vicinity of Marquam.

LAWRENCE BAILY. The business interests that center in Cornelius, Washington county, have an able representative in Mr. Baily, who was born in Clearfield county, Pa., June 11, 1861. His earliest recollections are of Cedar county,

Iowa, where the family settled when he was only two years of age and where he continued to make his home until he was twenty-two. Meantime, at the age of seventeen, he entered the Iowa State University, and in the spring of 1884 was graduated from the medical department of the same. Shortly after graduating he came to Oregon and opened an office for the practice of medicine at Forest Grove. However, the profession was not a congenial one, and he relinquished it after a few years in favor of business interests which he believed would be more pleasant. Another reason for his retirement from the profession was a severe attack of rheumatism, which incapacitated him from active work and rendered necessary a trip back east in the hope that a change of climate might prove beneficial.

Returning to Portland in 1888, the following year he became connected with the detective force of this city and for six years remained connected with the same. On leaving Portland he came to Cornelius, where he has since made his home. Three years were spent in business pursuits here, after which he traveled through California and visited the east. In 1896 he married Mrs. Annie Keine and during the same year he became interested in the mercantile business at Cornelius which he still conducts. In addition he has a cider vinegar factory, and also owns two large warehouses, and engages in buying and selling hay and grain. During one year his business aggregated \$70,000 in volume, representing one of the largest enterprises in the county and among the most important of its kind in the state. Not caring to ally himself with any political party, he has maintained an independence of views, voting for the men he considers best qualified to represent the people, irrespective of political ties. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows and Woodmen of the World.

SIMON PETERS was born in Hanover, Germany, September 16, 1841. His father was a farmer during his entire active life, and at the time of his death, in 1899, when seventy-seven years old, left a few well-cultivated acres to his heirs. Eight children were born into his family, all of whom are now living, Simon being the oldest. One son is a resident of Minnesota. In his youth Mr. Peters received a limited education in the district schools, and when eighteen years old started an independent farming enterprise. At the age of twenty-six he embarked for American shores with very little in capital beyond his passage ticket and few worldly possessions, and when he arrived in Ogle county, Ill., his funds were nearly exhausted. His first work was as a

farm hand at a salary of \$6 per month, but later he secured another position of a similar nature with \$17 per month. At the time of coming to Oregon he had \$1,500, which represented the savings of his first five years in America.

With this money Mr. Peters bought eight acres of land near Stafford, Clackamas county, which he has improved, and on the greater part he raises clover, oats and wheat, and his success has been in keeping with his good business ability, untiring energy, and economy. In addition he has a small orchard, carefully kept, which is used only for family purposes. As yet Mr. Peters has not been made a citizen of the United States, but he is nevertheless loyal to his adopted country, and mindful of its many advantages. In Portland he was united in marriage with Nubina Johnson, who was born in Germany, and came to the United States when a young girl. Of the ten children born to Mr. and Mrs. Peters two are deceased. Those surviving are: Abbie, Gracie, Otto, Sarah, Hilinka, Harry, Arnold, and Matilda.

COL. DAVID M. DUNNE. The state of Oregon can boast of many able and gifted men who have been attracted to her domain through the excellent business opportunities which she offers to men of energy and ability. She has no more worthy representative, or one who has been more prominently connected with the business, political and social life of this state during the past twenty years than has Col. D. M. Dunne, the present collector of internal revenue for the district, having headquarters at Portland. Colonel Dunne was born in Ireland, October, 19, 1851. He came to the United States with his parents in 1861, and in 1881 arrived in Portland, where he at once embarked in business, becoming associated with John Kelly, under the firm name of Kelly, Dunne & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in paints, oil and glass. Through the untiring efforts of these two business men the firm became well-known and prosperous. Since the retirement of Mr. Kelly, some twelve years ago, the management and direction of the business has been assumed by Colonel Dunne, and through his keen discernment and executive ability the enterprise has become a leading one in Portland. The house not only conducts a large business in the jobbing trade throughout all parts of the Pacific northwest, but also manufactures on a large scale a number of the staple lines carried constantly in stock. During the past year the plant has been improved and a large amount of modern machinery added, thus increasing facilities for grinding the glass and manufacturing a high grade of paints under the well-known private brand of the company, and the goods manufac-

tured by D. M. Dunne & Company are now sold in all parts of the coast.

Colonel Dunne first entered political life in Oregon in 1883, when he was elected to the important position of county commissioner of Multnomah county, succeeding Hon. H. W. Corbett. During his incumbency of the office he was instrumental in systematizing the road work of the county. When he first assumed the office the moneys were all disbursed by the road supervisors. He introduced the time-check system of payments, which has proved a most effectual guard against the profligate or careless handling of moneys spent on road work. It was while acting as county commissioner that he also succeeded in deporting the Chinese leper colony at the county poor farm, by securing a brig and paying \$100 in passage money for each of the fifteen lepers. He then had the leper quarters burned down at the poor farm, thus abolishing the same and saving to the county the expense incurred therein, which at the time amounted to at least \$5,000.

One of the most substantial results of the endeavors of Colonel Dunne in the business world is the establishment in Portland of the large plant of the Portland Linseed Oil Company, a number of years ago. This is to-day one of the most important industries of the state, and has been the means of disbursing thousands of dollars throughout the agricultural districts tributary to the city. The district originally presided over by Colonel Dunne as collector of internal revenue embraced all of Oregon, Washington and the territory of Alaska until the year 1903, when it was divided so that his present district includes Oregon alone. The report from the treasury department under date of November, 1899, is authority for the statement that "The cash and stamps of the office of internal collector of revenue are all accounted for, the records are all written up to date, they show signs of having been neatly kept, the office force is both competent and attentive to duty and that the collector himself gives his personal management to the business." In a recent interview the Hon. N. B. Scott, now United States senator from West Virginia and lately commissioner of internal revenue, stated that "One of the most efficient collectors in the country is Mr. Dunne, of Portland, whose business accounts always came into the head office at Washington in perfect shape." An earnest Republican where questions of national importance are concerned, the colonel has taken an active part in the welfare of the party. It was largely due to his efforts that the present armory of the Oregon National Guard was built in Portland. He was one of the presidential electors from Oregon in 1892, when Mr. Harrison was elected. He filled the position of commissioner general during

the administration of Governor Lord, and served on the staff of Gov. T. T. Geer, with the rank of colonel.

Colonel Dunne is married and occupies a handsome home in one of the best residence districts of Portland. He is well and favorably known throughout the state as an honorable, active and influential business man, faithful to his duties and public-spirited to a high degree, and ever giving his hearty support to any enterprise intended for the general welfare and the upbuilding of the city.

F. W. CADY is one of the foremost citizens of Beaverton, and has been a resident of the town since 1893. Born in Omro, Wis., September 4, 1861, he is a son of A. B. Cady, a native of Elmira, N. Y., and born May 23, 1823. The elder Cady learned the shoemaker's trade in early youth, and followed the same in New York state for many years. His business was materially enlarged after removal to Wisconsin, where he built up a large boot and shoe trade, manufacturing a first-class article, and doing a more than local business. He left Wisconsin in 1869 and settled on a farm in one of the most fertile parts of Kansas, removing from there in 1891 to Portland, where he is now living a retired life. He has been prominent in general affairs in Washington county, and as a Republican has staunchly upheld the principles and issues of his party.

His four years' service as county treasurer but served to strengthen the confidence in which he is held by all who know him, for during that time he faithfully attended to the best interests of the county. A meritorious war record is one of the creditable undertakings which have rendered his life broad in scope and worth while, and during the service he became captain in the Forty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. His wife died in 1885.

Until his marriage with Mamie Hills in 1890, F. W. Cady remained at home with his father, and during that time had superior educational advantages in the public schools of Portland, and at the business college of that town. For several years he was associated with his father in the boot and shoe business, and in 1893 removed to Beaverton, where he engaged in a general merchandise business until April, 1902. At the present time he is acting in the capacity of village postmaster, agent of the Southern Pacific Company, and as a general broker. He deals largely in Oregon Burbank potatoes and yellow Danver onions, selling in car load lots in all parts of the state. For two terms he served as village treasurer. A Republican in politics, he has held several other offices of trust and responsibility. Mr. Cady is fraternally associated with the United

Artisans, and the Masonic order of Beaverton. His family consists of his wife and two children, Ruth H. and Willis L. Mr. Cady enjoys to an exceptional degree the good will of his fellow townsmen, and his business sagacity and excellent judgment regarding general town affairs have resulted in great good to the community.

BENJAMIN ANDERSON, whose well tilled farm, three miles southeast of Hillsboro, is one of the desirable properties in Washington county, is a native son of Sweden, born September 17, 1837, and was one in a large family of children. Like the average youth of European countries, he was obliged to strike out for himself at the age of fourteen, and as a common deck hand he shipped from his native land. For four years he was employed mostly in European waters, but he then came to America and followed the water from this side of the hemisphere, sailing out of New York and other eastern ports. From New York he boarded a vessel bound for San Francisco by way of the Horn, and undertook that long and dangerous journey to his desired destination. After three years spent as a sailor in western waters, along the coast, and on the inland rivers, he engaged in mining in California, Nevada, Idaho, and Montana, for about fifteen years, and in 1876 came to Washington county, Ore., settling on the farm which has since been his home. In the meantime he has spent five years in Hillsboro and Portland. Mr. Anderson is a large land owner and most successful farmer, having in all two hundred and fifty-eight acres of land, one hundred of which are under cultivation.

In 1876 Mr. Anderson was united in marriage with Kate Smith, who died January 13, 1890, after many years of helpfulness to her husband, family and friends. Mr. Anderson is a liberal minded and well informed man, attends strictly to his farming interests, and aside from the formality of casting his vote has never identified himself with political matters. He is independent in politics.

ELIAS C. SMITH, a veteran of the Civil war, now living in Forest Grove, was born in Franklin county, Ohio, October 22, 1831. His father, Ebenezer Smith, was a native of New York and died in Ohio. His wife bore the maiden name of Margaret Breckenridge and they became the parents of five sons, two of whom were soldiers of the Civil war, Samuel enlisting for service in the Second Illinois Cavalry.

Elias C. Smith was left an orphan at the early age of nine years and has since been dependent

upon his own resources. He was reared and educated in his native state, becoming familiar with farm work in his youth, and in 1858, when twenty-seven years of age, he removed from Ohio to Illinois, settling in Tazewell county near Peoria. There he again carried on farming and when the Civil war broke out he became deeply interested in the struggle, and in April, 1862, put aside all business and personal considerations in order that he might aid in the preservation of the Union. He became one of the boys in blue of Company H, Sixty-second Illinois Infantry, and with his command proceeded to the front. At the battle of Holly Springs he was taken prisoner and was later paroled. On the expiration of his first term of enlistment he veteranized and as the regiment had been greatly depleted through the ravages of war, the different companies were consolidated and Mr. Smith became a member of Company A, of the Sixty-second Illinois Infantry, of which he was a corporal, thus serving until the close of the war. After the cessation of hostilities concerning the preservation of the Union the regiment was sent to the Cherokee nation in Indian Territory and was there on duty until mustered out in March, 1866.

With the most creditable military record Mr. Smith returned to his home and again resumed farming, for a time locating near Elpaso, Woodford county, Ill., and later removing to Tazewell county, remaining until 1871. In that year he settled in Forest Grove, Washington county, Ore., and secured a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres in Yamhill county. This he improved, residing thereon for three years, but his health failed and in consequence he gave up farming and located in Forest Grove, since which time he has engaged in the hotel business. For two years he was proprietor of the Western House and then became proprietor of the Michigan House, which he has improved, building up an excellent business.

On the 17th of June, 1856, in Franklin county, Ohio, Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Miss Eliza Andrews, who was born in Pickaway county, that state, a daughter of Thomas and Deborah (Norton) Andrews, both of whom were natives of Ohio. The father was a blacksmith who carried on business in Pickaway county and afterward in Franklin county and subsequently he removed to Iowa, where his death occurred. His wife, however, departed this life in the Buckeye state. In their family were six children, of whom Mrs. Smith was the eldest. She had one brother, John, who was a soldier of the Civil war, enlisting in the Eighty-fourth Ohio Infantry, and while in the service he died in the south.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Smith have been born two sons: J. D., born in Franklin county, Ohio, now resides in Dayton, Columbia county, Wash., and

is serving as county sheriff; and W. D., who was born in Tazewell county, Ill., in April, 1860, is now an attorney of Baker City, Ore.

Mr. Smith is a valued member of J. B. Mathews Post No. 6, G. A. R., of Forest Grove, in which he has twice served as post commander, and through his connection with this organization he maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades who wore the blue. His wife is a charter member of the Woman's Relief Corps and both are loyal and faithful members of the Christian Church. In politics he is a pronounced Republican, unflinching in his allegiance to the party which has preserved the Union in the dark hour of our country's history and which has ever been found as the champion of progress, reform and improvement.

C. W. McNAMER was born in Washington county, Ore., five miles from Forest Grove, November 29, 1876. His father, N. McNamer, was born in the east and in the '50s crossed the plains to Oregon, where he engaged in farming until his death, which occurred about twenty-five years ago. His wife, Nancy B. Kiets, was born in Pennsylvania and in 1852 came with her parents to Oregon. She is now living in Forest Grove. She was married a second time and of her eight children all are yet living. The eldest brother, Theodore C., is a partner of our subject and is now superintending their mining interests in Alaska. He had been engaged in farming and butchering before his removal to the north.

Upon the home farm C. W. McNamer spent his youthful days and after acquiring his elementary education in the district schools he entered Tualatin Academy. In 1890 his brother Theodore established a butchering business and Mr. McNamer of this review joined him and they have since been in partnership. In 1897 they went to the Klondike, proceeding over Chilcoot pass and down the Yukon river, after which they engaged in mining near Dawson and secured claims of their own on Bonanza creek. In 1898 they went to Atlin, British Columbia, where they were successfully engaged in gulch mining, and in 1899 they returned to Dawson, where they were engaged in the butchering business, but they found it impossible to collect the money due them and therefore had to direct their energies into other channels. In 1900 they proceeded to Kuyokuk, Alaska. They left a pack-train of sixteen head of horses and an outfit down the Yukon river across from Dall river and thirty miles down, and began packing, but did not engage in prospecting. They were the first to discover and secure paying ground in their new locality, discovering Emma creek, which is the best creek of the Kuyokuk district. In the win-

ter of 1900-01 all of their horses died for lack of food.

Mr. McNamer mined during the summer of 1900 and in the fall of that year returned to Portland, making his way down the Kuyokuk and Yukon rivers by boat to St. Michaels and proceeding thence to Oregon. In January, 1901, the brothers started back to Skagway overland with dog teams, going by way of the Skagway pass and down the Yukon eight hundred miles to Fort Yukon on the ice, then crossed the divide to Kuyokuk, a distance of two hundred and fifty miles, with dog teams, arriving at their destination on the 1st of March, having made the eleven hundred miles in forty-five days, thus covering more than twenty-four and a half miles per day. They reopened their mines, worked all summer and in the fall returned down the Kuyokuk and Yukon rivers to St. Michaels and back to Oregon. In January, 1902, Theodore McNamer again started for the mines, which he is now operating. He and our subject are the pioneers of the Kuyokuk region and have a splendid claim, extending three quarters of a mile along Emma creek.

In April, 1902, C. W. McNamer again engaged in the butchering business in Forest Grove and is now successfully conducting his store. While in the north he was in the employ of the *Alaska Courier* for six months and visited every mining camp in Alaska and the Northwest territory, going to one camp eighty miles north of the Arctic circle and a hundred and fifty miles from Point Barrow, the extreme northern point of Alaska. He has had many interesting experiences in connection with his mining operations in Alaska and in partnership with his brother is now the owner of valuable placer mines, the largest nugget taken therefrom being worth \$800.

ALBERT DANIEL GRIBBLE, one of the most ambitious and painstaking farmers of Clackamas county, was born on the farm which is now his home, September 28, 1857. His grandfather, John, was born in North Carolina, in which state he had settled at a very early day; and his father, Andrew E., was also born in North Carolina, November 4, 1822. While yet the settlers were few and far between in Missouri, John Gribble removed there with his wife and children, and as early as 1846 crossed the plains with ox teams, spending the first winter in Oregon in Clackamas. The following year he made an unusual deal with a man who had a six hundred and forty acre claim to dispose of, giving in payment for the same a gun and pony. This land continued to be his home for the remainder of his life, and he cleared some of it,

and in time graduated from a primitive log house into a more modern place of residence. The father's death occurred April 19, 1879. The mother of A. D. Gribble, Nancy A. (Riggs) Gribble, who was born in Missouri, is still living, residing on the old homestead. She came across the plains with her parents in 1847, settling near Portland on land which constitutes the present site of Albina, Ore. Thereafter the Riggs family lived in different parts of the state, eventually locating on six hundred and forty acres near Macksburg, this county. Of the four children born to Andrew E. Gribble and his wife, Ellen is the wife of R. A. Irvin, of Pomeroy, Wash.; Sarah is now Mrs. John S. Jesse, whose husband is owner of part of the original donation claim; Albert Daniel; and William is a farmer of Grant county, Ore.

Fortunately for Albert Daniel Gribble he was enabled to start in life where many farmers leave off, for at the age of twenty-one years, immediately after the death of his father, he inherited his share of the paternal estate, which was one hundred and forty-two acres. While tilling his land he has profited not only by a thorough early agricultural training, but has kept abreast of the times through the medium of journals and other ways known to enterprising farmers. He himself has cleared sixty-seven acres, and of the entire amount cleared ninety are under cultivation. General farming is engaged in, but Mr. Gribble makes a specialty of potatoes, of which he at present has thirty acres. He intends in the near future to devote the greater part of his land to its cultivation. Mr. Gribble possesses twelve of the finest Jersey cows to be found in the county, and with the aid of a separator he is deriving a considerable revenue from the sale of cream.

At New Era, Clackamas county, in 1885, Mr. Gribble was united in marriage with Maggie Jesse, a native of Missouri, and of this union there have been born nine children, eight sons and one daughter: Ralph, Allen T., Ensley W., Charles, Lena A., Andrew, Samuel, Frank J., and an infant, unnamed. The children are all living at home, and it is the intention of their parents to give them as superior educational and other advantages as lies in their power. Mr. Gribble is progressive and enterprising, and is in touch with the times on all matters of local and other importance.

H A. LEWIS. More than passing notice is due Mr. Lewis, whose fine property near the village of Russellville, in Multnomah county, has gained more than local fame. Since 1889 his interests have been centered in the Russellville Nursery, for such is the name of his ranch of forty

acres on which he resides. Born April 2, 1862, in Crawford county, Ill., near Robinson, he was a lad of ten years when his parents brought the family to Oregon. They took up their abode near Montavilla, and there Herman grew to manhood. In his boyhood he received a common school education, the best the locality afforded, and to this he added practical knowledge gained by years of experience on the home farm. He remained at home assisting his father until 1880, in which year he purchased the farm on which he resides, near Russellville. His first purchase comprised twenty acres, all of which was heavily timbered, but this he has entirely cleared, besides making other improvements. Each year he has been enabled to add a little more ground to his place and his nursery now embraces forty acres. After his first purchase in 1880 he started to raise berries, but deciding that a nursery would be more remunerative he set out one acre to trees to which he has since added. Thoroughly familiar with the business in all its details, Mr. Lewis deserves the success that has come to him.

In 1889 Mr. Lewis married Miss Mary J. Brown, a daughter of Alvin Brown, of Forest Grove, Ore., and they have been blessed by the birth of two sons: Clayton B. and D. Alvin. In addition to attending to his private affairs Mr. Lewis has been able to be of service to his community in the capacity of school clerk, which office he held for ten years. In political affairs his vote is cast in favor of the Republican party. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lewis are members of the Baptist Church, to which they give substantial support.

B. F. BAKER. The sudden and altogether unexpected death of B. F. Baker at his home near Stafford, December 28, 1901, awakened in the minds of those who had passed his way during life a train of agreeable memories, born of his sincerity of purpose, resourcefulness, success, and high moral character. Born in Grayson county, Va., October 13, 1848, he was a son of Ira N. and Theresa (Ramsey) Baker, natives respectively of Ashe county, N. C., and Virginia, and the former born in 1828.

Ira N. Baker is worthy of more than passing mention, and in his life time directed his energies into worthy channels, and influenced for progress and good all with whom he came in contact. From Grayson county, to which he had removed from Ashe county, N. C., he came to Oregon in 1875, settling in Lane county with his son, B. F., in partnership with whom he bought three hundred and twenty acres of land, for which he paid \$5,000. This property was finally sold for \$25,600 to the Willamette Falls Electric Railway, now a branch of the Portland

Electric Railway Company. Hence the town of Willamette Falls occupies the land formerly owned by this enterprising pioneer. In 1861 Ira N. Baker enlisted in the Confederate army under General Marshall and served in the Kentucky campaign two years, afterward going over to the federal ranks, and becoming a soldier in the West Virginia State Guards. While fighting in the Union army he began an association which perceptibly brightened his entire remaining life, and which proved a source of wonderful consolation and human companionship. The object of his long friendship was none other than H. Blankenship, between whom and himself sprang up a liking and sympathy destined to outlive the changes of forty years. This feeling was strengthened through the marriage of his daughter, Martha, and Mr. Blankenship, the latter of whom fought again during the war under General Garfield during the Kentucky campaign. At the home of his friend and son-in-law at Willamette Falls, Ore., Mr. Baker passed his last days, dying August 31, 1902, a noble and beautiful friendship of forty years duration thus being indefinitely postponed.

With very few exceptions B. F. Baker remained with his father until they sold their place at Willamette Falls, and he then went to Forest Grove, Washington county. In 1892 he returned to Clackamas county and bought the Campbell farm of one hundred and sixty acres, to which he added by subsequent purchase, so that at the time of his death he owned five hundred and thirty-nine acres. A large portion of this land was improved by Mr. Baker, and he built a beautiful residence and modern barn and outhouses. He was very progressive, and participated in whatever of growth and development was inaugurated in the community. At the age of seventeen Mr. Baker enlisted in the Civil war, during which momentous struggle he started out in the Confederate army, but went over to the other side with his father. He was a Democrat in political affiliation, and in religion was a member of the Christian Church.

The splendid property bought and developed and left to his heirs is managed by the widow of Mr. Baker, who is administratrix of his estate, and who has shown rare skill in continuing the progressive policy of her husband. Mrs. Baker was formerly M. A. Webb, daughter of Hanley Webb, and was born in Davis county, Mo., December 22, 1853. Her father was born in Virginia, March 29, 1824, and died August 7, 1888. He also was a courageous soldier in the Civil war, and served for three years and nine months in Company E, Twenty-ninth Missouri Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Webb came to Oregon on a visit to his daughter, and died here at the age of sixty-three years. His wife, Elizabeth, was born in

West Virginia, and of the six children in the family, Mrs. Baker is the oldest. She was educated in the public schools, and her life was practically uneventful up to the time of her marriage, October 4, 1874. Her children are: Charles L., living at home; Elizabeth, the wife of W. T. Hoffman, of Monmouth, Ore.; Robert, living at home, and a graduate of the state normal; B. F., Belle, Laura, Fred and Gladys.

HON. HENRY WAGNER. Among the courteous and capable members of the bar in Portland may be mentioned Hon. Henry Wagner, well known because of his professional association with the large Weinhard interests, and because of his meritorious service in the state legislature.

A native son of Portland, Mr. Wagner was born September 5, 1804, and comes of German ancestors long known in the province of Hesse. His father, John, was born in that part of the kingdom in 1836, and in 1851 removed to New York, locating later in New Orleans. He became a resident of San Francisco in 1858, and of Portland in 1862, and has since been identified with business interests in the latter city. Mr. Wagner has been foremost in promoting numerous German societies, musical and otherwise, in many of which he has served as the honored and helpful president. In his young manhood in his native country he married Charlotte Hergenroeder. Her death occurred in Portland. Two sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wagner, Henry and Alexander, the latter being a trusted employe of the First National Bank in Portland.

At a very early age Henry Wagner evinced studious traits, and completed his education at the Independent German school at the remarkable age of thirteen. His first business experience was acquired as a clerk in the dry goods house of Louis & Strauss, with whom he remained for about four years. He then read law under Ellis G. Hughes, and was admitted to practice at the bar of Oregon in 1886, his professional practice beginning the following year. Since 1897 he has supplanted a general practice with attending to the Weinhard interests. In the meantime Mr. Wagner had shown himself a staunch defender of Republican principles and issues, and in 1896 his fitness for office was recognized by his election to the state legislature. Mr. Wagner married Louise Weinhard in Portland, and one son, Henry Weinhard Wagner, has blessed this union. Mr. Wagner emulates his father in possessing an eminently social disposition, and he finds relaxation from the worries of his profession in membership with various clubs in the city.

JAMES H. PRICE was a prominent banker of DeWitt, Iowa, and his widow now resides in Forest Grove, Ore., where she has gained many friends. He was born in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., May 10, 1829. His father, William Price, was also born in the Empire state and belonged to one of its old and prominent families. He was a farmer by occupation and was a leader in public affairs, serving for some time as county judge. The great-grandfather of our subject was one of General Washington's bodyguard during the Revolutionary war and General Washington acknowledged his indebtedness to Mr. Price for saving his life on three different occasions.

James H. Price was reared upon his father's farm in the state of his nativity, there remaining until twenty-three years of age, when he went to Trumbull, Ashtabula county, Ohio, where he engaged in merchandising with his brother. After a brief period spent in Ohio he removed to Iowa, and settling in Davenport, was again engaged in merchandising, successfully continuing in business there until the spring of 1860, when he went to Missouri, where he spent five years as a merchant in Lebanon. In 1865 he proceeded southward and at different times carried on merchandising at Vicksburg and at Milliken's Bend, his capable management of his commercial interests bringing to him a satisfactory financial return.

The year 1869 witnessed the arrival of Mr. Price in DeWitt, Iowa, where he became interested in banking. He assisted in the establishment of the First National Bank, and acted as manager and cashier up to the time of his death, the institution becoming one of the strong financial concerns of his part of the state. The business grew and Mr. Price thereby prospered, and when his life's labors were ended he was succeeded in the position of cashier by his son, E. W. Price, who continued to fill the position until his removal to Seattle, Wash. Mr. Price died December 3, 1888, a respected citizen, whose worth was widely acknowledged. In his political views he was a Republican. When fifteen years of age he became a member of the Presbyterian Church and later he joined the Congregational Church, of which he was a very consistent, active and faithful representative.

In Trumbull, Ohio, August 13, 1854, Mr. Price had married Miss Frances M. Thomas, a native of Adams, Monroe county, N. Y., and a daughter of Myron O. Thomas, and a granddaughter of Ezra Thomas, who was a native of the Empire state but was of Welsh descent. At an early period in American history the family was established in this country and was represented in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war by those who served as musicians. Myron O.

Thomas was born in New York, there followed the occupation of farming for many years and afterward removed to Clinton county, Iowa, where he carried on agricultural pursuits and there died. His wife bore the maiden name of Emily Mandeville and was born in Adams, N. Y., a daughter of John Mandeville, who was a native of the Empire state and served in the war of 1812 as a drummer. He married a Miss Fake, who was of German descent. Mrs. Thomas, the mother of Mrs. Price, is still living at the advanced age of eighty-seven years, and makes her home with her daughter in Forest Grove. She had three children, of whom Mrs. Price is the eldest. She spent her early girlhood in Rochester, N. Y., and afterward became a resident of Trumbull county, Ohio. By her marriage she became the mother of six children, five of whom reached adult age: Eva, who died in Seattle, Wash.; Ernest W., a broker in the latter city; Estelle, at home; Fred, who died at the age of three years; Albert M., who is cashier of the First National Bank of DeWitt, Iowa; and Lora, who is in Dawson, Alaska. Mrs. Price is a Christian Scientist and a lady of culture and refinement whose many excellent qualities of heart and mind have gained for her the esteem and friendship of many.

THOMAS FRAZAR. The family represented by this illustrious pioneer of Oregon traces its lineage to Scotland. Prior to the outbreak of the Revolutionary war one of that name came to America and afterward shared in the trials and sufferings of the colonial army, taking part in the famous Boston tea party, as well as in numerous sanguinary struggles. A son of this Revolutionary soldier, Samuel Alden Frazar, was a shipbuilder and owner in Duxbury, Mass., and was a man of great integrity, perseverance and kindness of heart. In his family was a son, Thomas, whose birth occurred at Duxbury, Mass., January 7, 1813, and who as a boy learned the ship-carpenter's trade in his father's yards. The trade he learned brought him in contact with captains and crews returning from various parts of the world, and the tales they told inspired in him a desire to sail the high seas. As soon as an opportunity presented itself, he went with a brother on a voyage to the Mediterranean, where he saw much to interest and instruct. On his return home he was employed in the navy yard at Charlestown, Mass., and later carried on a planing mill at Dorchester, that state.

Accepting an opportunity to visit Oregon as agent for his brother, Capt. Amherst Alden Frazar, of Boston, Thomas Frazar left home in December of 1850 and arrived in Portland via

the Isthmus in February of 1851. In May following, the barque J. W. Page, of which he was in charge, came into port, and securing some lumber from the cargo, he put up a house at the corner of Stark and First streets. The lower story of this building he utilized for a store, while the upper part became the home of his wife and children when they arrived. In 1851-52 he went to southern Oregon, returning with some gold dust. For a time he carried on merchandising in the mines at Jacksonville, but in the spring of 1853 returned east for his family, arriving with them December 13, 1853, in Portland, after a long journey around the Horn. At that time his family consisted of his wife and five daughters. The former was in maidenhood Frances Ann Adams Bradford and was a native of Keene, N. H., her father, Capt. Daniel Bradford, a sea captain, being a descendant of the first governor of Massachusetts.

On the arrival of the family in Portland, they at once identified themselves with the growing spirit of the new town. Like their Pilgrim ancestors, they possessed sterling traits of character and proved to be honorable, energetic and progressive citizens. Indeed, scarcely a movement was presented for the benefit of the community which lacked the enthusiastic support of Mr. Frazar. Himself a champion of progressive movements, he gave his influence for their support. He was one of the very first to insist upon the establishment of a public school in Portland, and after several attempts he succeeded in calling together Josiah Failing and other public-spirited citizens. A school board was organized and Sylvester Pennoyer, who later was governor of Oregon, was chosen the first teacher. Often he was wont to say, "Were I worth a million dollars my children should go to the public schools. They are the strong foundations upon which our Republican government is built."

Frequently the fellow-townsmen of Mr. Frazar called upon him to officiate in important and responsible positions, and in each of these he proved himself to be worthy of the trust reposed in him. For two years he was county assessor of Multnomah county, and for ten years served as United States assessor for the state of Oregon, which responsible positions he filled with such a high sense of honor and integrity that, though he retired no richer than when he accepted them, he had won that which is far above riches, the respect and confidence of others. The office of United States assessor and collector were finally united under one head, that of collector of internal revenue, and he then retired from the office. In politics he was a Whig during the existence of that party afterward becoming a Republican. For four years he was

deputy collector of internal revenue, for a similar period was mail route agent between Tacoma and Portland, and for eighteen months served as postmaster at Forest Grove, this state.

Prior to his service as United States assessor, Mr. Frazar closed out his store in Portland. In the spring of 1857 he took his family to a farm of three hundred and twenty acres, two and one-half miles from the river on the east side. Little of this tract had been cleared, but he at once set about the task with energy and determination, and succeeded in clearing about fifteen acres, which he planted in an apple orchard. Unfortunately, during the first years of its bearing, frost destroyed the crops, so that his expectations of a large income from it were not realized. The place was named Hazelwood farm by his children and is now the property of W. S. Ladd. While living on this estate the family were called upon to bear heavy bereavement. A daughter of seventeen years died suddenly in Portland while attending school there. Two years later three children died of diphtheria within three weeks, one of these being the only son, a lad of nine years. Soon after the death of the three children, in the spring of 1862 Mr. Frazar returned to Portland, where he accepted the office of United States assessor, being the first to hold that position in Oregon. On the expiration of his term of ten years he returned to civic pursuits and later removed to the Palouse country, where he turned his attention to sheep raising. Two severe winters in succession, however, killed off the sheep, and he returned to Portland, disillusionized as to the profits from that occupation.

Having given up active employment, in the spring of 1884 Mr. Frazar moved to Forest Grove, where he purchased a pleasant homestead covering an acre of ground, and supplied with fruit trees and vines. A year was happily spent in this comfortable home, when he was bereaved by the death of his wife, who had been the companion of his labors, by her sympathy lessening his sorrows, and by her co-operation increasing his successes. After that his interest in life seemed to lessen. The ties that bound him to earth began to weaken. More and more he turned his thoughts onward to the life beyond the grave, in which he was a firm believer. In Portland, during June of 1890, he enjoyed a reunion with his comrades of the Pioneer Association and greatly appreciated their kindly interest in his welfare. However, the heavy rains at the time were the cause of a severe cold which hastened his last illness, for in less than a week after meeting with his old friends in Portland he had passed from earth, his death occurring at Forest Grove June 23, 1890. Vigorous and sturdy in life, even in death he showed no signs

of illness, but seemed as one who had passed into a happy, quiet slumber. One daughter survives him, Mrs. J. F. Griswold. Fraternally he was a member of the Masonic order, in religious belief was a Unitarian and in politics adhered, as previously intimated, to the Republican party, after their organization.

Among the colonial families of Massachusetts none was more conspicuous than that which Mr. Frazar represented. His father was a man of such thorough temperance convictions that he abolished the use of beer in his shipyards, a procedure which at the time was singular and caused much notice. The first of the name to settle in America was Thomas Frazar, a native of Aberdeenshire, and a pioneer of Massachusetts, where in 1760 he married Rebecca Alden, a lineal descendant of John Alden. The only surviving daughter of Mr. Frazar is Jerusha, the wife of J. F. Griswold, of Forest Grove. Another daughter, Mrs. Rosetta Burrell, who was born in Duxbury, Mass., and who formerly resided in Portland, is now deceased.

Few of those now prominent in Oregon's affairs can realize the hardships which the pioneers of the '50s encountered and were obliged to surmount. It is difficult for those of the present generation to enter fully into the trials of those early settlers, yet all who have a love for their city and state cannot fail to feel a thrill of gratitude toward and veneration for those men, who, like Mr. Frazar, stood in the vanguard of progress and rendered possible the enlightenment and progress of the present day.

REV. A. HILDEBRAND. Since his appointment as pastor of St. John's parish in Oregon City Father Hildebrand's influence has had its effect upon the moral atmosphere of the whole locality, his services commencing here in 1888. His birth occurred July 19, 1860, in Brlon, Westphalia, Germany, he being the youngest of seven children, four of whom are living, and the only one in America. His parents were A. and Catherine (Weber) Hildebrand, both natives of the Fatherland, and there the mother's death occurred. Both parents sprang from good old German stock, the father's family name being identified with the early history of the Fatherland.

The early years of Father Hildebrand were spent on his father's farm, where his rugged outdoor life well fitted him for the frontier life which was to be his later on in his career. After four years of elementary training he took a classical course in the gymnasium, which he completed after nine years' study. The three years following were spent in the University of Munster, and later, in the University of Louvain,

Belgium, he studied theology and philosophy in the American College for two years. The services attending his ordination to the ministry were performed in the American College at Louvain, and were presided over by Bishop Junger, who was bishop of Vancouver. June 28, 1885, accompanied by Bishop Junger, he came to Oregon and was appointed to have charge of the missions in and around Canyon City, Grant county. His services were not limited or bounded by geographical lines, however, and in the course of his ministrations he traveled through Crook, Lake, Harney, Malheur and Sherman counties, and practically the whole of eastern Oregon felt the influence of his presence and teaching. To meet his appointments at the various missions it was necessary to make the circuit on horse back carrying the requirements for the journey in saddlebags at the horse's side. After following this rural labor faithfully and well for three years Father Hildebrand was appointed to his present charge in Oregon City, where, as in his former charges, he is striving for the betterment of mankind, and his efforts have not been fruitless, as is always the result where right motives prevail. St. John's congregation was first formed in 1843, by Bishop Demers, deceased, but who was then bishop of Vancouver. After holding meetings in temporary quarters for two years a church was finally erected in 1845, and February 2, 1846, the building was dedicated by Resident President Vos, S. G. Although the structure is nearly sixty years old it is still in a fine state of preservation.

The zeal which Father Hildebrand evinces in his chosen work has lately been shown by his efforts in the construction of the splendid new addition to the house of worship. In remodeling the original structure, which cost nearly \$30,000, the original plan has been carefully preserved. The beams and cross beams measure fifteen and sixteen inches in diameter, and the bell and material used in the ceiling were imported, being brought around the Horn. The congregation numbers about five hundred communicants and not a little of the growth in numbers is due to Father Hildebrand's solicitous care and the wise oversight which he exercises over his parishioners. The interest which he feels in educational matters has borne fruit in the establishment of St. John's parish school, of which he himself has charge, and St. John's parochial and high school, which has an enrollment of one hundred and twenty pupils, and is in charge of the Benedictine sisters of Mount Angel. Another example of Father Hildebrand's devotion to his calling is found in the establishment of Highland mission, which is located about sixteen miles east of Portland. In 1902 a new parsonage was constructed, which in all respects is in keep-

ing with the handsome church building. Fraternally Father Hildebrand is a member of the Catholic Knights of America, being identified with the Altar Society. Pleasant and warm hearted, possessing a kindly and charitable disposition, all recognize in Father Hildebrand a friend on whom they may depend in the hour of need. He is loved by his own people and those of other denominations as well, and throughout the community no one is more highly respected than the pastor of St. John's Church, Oregon City.

MARION P. WHITE is the second oldest of the three sons and five daughters of John R. and Mary (Birtchet) White, and was born in Marion county, this state, December 25, 1874. His grandfather, Peter, was born in the east, and died while crossing the plains in 1852. The father was born in Missouri, and was reared to farming, receiving in his youth a fair common school education. He accompanied his parents on the trip across the plains in 1852, and when his mother, Virginia, was left practically alone in the world on the great plains, he proved a source of comfort and help to her. The disconsolate little band pursued their way after burying the father, and the mother took up a donation claim in Marion county, where she reared her children to years of usefulness and honor. John R. developed in his youth traits of industry and good management, and in time took up a claim across the river in Marion county, two and a half miles south of Monitor. At present he is engaging in extensive operations on his five hundred and fifteen acres of land, and among other specialties which his large property renders possible is the cultivation of hops, of which he has sixty acres. He married Mary Birtchet, a native of Oregon, whose father, George Birtchet, came to California during the mining excitement of 1848-49, and now has a very fine ranch in Clackamas county.

From the standpoint of education Marion P. White was favored above the average farm-reared youth, and not only completed the course at the lower public schools and the high school, but graduated in 1897 at the Oregon State Normal at Weston. For some time he applied his knowledge as an educator, having charge of the school at Butteville, near his home. About this time he bought seventy acres of land in Clackamas county, near Monitor, and thereon he has built a fine two-story country home, located so as to command a view of the road and surrounding country, and close to the highway leading to Monitor. Among the other improvements instituted by the present owner is a large barn, a hop dryer and storage houses in the rear. Nothing

more progressive and modern is to be found in this part of the country than the general improvements on this thoroughly up-to-date farm. Ten acres of the land are under hops, and the balance is devoted to general farming and stock-raising. To his original purchase Mr. White has added land until at present he has one hundred and thirty acres.

In Woodburn, Ore., Mr. White was united in marriage with Hallie Taylor, a daughter of S. R. Taylor, a wealthy farmer living on the road between Needy and Monitor, who came from Missouri to Monitor. Mr. Taylor is one of the best known hop growers in this section, and is besides a very prominent man in the community. To Mr. and Mrs. White has been born one child, Marion D. Mr. White is a staunch promoter of Republican principles and issues, and is at present serving as school clerk. Fraternally he is associated with the Blue Lodge of Masons, and with the Knights of the Maccabees.

JOSEPH WALLACE COLE. The Cole family has been represented in Oregon ever since 1852, in which year three brothers, John, Stephen and Mark crossed the plains and engaged in their respective occupations in different parts of the state. Mark Homer Cole, the father of Joseph Wallace, was born in Washington county, Va., in which state also occurred the birth of his father, Joseph, who eventually removed with his family to Missouri. Mark Homer was about eighteen years of age when he crossed the plains in 1852, being six months on the route, and exposed to all manner of danger and deprivation. For some time he lived in the vicinity of The Dalles, and in 1854 removed to the vicinity of Oregon City. The following year he enlisted in the company of Captain Cason, for service in the Indian war, and after valorously protecting the interests of the whites against the murderous red men, was duly discharged from duty. After the war he ran the Jack Cutting saw-mill on Mill creek, and there manufactured lumber until 1865. Thereafter Mr. Cole was in the employ of woolen mills at Salem until 1876, and after the burning of that mill was identified with the woolen mills of Oregon City until his death in 1891. He was a public-spirited and enterprising man, and was associated with Multnomah Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M. He married Emily Rhea, who was born in Tennessee, and whose father came to California in 1849. Mrs. Cole, who lives with her son, Joseph Wallace, came to Oregon with her brother Elijah in 1852. She is the mother of one son and four daughters, all of whom are living, Joseph being the second oldest in the family.

Joseph Wallace Cole was born in Oregon, June

3, 1860, and was reared in Salem and Oregon City, attending the public schools until his sixteenth year. From a boy he worked in the woolen factories, beginning at the age of twelve, and continuing until he became the second boss spinner in the Oregon City mills. He afterward applied himself to learning the miller's trade in the Imperial mill, and afterward continued as a miller for some years. In 1893 he started his present business in Oregon City, in connection with which he has branched out into various activities in the city and county. He is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of the Board of Trade. Fraternally Mr. Cole is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and the Red Men of Oregon City. For twenty years he was a member of the Oregon City volunteer fire department, and was chief engineer of the fire department for one year, being still identified with the department. He is a member of the McLoughlin Cabin Native Sons of Oregon. Mr. Cole was united in marriage with Louise Rechner in Oregon City, and of this union there has been born one child, Rhea.

WILLIAM HENRY POPE. The waterways of Oregon have proven an abundant source of revenue to many of the far-sighted men of the pioneer days, but little time being lost after their emigration before taking up the possibilities which lay before them. One of these was William Henry Pope, who, however, did not begin in this work upon his arrival in the west, for he was then but eleven years old, but rather grew into it as he approached maturity and cast about for remunerative employment. It was in 1881 that Captain Pope withdrew from his commercial interests and became connected with the boating business on the Columbia and Willamette rivers, and since that time he has attained to a large degree of success in his chosen work and has made himself a noticeable figure among the river men. From Oregon City, an early home, he removed to Portland and purchased a comfortable and pleasant home at No. 441 West Park street, and is now numbered among the prominent and influential men of this city.

The Pope family came originally from England, the grandparents, Charles and Mary (Chown) Pope, born respectively December 18, 1781, and July 31, 1779, being the first American emigrants. The death of both occurred in New York, the former on February 22, 1864, and the latter October 4, 1854. Of their seven children six were born in Plymouth, England, and all are now deceased. Maria, born October 13, 1805, died March 5, 1873, in New York; Charles, the father of our subject, was born in Plymouth, August 23, 1807; William died in infancy; Ann,

born September 10, 1811, was married in New York to George Abernethy, January 15, 1830, and her death occurred in New York, April 30, 1884; she was interred in Oregon City, Ore., of which state her husband was the first provisional governor; his death occurred in Portland; they became the parents of two children, of whom William, born September 16, 1831, married Sarah Gray and now makes his home in Astoria; and Anne, born April 19, 1836, married in Oregon City, June 8, 1859, Col. H. C. Hodges, U. S. A., but who then bore the commission of lieutenant. They make their home in Buffalo, N. Y. The fifth child was Mary, born March 8, 1815; she married Nelson Pitkin, of Payson, Ill., October 10, 1838, and died April 23, 1849, in Davenport, Iowa, the mother of three children, two sons having died in infancy, and the one child living being Mary, born in Payson, Ill., January 7, 1841, and now the wife of G. C. Ferris, of Syracuse, N. Y.; Joseph, born May 2, 1817, was married to Martha Hull, of Pike county, Ill., and died seventy miles west of Fort Laramie, July 1, 1849, while crossing the plains; the one daughter of this union now living is Emma, the wife of Robert Canfield, of Oregon City. The youngest of this family was Thomas, who was born in New York, July 20, 1820; he lived in Quincy, Ill., for many years, when he came to Oregon City and spent five years, then returned to Illinois and died in 1900.

It was in 1818 that the father brought his large family to America and he here engaged in the work of a mechanic, though two of his sons, Thomas and Charles, both became actively interested in a mercantile life. Charles Pope married in New York City, Sarah E. Archer, November 21, 1832, she being a native of that state, having been born there in November, 1812, the representative of a sturdy, long-lived family, and through the representation of George Abernethy he was induced to bring his family west and seek to become a part of the western advancement. The voyage was made on the bark Caloma, a period of one hundred and fifty-three days being required to round the Horn and land them safely in the new land they were seeking. Immediately after landing and locating his family Mr. Pope engaged in a general merchandise business in partnership with Joseph Ralston, wherein he continued throughout the remainder of his life. His death occurred June 11, 1871, in Oregon City. Mr. Pope's education had been a thoroughly practical one and it had enabled him to make a success of his business, combined with the application which marked his character. He became a very prominent man in Oregon City, serving for one term as city treasurer, which office he was holding at the time of his death. In the Methodist Church he found his religious

home and aimed in all conscience to live up to the tenets of his faith. His wife died in September, 1893, in her eighty-first year, but one other of her father's family, Amanda Baxter, of New York, is now living. Of the family born to himself and wife there were seven children, of whom Charles Wesley was born in New York, September 27, 1833, and in Oregon City, May 14, 1862, married Hattie Pease, the daughter of Capt. George Anson Pease, a pioneer boatman of the west, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. This son became a hardware merchant of Oregon City, and so continued until his death, which occurred by drowning in the Clackamas river, March 28, 1877, and his wife now makes her home in Portland. They were the parents of four children, namely: Ada Piggott, of Portland; Mary Hemenway, of Prescott, Ariz.; Charles Wesley, of Oregon City; and Bertrand, who died in Spokane, Wash., at the age of twenty-two years. Mary Sophia was the second daughter, and was born January 2, 1836, and married in Oregon City, September 12, 1860, Dr. R. H. Lansdale, now deceased. Her death occurred at Olympia, Wash., in 1896, leaving three children: Minnie Aldridge, of Vancouver, British Columbia; Anna Rost, of Seattle, Wash.; and Charles, of Olympia, Wash. The next in order of birth was William Henry, of this review; Thomas Albert was born November 18, 1842, and June 1, 1871, he was married to Laura E. Warner, and they now make their home in Oregon City, where he is engaged in the hardware business. They have had three children, namely: George, deceased; Etta Griffith, of Oregon City; and Laura, still unmarried. Ann E. was the fifth daughter and was born in 1846 and married W. B. Laswell, of Canyon City, her death occurring November 25, 1868; Sarah E. was born May 1, 1848, and became the wife of George A. Steel, February 18, 1869, and they now live in Oregon City; Georgiana, the youngest in age, was born in Oregon City, November 11, 1852, and married J. W. Meldrum, September 25, 1872, and they now make their home in that city. The children born to them are as follows: Charles, of Milwaukie, Ore.; Eva, an educator; and Thompson, at home with his parents. These children received their education in the schools of New York and Oregon City.

William Henry Pope was born in New York City, December 5, 1840, and was eleven years old when the voyage was made around the Horn to their new home in the west. The greater part of his education was received in the public schools of Oregon City, which he attended a large part of the ensuing eight years after his arrival in Oregon. In 1859, when nineteen years old, he started out into the world for himself, first securing employment as a clerk in the com-

missary department of the Yakima Indian Reservation, a position he retained for three years, when he went to The Dalles for a time and worked in an assay office. In 1865 he came to Portland and was a clerk in the hardware business of Milwain & Joynt, and in the same year he purchased, in conjunction with his brother Charles, the oldest hardware business in Oregon City, that which had previously been conducted by O. Milwain. It was at this time that the father of our Mr. Pope came to Oregon City and there took charge of the business venture of his son, the latter, however, two years later, himself locating in Oregon City to look after his own interests. For fourteen years Captain Pope was recognized as one of the prominent and successful business men of that city, but in 1881 he became interested in the boating business and again located in Portland, where he purchased an interest in a concern and began his career as purser. That the captain was eminently fitted to deal with the public has been demonstrated by the many friends which he has won during his intercourse of many years, and it was but a short time until his ability was recognized generally and he became master of a boat. May 14, 1885, the Willamette Steamboat Company was incorporated and Captain Pope, with others, built the Multnomah for the Oregon City route, and for some time they carried on a thriving business, after which the boat was leased to the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, in which latter employ he remained for many years. The captain's first boat was called the Calliope. In May, 1892, at the Centennial celebration of the discovery of the mouth of the Columbia river, he was master of the Potter and carried four hundred passengers to the scene of celebration, where they spent three days, the 9th, 10th and 11th of May. The following year he was master of the Harvest Queen and was engaged in piloting vessels from Astoria to Portland. Since 1895 he has been branch pilot on the Columbia and Willamette rivers, and has continued the splendid success which marked the earlier part of his career. No man is more trusted in this line of work than Captain Pope, and his faithful discharge of duty has won him general commendation.

The marriage of Captain Pope occurred in Portland, February 14, 1867, and united him with Miss Sarah A. Keightley, who was born in LaGrange county, Ind., June 30, 1844. She was the daughter of John and Mary (Winter) Keightley, the former of whom was born in 1805 and died in 1885 after an active life as a millwright. His death occurred in Indiana, where his wife also died in 1851. They were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Eliza Myers, of Woodland, Cal.; Mrs. W. H. Pope,

above mentioned; John, who died on the farm in Indiana; and Ann Walker, who died in Portland, in 1809, having crossed the plains in 1852, with her husband. Mrs. Pope had come to Portland in 1800 to make her home with her sister, and she attended the old academy for a time in the further pursuit of an education. To Captain Pope and his wife have been born two children: Anna, born September 19, 1868, married Paul S. Linquist, of San Francisco, and they have one daughter, Sarah Marie. Mrs. Linquist graduated from the Oregon City schools and also attended the high school of Portland. The other daughter is Mande, who was born February 21, 1874, and became the wife of Julius Allyn. She has two sons, William Pope and Edwin Julius, the home of this daughter still being with the parents. She was educated in the schools of Portland. Captain Pope is fraternally identified with Oregon City Lodge, I. O. O. F., and the Encampment, in both of which he has passed all the chairs, and is also a member of Oregon City Lodge A. O. U. W., in which he has also passed all the chairs. As an interested Republican in politics he has at various times been called upon to represent his party, serving for one term as a member of the school board of Oregon City. Religiously he finds his church home in the Taylor Street Methodist Episcopal Church, of which his wife is also a member. Socially he is a member of the Pioneer Association of Oregon and the Historical Society, and in the line of his business belongs to and is a charter member of the Masters and Pilots' Association of Willamette Harbor, No. 23, in which he has passed all the chairs.

J. W. BEVIS. The efficient superintendent of the Inman, Poulsen & Co. lumber mill is J. W. Bevis, who in the fall of 1893 became identified with the firm in a much less responsible capacity, but has steadily worked his way up through the various departments, until in 1898 he was made foreman. His grandfather, Joseph Bevis, who was a native of England, assisted the colonists in their struggle for independence, and lived to see them enjoy their freedom. His death occurred in Ohio, where he settled upon coming to America. His son, J. W. Bevis, Sr., and the father of our subject, was born in New Jersey, of French descent, and received his early training in Ohio. Going to Iowa in 1840, he followed farming in Davis county until 1862, which year witnessed his removal to the west, making the journey with ox-teams. Going by way of Council Bluffs and Laramie, the party halted for rest and supplies at the latter towns, and at Boise City, Idaho, they engaged in mining for six months before completing the trip to Portland. Here Mr. Bevis

bought a farm of four hundred acres of land, where North Portland is now located. About 1887 he sold the property and removed to Sellwood. His wife, who was known in maidenhood as Miss Jane Evans., was born in Tennessee, a daughter of Charles Evans, who was one of the earliest settlers in Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Bevis are now residing in Sellwood, where they are very pleasantly situated and in the enjoyment of good health.

All of the eight children born to J. W. and Jane (Evans) Bevis are living, and of these J. W., whose name heads this article, was the third in order of birth. He was born in Davis county, Iowa, November 11, 1859, and was brought to Oregon when a mere child, so that he has no recollection of his birthplace. It is safe to say that he has known no other home than Portland, for his early training was received upon the home farm, and in the public and high schools of the vicinity he gained his knowledge of books. When he was only eighteen years old he started in the dairy business seven miles north of Portland, and until 1890 followed this calling, meeting with excellent success in his endeavors. That year, however, he changed his occupation entirely, and built a saw-mill on the Columbia river. The mill was run by steam and had a capacity of twenty-five thousand feet of lumber per day. After running the mill with fair success for about four years he decided to sell out and accept a position with Inman, Poulsen & Co. That he is the right man for the responsible position which he holds goes without saying, for he thoroughly understands every detail of the saw-mill business, and his services are appreciated by his superiors.

Mr. Bevis's marriage was celebrated in Portland, and united him with Miss Allie J. Inman, whose birth occurred in Iowa. Two children blessed their marriage, Eva and LeRoy. Several fraternal societies claim Mr. Bevis among their members, namely: Progressive Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Fidelity Lodge, A. O. U. W.; and the Encampment at Portland. Politically he gives his vote in behalf of the candidates of the Republican party. Although he is not identified by membership with any church he assists in the maintenance of the Baptist Church, of which his wife is a member.

OTTO ALFRED GENGELBACH. While living on his well improved little place in Clackamas, Mr. Gengelbach fills the position of clerk in the general surveyor's office and attends to the numerous outside interests with which he has become identified in the west. Among the latter may be mentioned that of mining in Alaska, which he has prosecuted with increasing success

ever since 1898, in which year he made his first trip to Dawson City, via Skagway and the Chilcoot. Later on he took a trip to Nome, where he at present owns some very valuable mines, and in all he has been to Alaska and back three times. The success which has attended his efforts has rendered him an enthusiast in regard to the possibilities of the ice-locked region, and his location in Clackamas in 1891 has greatly facilitated a personal supervision of his northern claims. His home property comprises six acres in town, all of which is under cultivation, and which not only constitutes a delightful home for the immediate family, but which is a social center where the greatest good will and hospitality prevail.

A native of Saxony, Germany, Mr. Gengelbach was born January 8, 1866, and comes of a family long and favorably known in Saxony. His father, Frederick, was a native of the same principality, and during active life was a stock buyer and raiser. Considering the standard as to land ownership existing in Europe he was a large holder, and was successful in his chosen occupation up to the time of his death in 1875. Of the ten children born to himself and wife, Fannie, Otto Alfred is the youngest, and one of the most successful. As was customary with the youth of the Fatherland Otto started out to earn his own living at the age of fourteen, but instead of following agriculture chose rather a life upon the deep, his apprenticeship lasting all the way to Australia, and from there to Port Townsend, Wash. Subsequently he traveled extensively through British Columbia and different parts of the states, and then returned to Europe, spending six months in England. Coming again to the United States in 1891, he took up his residence in this town. Mr. Gengelbach is a Republican in political affiliation, but the life purely political has never appealed to his inclinations. He is a member of the German Lutheran Church, towards the maintenance of which he is a liberal contributor.

In Southampton, England, Mr. Gengelbach was united in marriage with Amelia Dawson, a native of Southampton and daughter of Captain Dawson, for many years a ship commander on the high seas, who died in Southampton at the age of sixty-five years. Captain Dawson married Philippa Sinclair, a native of Cornwall, England, and to them were born eight children, of whom Mrs. Gengelbach is the fourth oldest. Mrs. Gengelbach is identified with the Rebekas and the Grange, and in religion is a member of the Episcopal Church.

of his father, John Nelson Webster, a successful pioneer of 1849, and staunchly upholds the principles which the elder man laid down, an inheritance from a long line of worthy ancestors. Mr. Case is now a passenger conductor in the employ of the Oregon & California Railroad, being the third oldest in the passenger list, a man held in the highest regard by his officials and the many who have known him during his long service in this part of the country.

The birth of Mr. Webster occurred in Fonda, N. Y., August 18, 1847, and it was also in Montgomery county that the elder man was born, his natal day being April 15, 1814. The grandfather was John Webster, who was in turn the son of Daniel Webster, a cousin of the famous statesman of that name, and he died at the age of ninety-six years. At the time of the gold excitement of '49 John N. Webster became one of a company of twenty-eight men who organized what is known as the Mohawk Mining Company, rounding the Horn in the same year in pursuit of the interests of the new company, leaving his children in New York state. After a trip of one hundred and ninety-three days he arrived in San Francisco, September 17, but instead of going to the mines he became a ship-chandler. In 1850 he returned to New York, purchasing a farm there, upon which he remained for two years, when he again came west. In 1854 he took up his residence in Alameda, Cal., where he made his home until his death. Later in life he took up the business of a broker, and met with the same success which had characterized his entire life, his strong, forceful character and ready decision making him a prominent and notably successful man. Religiously he was a member and an officer of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was always charitable and open-handed with his honorably-acquired means. He was twice married, his first wife being Amanda Washburn, who died when our subject, the youngest child, was but eight years old. The other children born of this union were two who died in infancy; Edgar W., who came to California in 1874 and died there at the age of sixty years, and Jane Elizabeth, the deceased wife of George Sturtevant, of California, by whom she had two children. Mr. Webster's second marriage united him with Caroline Washburn, a cousin of his first wife, and she is now living, at the age of eighty years. The one child born to them was a son, who died when twelve years old.

Morris Case Webster made his home in New York state until he was thirteen years old, his principal education being received in that location and the schools of Alameda and San Francisco. In 1864, stirred by the patriotism which had distinguished this old American family

MORRIS CASE WEBSTER. As a successful and enterprising man of the northwest, Morris Case Webster but follows the example

throughout the many years in which they had made this country their home, this lad of seventeen enlisted in Company D, Eighth California Regiment, and served until the close of the war in the following year. Afterward he secured a position as a grocery clerk, remaining for three years, and in 1875 he came to Oregon and went to work for the Oregon & California Railroad in the capacity of brakeman. One year later he returned to California, but still remained in the employ of this company for the ensuing three years. During that time he was on the construction train, and in 1879 he came back to Portland and entered the service again. November 19, 1881, he was promoted to the position of conductor, which position he has since successfully held, three years later becoming a passenger conductor. He has run on all the branches and divisions of the Oregon & California Railroad, and throughout his continued service he has made many friends among those who have come to know him best, as well as among the officials who have taken note of his faithful discharge of duty. Mr. Webster is in reality one of the pioneer railroad men of this part of the country.

In Portland Mr. Webster was united in marriage with Mary Florence Curry, the daughter of George Law Curry, a prominent territorial governor of the state wherein he became a pioneer and gave the best years of his life to the upbuilding of western civilization. To Mr. and Mrs. Webster have been born four children, of whom Carrie, born September 6, 1876, is a graduate of the public schools of Portland, in which city she resides; Norwood E., born July 21, 1878, has followed the example of his father, and at the age of eighteen years, after finishing his education in the public schools, entered the employ of the Astoria & Columbia River Railroad as a fireman, and is now an engineer, making his home at Astoria; Ethel A., born May 6, 1883, in East Portland, married Earl D. Albright, and they have one daughter, Florence Curry, in their pleasant home in Portland, and Morris C., Jr., born February 21, 1889, is still a student. Fraternally Mr. Webster is a member of the Mt. Hood Division No. 91, O. R. C., and Fidelity Lodge No. 4, A. O. U. W. Politically he is a Republican.

marred the peace and progress of the pioneers he presented an earnest and unflinching spirit in his staunch co-operation with the general government in securing protection for the scattered settlers. And not alone in this capacity was he useful in the growth and upbuilding of the western state, for he was resourceful and forceful in all his projects, winning the friendship of all with whom he came in contact by his frank courtesy, and the trust and confidence of his fellow men by the entire fulfillment of every obligation laid upon him, and he is to-day numbered among the men whom Oregon remembers and honors.

A native of Philadelphia, Pa., George Law Curry was born July 2, 1820. Left an orphan when quite young, he was reared by his aunt Rebecca and uncle William, both of whom died in their eastern home. The common school education which Mr. Curry received was the result of his own personal application, for he was intensely ambitious in the line of letters, but through the straitened circumstances of his relatives he was compelled to prepare early for his livelihood. He first served an apprenticeship with a jeweler, but in 1846 he set out for the land of opportunities which lay beyond the Rocky mountains, going first to St. Louis, Mo., and from there proceeding with a Fort Laramie pack-train to Oregon, which was the scene of his subsequent career. On his arrival in the west he abandoned the pursuit of his trade and took up the more congenial employment of newspaper work, in which he met with gratifying success. The first newspaper published in the country was the Oregon *Spectator* of Oregon City, and a short time after his arrival Mr. Curry assumed charge of its publication, continuing so employed for some time, after which he edited the *Free Press*. In politics Mr. Curry was a Democrat, and though earnest in his convictions he was not an extremist, and as a man of moderation and one who would labor for the truest interests of the country, he was appointed in 1854 as governor of the territory under the administration of President Pierce, a position which he creditably maintained until the formation of the state government in 1859. Being always active in political work, he was chosen by the leaders of his party to become a candidate for the position of United States senator, but was defeated in the election. Not satisfied to hold interest only with the party movements of the state Mr. Curry also became identified with the agricultural work, taking up a section of land which he improved and cultivated during the many years in which he made that location his home. Later in life he sold his farm and purchased property on Eighth and College streets, where he made his home until his death, July 28, 1878. Afterward his widow purchased a home on the corner of

GEORGE LAW CURRY. The name which heads this sketch is one that is familiar to the early settlers of Oregon, for it is that of one of the territorial governors who impressed his personality upon the foundation of the statehood. During the years 1854 to 1859, inclusive, Mr. Curry occupied the gubernatorial chair, and among the scenes of discord and violence which



C. C. Stratton.

Twenty-first and E streets, and after disposing of that she bought five acres at Mount Tabor.

During his too brief life Mr. Curry, though becoming thoroughly imbued with the spirit of western civilization, spent much time in the east, carrying back with him to his adopted state the ideas of progress and advancement which should some day take control of even this remote locality. Every interest in the future welfare of the city of Portland was manifest in the life of Mr. Curry and his vision passed on beyond the narrow confines which then marked existence here to that which places Oregon among the leading states of the Union. While in the east engaged in business interests he also took great pleasure in visiting old friends and relatives, having in his native city three sisters, two of whom predeceased him: Belle Drovin; Margaret; and Ellen Stanton, the latter of whom died after her brother.

The wife of Mr. Curry was the daughter of one of the first families of Kentucky, her parents being Alphonso and Nancy (Linville) Boone, the father and mother having been cousins and descendants of the Squire Boone, who landed in Pennsylvania, direct from Devonshire, England, in 1717. With his wife and nineteen children he founded the Exeter settlement near Philadelphia. Alphonso Boone was the third son of Jesse, of old Upper Louisiana, the latter having emigrated to that location from Kentucky in 1800, in company with his father, Daniel, the fourth son of Col. Daniel Boone, the famed colonizer of Kentucky. Alphonso Boone crossed the plains in 1846, in company with his family, and after suffering untold hardships, he arrived in Oregon and camped on what is now the site of Corvallis. Later he located a land grant of six hundred and forty acres near Butteville, and he and his sons passed many years in the patient, unremitting toil necessary to reclaim it from its wild state. During the gold excitement of California the father went to the gold fields and there lost his life November 28, 1849, at the age of fifty-one years. Of the family born to himself and wife, Nary Norris lives at Coos Bay, nearly eighty years of age; Chloe Donnelly Curry was born in Montgomery county, Mo., December 9, 1822, and died in Sunnyside, Ore., February 10, 1899; Lucy Music died in California in 1882; James, a miner, is also deceased; George lives in Yaquina Bay; Jesse was murdered while conducting what is known as the Boone Ferry; Alphonso, Jr., formerly captain on boats in Portland, makes his home at Coos Bay, and Morris died near Prineville, Ore. Chloe Donnelly Boone lost her mother at a very early age and was reared by an aunt, the wife of Gov. Lylburn Boone, of Missouri. She crossed the plains with her father's family in 1846, having

previously met Mr. Curry in St. Louis, and March 14, 1848, she was united in marriage with him at Hazelglade Homestead. The children born to them are as follows: Mary Florence, born December 11, 1848, and now the wife of Morris Case Webster, of Sunnyside; Ratlif Boone, born at Hazelglade, Clackamas county, Ore., December 7, 1850, and now living in Seattle Wash.; Norwood Litton, born January 23, 1853, and residing on Thirty-fourth street, East Portland; Willie Lane, born May 20, 1855, and now residing in Republic, Wash.; Ethel Annette, who was born April 24, 1859, and who died August 3, 1866; and George Law, Jr., born in Portland, June 29, 1861, and who now makes his home in this city.

CHARLES CARROLL STRATTON, A. M., D. D., was born in Tioga county, Pa., of New England ancestry, his mother, Lavinia Fitch, being from Vermont, and his father, Curtis P. Stratton, from Hartford county, Conn. Through his paternal grandmother, whose maiden name was Hannah Adams, he was related to the Connecticut branch of the Adams family. His father's ancestors run back in New England to the first half of the seventeenth century, and thence to London, where the family emerges into recorded recognition as early as 1520.

In 1837 Curtis P. and Lavinia Stratton, with their young children, removed from Pennsylvania to Jefferson county, Ind., and settled a short distance back of Madison, on the Ohio river. About the same time also Myron Stratton, a younger brother, came west from Pennsylvania and settled in Jeffersonville, Ind. This was the father of Winfield Scott Stratton, well known as the owner of the Independence mine, but to be known hereafter much better and longer as the munificent founder of the Myron Stratton Home in Colorado Springs, for the aged and infirm. In 1852 the father and oldest brother, Riley E. Stratton, afterwards of the Oregon bar and bench, came to the Pacific coast around Cape Horn. After stopping for a time in California they came on to Oregon, for which they had originally started, and after looking over the country for a time wrote for the remaining members of the family to sell their belongings in Indiana and meet them in Oregon. This was effected and the journey across the plains with ox teams was accomplished with the usual privations, hardships and dangers, but without any serious disaster. The family at this time consisted of the father and mother, then fifty-four and fifty-one years of age, respectively, and ten children—five sons and five daughters. The parents were truthful, honest, plain people of good antecedents and blood, who desired to give

their children the best education in their power, and train them to habits of truthfulness, industry and thrift.

The eldest son, Riley Evans Stratton, was then thirty-two years of age, a classical graduate of Farmers' College (Ohio), a junior member of the Madison (Indiana) bar, and married to Sarah M. Dearborn, of an old family in that city, a woman of many attractions of mind and person. After the death of Judge Stratton she married Smith Kearney, a well known Portland capitalist.

Soon after settling in southern Oregon Mr. Stratton was elected prosecuting attorney and on the admission of Oregon into the Union as a state he was elected to the bench of his circuit and became *ex officio* a justice of the Supreme Court of the state. He was an easy, graceful and lucid public speaker and upright judge, and his early death at the age of forty-four years cut short a promising career. The next surviving member of the family was Delia C., then the wife of James I. Patton, who, with their young family, were among the early settlers of the Umpqua valley. Following her was Sarah Victoria, afterwards wife and widow of Harvey Gordon, editor and proprietor of the Oregon *Statesman*, after A. Bush, and his successor as state printer, a man of brilliant gifts and great promise, whose career was terminated by a premature death when but little over thirty years of age. The next of the family in order of age was Charles Carroll, the subject of this sketch, the leading incidents of whose life will follow later. After him came Horace Fitch, at one time a member of the lower house of the Oregon legislature and later a member and president of the council in the Washington legislature. Milton Adams, the first of the family born in Indiana, was well known in business circles in Salem, Oregon City and Portland. He served a term as mayor in Oregon City and was president of the First National Bank of East Portland at the time of his death, in 1895. All of the remaining members of the family were born in Indiana. Lura Melvina married Archibald Simmons and lived and died in Springfield, near Eugene, where her children and grandchildren still reside. Augusta Josephine married Dr. Samuel Whittemore, at the time assistant surgeon in the navy, and later in the United States army. He died in 1868 and his family reside in Washington. Judge Julius Augustin has chosen Seattle for his home. He began life as a printer in Salem, Ore. This enabled him to make his way through the classical course of Willamette University. By the same means he studied law and was admitted to the bar in Salem. After several years of successful practice there, during which time he was reporter for the Supreme

Court, he removed to Seattle, where he acquired a large and lucrative practice, was for a term on the bench of the Superior Court, and now lives in comfortable retirement. Irene Haseltine is the youngest daughter and child. She married Parrish L. Willis, a well known and wealthy attorney of Portland, Ore. He has represented his district as a member of the state senate and been an efficient promoter of many local enterprises by which the welfare of the city has been advanced.

Of this large family of twelve children—for two sleep in Indiana—Charles Carroll was the sixth. Stimulated by the example of his older brother, reinforced by his own tastes, he resolved early in life to become a scholar, as that term was then understood, and moved by his moral convictions to become a minister. His plans were postponed and somewhat marred by the unwillingness of his mother to go to the Pacific coast without him, as money which he had begun to lay aside was spent in the journey to the Pacific and he had to make the best of the imperfect educational advantages of the young state. His first season was spent with his brothers Horace and Milton in aiding his father on the new farm in the Umpqua valley where the family first settled. Then he joined a surveying party in the mountains for several months. The net proceeds of this service were less than \$200, but with this he started for Salem, the seat of the newly chartered Willamette University, at that time the most promising of the two or three institutions, of large name and hope but slender facilities, within reach. Being an expert penman he was able to supplement his inadequate means by writing one-half of each day in the adjutant-general's office and by this means remained in school. This continued until the sophomore year, in 1858. His classmates at this time were J. A. Odell, T. L. Davidson, Roswell L. Lamson and James Carey. For different reasons these young men had to leave the institution and he, being left alone, was advised by President F. S. Hoyt to leave the school for the present, enter the Oregon conference for which he was preparing, bring up his studies as he best could, and graduate later. This advice he pursued, and took his final examinations and received the degree of A. B. from the university in 1860, at thirty-six years of age. Meantime he had been pastor in Dallas, Roseburg, Jacksonville, Oregon City, Olympia and Portland and was at that time pastor in Salem.

In 1860, while pastor in Roseburg, he had married Julia Elenor Waller, daughter of Rev. A. F. Waller, one of the early missionaries sent out to evangelize the Indians of Oregon. Those who knew the sterling qualities of Father Waller during his lifetime, and the equally sterling qual-

ities of Elepha Waller, his wife, will not need to be assured that Dr. Stratton found in his wife a worthy helpmate. To them have been born two children, Mary Elepha and Harvey Gordon, who are still with them.

The year following his graduation Dr. Stratton was elected to the chair of natural science in his alma mater, but was dissuaded by Bishop Ames from accepting, and received the appointment of presiding elder of the Portland district. Up to this time he had been for six years secretary of the conference, but this appointment forbade his re-election. In the fall of 1871 he was selected by his conference to represent them in the general conference, which met in Brooklyn in 1872. This was the first general conference wherein lay delegates were admitted, and as the episcopate was to be strengthened and it was finally decided to elect eight additional bishops, the session was of more than ordinary interest. He has been a member of two general conferences since, in 1880 and 1892, but thinks this one altogether the most interesting in his experience.

On the way to and from the general conference Dr. Stratton stopped off at Salt Lake City, and soon after returning to Salem, where he now lived, a telegram was received from Bishop Foster appointing him to the First Methodist Episcopal Church in that place. The three years which followed were years of great activity and devoted especially to completing the building of the First Church there and setting forward its religious interests. This was the third prominent church enterprise with which he had been identified, viz., the First Church of Portland, still the hive of Methodism there; the First Church, Salem, toward which he had secured over \$20,000 on subscription, laid the cornerstone and begun the superstructure, and now the Salt Lake City Church. At the end of his pastorate there he transferred to the California conference and was appointed to the pastorate of the First Church in San Jose. Here were spent two quiet and useful years. Before the end of the second year he was elected president of the University of the Pacific, many of the students and most of the faculty of which had been his parishioners during the two years of his pastorate there. The next ten years were full of responsibility and services, with some degree of success, as well. The year following his election to the presidency of the university he was requested to organize and lead the Chautauqua movement on the Pacific coast. On the deathbed of Bishop E. O. Haven he designated Dr. Stratton as his literary executor, to edit and complete an autobiography, at that time about half done, and to publish, if the demand should justify, selections from his sermons and university lectures. The autobiography was completed and

published at once; the sermons and lectures await a more encouraging market. Meantime the university and the Chautauqua associations made steady progress; and the university buildings, catalogues and financial statements of that period bear testimony to its substantial improvement.

At this time Dr. Stratton's excessive overwork began to tell upon his health and symptoms of paralysis led him to listen to the advice of his physician, Dr. Wythe, to resign both as president of the university and as leader of the Chautauqua movement. Every reasonable inducement was held out for him to remain, especially in the university, and these inducements were renewed after the retirement of Dr. Hirst, his successor there, and after his own return to Oregon, but considerations on the other side overbalanced them and he persisted in his resolution. During this period of educational work Dr. Stratton was especially remembered by fellow educators, the degree of D. D. having been conferred by the Willamette, Ohio Wesleyan and North Western Universities. He is also a life director of the National Educational Association. Soon after this overtures began coming from his friends in Oregon, and especially from President Van Scoy of Willamette University, looking to his return to his early field as chancellor of that institution. All of these letters contained information that a plan was on foot which had taken definite shape at the last session of the Oregon conference, by the appointment of a large committee of influential members to confer with a similar committee to be designated by the trustees of the university as to the selection of a more suitable point and site for the institution. In this correspondence Portland was the point generally favored, especially by Dr. Van Scoy. All of this preceded Dr. Stratton's return to Oregon and was intended to pave the way therefor. His selection as head of Willamette University; his return to Oregon; the action of the joint committee above referred to in selecting Portland as the point for the building of what was intended to be a great university; the ratification of this action by an overwhelming majority of the Oregon conference and the refusal of the trustees of Willamette to accept the report of their own committee are matters of history.

It was not in contemplation that Willamette University should cease to be an educational center or that its property should be interfered with, but that its grade should be changed, that it should be affiliated with the larger and better located central institutions, in common with other institutions to be located in different parts of the state and northwest was proposed.

The organization of Portland University, the selection of trustees to represent the business lay

element of the northwest, the alumni of the institution, and the Oregon, Puget Sound, Columbia river and Idaho conferences, the election of H. W. Scott as president of the board, and, notwithstanding his many engagements, his acceptance of the trust with his accustomed public spirit, the election of Dr. Stratton as president of the institution, the selection of the site at University Park, the purchase of the land, the organization of the Portland Guarantee Company to endorse the bonds by which the lands were to be paid for, the early promise of the school, the failure of its finances under the collapse of 1894-5 and 6 are known to all. But it is not so well known that the sales of University Park property during the years 1892-3 and 4 were sufficient to provide for the interest on the total indebtedness, the redemption of the bonds at maturity and leave a large surplus in land for permanent endowment. The lands were sold on contracts and were to be paid for in one, two and three years. On account of the pressure of the times and the decline of prices, payments on these purchases defaulted in shoals. After a time this general defaulting of purchasers of property resulted in the stoppage of interest payments on bonds. Then followed legal complications and the property finally passed into the hands of one of the religious orders of the Catholic Church. The influences which operated against the payments for the lands sold at University Park tended to stop the collection of subscriptions toward the University building fund. Many thousands of dollars in pledges which had been depended on to meet payments on contracts with builders defaulted. In order to protect the credit of the University, President Stratton drew on private funds while they lasted and then used his credit until it became necessary for him to retire from the University and look after the welfare of his family. All of these matters have been dwelt upon with so much detail because they were so intimately related to the life of our subject. The fate of Portland University he sometimes speaks of as his crucifixion. It has in a measure turned him aside from his chosen calling and shadowed the closing years of his life.

Dr. Stratton's family still reside at University Park, while most of his time is spent in Chicago, until he can complete his plans and retire to the rest befitting his years and to the home circle for which he longs.

DAVID POWELL. Several years before the emigrants crossed the plains to California in search of gold there were various trains of settlers who penetrated into the northwest and reclaimed this region for the uses of the white

racess and the purposes of civilization. It required great personal courage and determination to do this, but they were brave men and true who came, and they have left as their lasting monument the great state of Oregon. Among the number who were early settlers was David Powell, and his name should be enduringly inscribed on the pages of Oregon's history. He died April 8, 1887, but the character of his life and work is seen today in the advanced civilization of this region. He was born in Pike county, Ky., March 15, 1814, and was the eldest in a family of four sons, the others being James, Jackson and John. All emigrated to Oregon in 1847 and all are now deceased.

David Powell was educated in the common schools of Kentucky. His father died when the son was but a small boy, and being left without means of support he had to earn his own livelihood, depending entirely upon his own efforts for all that he possessed and enjoyed. In 1837 he removed to Missouri, accompanied by his wife. He had been married in Kentucky and by that union had five children: Leonard J., the eldest, died in Seattle, Wash., leaving a family; Mrs. Susan F. Webb, a widow, is living in California and has a family; Sarah A. is the widow of H. C. Hill, of East Portland, and has one son; John Wesley died in Oregon in 1862; and William died on the plains. The wife and mother died soon after the completion of the six months' trip to Oregon. In 1852 David Powell was again married, his second union being with Miss Ann E. Greer, who was born in Philadelphia, Pa., September 4, 1834, and with her parents she came across the plains from Missouri in 1852. She was a daughter of James Greer, who was a farmer, and settled in Kings valley, in Polk county, locating a claim there. He lived to the venerable age of ninety-two years, and his wife was eighty-eight years at the time of her death. Of their family three daughters and a son are yet living: Ann E., who is the widow of David Powell, and resides in Palo Alto, Cal.; George, a farmer and minister of the Unitarian Church, residing in Dundee, Ore.; Rebecca J. Howe, of Dallas, Ore., and Mrs. Fanny G. Rosebrook, of Palo Alto, Cal. All were reared in Polk county and the family is noted for longevity. Mr. Greer became well to do and spent the latter part of his life in comfortable circumstances, being not only supplied with the necessities, but also with many of the luxuries of life. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

When Mr. Powell came to Oregon he secured a half section of land on the Columbia river. The tract was in its natural state, being entirely destitute of improvements, but he at once began

its development and further cultivation, carrying on general farming and dairying. His first home was a small log cabin, but soon afterward an addition was added and in 1875 a good, substantial frame residence was erected, very modern for that time. He added to his land from time to time, and at his death was the owner of four hundred acres. He was a good manager, was active and enterprising, and his home was noted for its warm-hearted hospitality.

Unto the second marriage of David Powell five children were born: Nettie is the wife of G. W. King, of Palo Alto, Cal., and has one son, George; James M. died at the age of nine years; Ardella died at the age of three years; David Colvin is mentioned later in this connection, and Edward L., of Portland, correspondent for the Associated Press, is married and has a daughter, Eleanor. The children attended the district schools and Edward L. is a graduate of the State University of Eugene, Ore.

In his political views Mr. Powell was a Republican and served as state senator for eight years, proving a prominent member of the upper house of the general assembly. He was a recognized leader in the ranks of his party, and his opinions carried weight into the councils of his party. He never sought office for the salary it might pay, but that he might advocate the principles he believed, and labored for the public benefit. He was deeply interested in everything pertaining to the general good, assisted in building the churches of his locality, was always a friend of the public schools and served as a school director for a number of years. He frequently served as a delegate to county and state conventions of the Republican party, and was a member of the Masonic fraternity. He died at the old home place, April 8, 1887, and thus passed away one whose labors had ever been on the side of progress and of the expansion of the best interests of the commonwealth.

David Colvin Powell, to whom we are indebted for the facts concerning his honored father, was born June 4, 1859, attended the district schools, and later continued his studies in Albany College and Willamette University. He was married in 1886, to Ida Ames, who was born in Iowa, and on coming to the west located first in California, whence she removed to Oregon. They have two children: Margaret and Blanche, both born on the old farm.

D. C. Powell rented his father's farm and carried on general farming and dairying. He remained there after the death of his father until 1901. His mother went to Dallas, remaining with her people until they died, since which time she has lived with her daughter in California. D. C. Powell purchased the interest of the other heirs in the old home place, save the

portion belonging to his mother, which she still owns. This is all valuable land and it returns to Mr. Powell a good income. In 1901 he removed to Portland in order to provide his daughters with better educational privileges. Purchasing a lot at East Eighteenth and Burnside streets, he erected a modern home, in which he is now living happily with his family. He has served as school director and has ever been a warm friend to the cause of education. Like his father, he believes in progress and improvement, and his labors have ever been directed for the public good as well as his individual benefit.

GEORGE A. RIDINGS. Among agriculturists in Clackamas county the name of George A. Ridings stands for all that is progressive, practical and thoroughly reliable. Of old Virginia stock, Mr. Ridings was born in northwestern Missouri, May 31, 1844, and from worthy ancestors inherits the mechanical and business ability which has brought about his success. His father, Peter Franklin, a natural mechanic, occupied a unique position after his removal to Missouri, where he owned a farm within sixteen miles of Macon City. He has qualified as a blacksmith in his native state, and on the Missouri farm built a shop in the early days, and there attended not only to his trade, but became the general repairer of his neighbor. At that time the spinning wheel was an important item in household management, and Mr. Ridings not only made many of these picturesque early reminders, but repaired those not in working order. He also manufactured furniture and coffins. Thus was passed his very useful and interesting life, and his death occurred on his farm in 1865, at the age of forty-nine years. He married Mary Larick, who was born in Virginia, and died in Missouri in 1849, leaving three sons and one daughter, of whom George A. is the third oldest.

From his father George A. Ridings learned much in a mechanical way, and before attaining his majority was a practical carpenter and mechanic. In 1866, at the age of twenty-one, he came to Oregon, via the isthmus, and after a couple of weeks in San Francisco, lived for two years in Portland, where he worked at carpentering. In 1868 he bought a farm of one hundred and twenty acres near Marquam, which at that time was under brush and timber, and had never been broken by plow, or utilized for the latter-day purposes of man. He has developed his place from a log house to the most modern of residences and barns, and in addition to general farming raises considerable fruit in a bearing orchard of five acres.

Through his marriage with Mary Elizabeth

Milster, a native of the vicinity of Silverton, Ore., Mr. Ridings became identified with a prominent Marion county family, first represented in the state in 1852. Robert L. Milster, the father of Mrs. Ridings, was born in Missouri, and after crossing the plains in '52 with an ox team, settled on a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres near Silverton, Marion county, where the most ambitious and useful years of his life were spent. At the time of his death, at the age of sixty, he was living in Silverton, the happy possessor of eight hundred acres of land, and with a fortune estimated at \$40,000. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ridings, of whom Nettie is now Mrs. Custer, of Silverton; Lock is in Washington; Hugh is a farmer in Marion county, and Ellis, Pearl and Harris are living at home. Mr. Ridings is a Democrat in politics. He has served as supervisor for one term, or two years, and has been school director and clerk for a great many years. Fraternally he is associated with the Grange and the Good Templars. With his wife and children he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WALTER F. BURRELL. Through his constant and intimate association with social and commercial activities in Portland, Walter F. Burrell has gained a wide acquaintanceship and an assured standing, due not alone to the honor accorded to the bearer of the well-known pioneer name of Burrell, but given him on account of his personal worth and force of character. A lifelong resident of Portland, he was born in the city where he still resides, February 13, 1863, and received a fair education in its grammar and high schools. On leaving school he was taken into the business house of which his father was the head, and there he soon acquired a thorough knowledge of all the details connected with the handling of agricultural implements as a jobber. On the death of his father, the latter's interest in the agricultural implement business was sold, and the son took charge of the estate and the development of the property and farm land belonging thereto. Much of this country property was accessible to railroads and therefore open for settlement and cultivation. To its improvement he gave considerable attention, and with good results that the value of the land was considerably enhanced. Special attention was given to the estate in Whitman county, Wash., a famous produce country, where the family now own over twelve thousand acres, all under cultivation. On this vast estate a specialty is made of wheat-raising, which is conducted so systematically that Mr. Burrell finds no difficulty in maintaining a close personal oversight

of the entire work. In addition he is interested in the North Pacific Lumber Company, which is engaged in the manufacture of lumber, and was also one of the organizers of the Portland Woolen Mills, with plant at Sellwood.

The residence owned and occupied by Mr. Burrell is a commodious house on Hawthorne avenue. His wife, Constance, is a daughter of J. B. Montgomery, an old settler of Portland, where she was born and educated. The three children comprising the family are Alden Frazer, Louise and Douglas Montgomery Burrell. In religious views Mr. Burrell is a Unitarian, while in politics he believes in Republican principles, and socially is connected with the Arlington Club. For a year he held office as a member of the board of public works, but at the expiration of that time resigned in order that he might devote his attention wholly to commercial activities.

HERMAN BETHKE. An instance of the success which awaits the enterprising German-American citizen in Oregon may be found in the life of Herman Bethke, who is numbered among the energetic and resourceful citizens of Oregon City. A native of Kreis Sch tubing, Posen, Germany, he is a son of Carl and Wilhelmina Bethke, both deceased. In the family of two sons and three daughters, one son and two daughters are now living. Herman was born April 17, 1852, and received such advantages as the schools of Germany afforded. With this knowledge to aid him in starting out for himself, he took up the active duties and responsibilities of life. While still a mere boy he had learned the butcher's trade under his father, and for some years he traveled as a journeyman butcher through different parts of Germany. When twenty-three years of age he opened a market of his own in Posen, where he continued in business for five years.

With a desire to seek the wider opportunities offered by America, Herman Bethke crossed the Atlantic in 1880 and settled in Auburn, N. Y., where for four months he was employed in a reaper factory. In the fall of the same year he removed to St. Peter, where he worked at the butcher's trade. After two years he bought out his employer and then continued the business for himself, carrying it on for four years. His next location was in Minneapolis, where he started a butcher shop. In 1890 he came to Portland and opened a shop on the east side, which he conducted for two years. A later location was in Oswego, where he engaged in the butcher business. In 1899 he came to Oregon City and bought out a meat business, which he has since conducted, although he has since removed to a new shop on Main, corner of Seventh street.

To aid him in his business he erected a slaughter house one and one-half miles out of town. In his shop he uses electrical power for the grinding of sausage and other meats, and has other improvements of the most modern kind. Besides his business property, he is the owner of an orchard of seventeen acres.

Before leaving Germany Mr. Bethke married Bertha Meabs, who was born in Posen. They have four children, namely: Lucy, of Spokane; Carl, who assists his father in the shop; Hadie and Otto. Since becoming a citizen of the United States Mr. Bethke has voted the Republican ticket. Fraternally he is connected with Oswego Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Woodmen of the World, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Improved Order of Red Men and Independent Order of Foresters.

HENRY WEINHARD. In enumerating the names of those men who have contributed to the progress of Portland through their wise oversight of private business interests, their assistance in bringing about the erection of substantial business blocks, and their aid in matters affecting the welfare of the people, mention belongs to the proprietor of the City brewery, who is not only one of the pioneer residents of this city, but one of the most progressive and influential as well. Of German parentage, he passed the years of his youth in Lindenbronn, Wurtemberg, Germany, where in 1830 his birth had occurred. On leaving school he was apprenticed to the brewer's business. On arriving at manhood and carefully weighing the arguments, pro and con, in relation to immigration to America, he decided to cast in his lot with the people across the ocean, where he believed a poor man had a better chance to rise than in Germany. In 1852 he came to the United States, and at once secured employment at the brewer's trade in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he spent several years. Reports concerning bright openings on the Pacific coast led him, in 1856, to make the long voyage, via the isthmus, to the far west, where for six months he followed his trade in Vancouver, Wash.

From the latter city Mr. Weinhard came to Portland in 1857, and in partnership with George Bottler established a brewery on C and Front streets. The beginning of the enterprise was small, and as the weeks passed by the growth was not sufficient to satisfy Mr. Weinhard, who thereupon disposed of his interest in the plant and returned to Vancouver. In 1862 he came back to Portland, of which he has since been a resident. On his return he bought out Henry Saxton's brewery, First, near Davis street, but in 1863 removed to his present site, where he bought a tract of two blocks and the few small buildings of

George Bottler's small brewing plant, all being very crude. The encouragement which met his business efforts induced him to enlarge from time to time, and he erected new buildings adequate to his needs at that time. However, so rapid was the growth of the business that other measures were necessary in order to secure desirable facilities for the rapidly growing business, and finally he erected a brick building covering the entire block, establishing therein the plant of the City brewery, which is the most modern, up-to-date brewery in the northwest. The bottling department is located in large, adequate buildings opposite the brewery on Couch street, while the commodious stables were located on Thirteenth street. Every modern improvement was introduced which Mr. Weinhard's experience proved to him was necessary for the production of a first-class product. During the years that have since elapsed he has continued at the head of the brewery, its sole proprietor, and the impelling force rendering possible its constant and gratifying financial success. It is a matter of pride with him that the output of his brewery is of the highest grade of excellence. Everywhere along the coast Weinhard's beer is recognized as unsurpassed by any other native product of its kind. In his opinion the secret of his financial success is to be attributed to the fact that he maintains a high grade of excellence, never permitting any inferior article to be manufactured or sold in the markets. Doubtless another reason for his prosperity is to be found in the fact that he has adhered to high principles of honor in all of his business transactions.

Those who know Mr. Weinhard personally recognize the fact that the management of his brewery does not represent the limit of his energies. Many other avenues have been found for his activities. He is a man of great enterprise, always active and busy, finding in his various interests of an outside nature a needed relaxation from the details of the brewery business. Perhaps in no direction has he been more helpful to the welfare of Portland than in his building interests. A number of buildings have been erected by him during the period of his residence in Portland, the latest of these (completed in 1903) being a substantial and large business block. In the fall of 1890 he erected the Grand Central Hotel, which covers 95x100 feet on Third street, corner of Flanders street, five stories in height besides a basement, the whole heated by steam, lighted by electricity and furnished appropriately and with modern improvements.

After coming to the west, in 1850, Mr. Weinhard married Louise Wagenblast, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany. They are the parents of two daughters, Annie C. and Louise H., the former of whom is the wife of Paul Wessinger, and the latter is the wife of the Hon. Henry Wagner.

While maintaining a deep interest in municipal and national issues, Mr. Weinhard has never allied himself with any political party, but maintains independence of thought and views concerning candidates and measures before the people. Mr. Weinhard was made a Mason in Willamette Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Portland, and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, and the Manufacturers' Association. In 1888 he made a trip to Germany, visiting the scenes of his early home, besides visiting other parts of the continent.

REUBEN GOUCHER, M. D., an eminent medical and surgical practitioner of Mulino, and a resident of Oregon since 1880, was born in Ripley county, Ind., April 14, 1832. His father, Samuel, was born in New Jersey, as was also his mother, Jane Elizabeth (Van Zile) Goucher. The father was a wagon manufacturer by trade, and in young manhood emigrated to Indiana, settling near Versailles, where for sixty-one years he plied his trade of wagon-making with considerable success. He was one of the best known characters in his neighborhood, and his work was as reliable as his character and word. He married his wife in Essex county, N. J., and to them were born seven sons and one daughter, of whom there remains but two sons, David and Reuben, the latter of whom is the second youngest in the family.

Left an orphan when a mere child, Dr. Goucher was fortunate in securing a good common school education, and being surrounded by refining and uplifting influences. Having finished his training at the high school, he entered the Eclectic Medical College of Louisville, Ky., where, after taking two courses, he went to the Eclectic Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating therefrom June 10, 1854. He immediately returned to the scenes of his boyhood days in Ripley county, Ind., where he engaged in practice for three years, and was very successful. In the meantime he had developed a pioneering spirit which strengthened with the passing of time, and in 1857 removed to Iowa, where he remained for two years. Iowa did not meet his expectations as a field for practice, and in 1859 he decided to push on further west, locating in Genoa, Neb., where he combined practice with a general merchandise business. 1865 found him in Wright county, Iowa. From there he removed to Jackson county and in 1866 he located at Elk, Marion county, Kans., which continued to be his home until 1878, in which year he located at Fredonia, Elk county, Kans.

Dr. Goucher became identified with Oregon in 1880, his means of transportation being by mules and wagons, and his family accompanying

him to the new Eldorado. He bought sixty-three acres of land adjoining the town of Mulino, which has since been his home, and upon which he has combined farming with medical practice. He also owns eighty-five acres of land in what is called Eldorado, Ore., as well as eighty acres near Canby, making in all three farms, the greater portion of which are under cultivation. With him on his trip across the plains came the wife of Dr. Goucher, who was Katherine, daughter of Joseph Setzer, natives respectively of Sandusky county, Ohio, and the state of Pennsylvania. Mr. Setzer was a blacksmith by trade, and followed the same for his entire active life, his life being spent in Ohio, Kansas, and again in Ohio, where his death occurred at an advanced age. One child has been born to Dr. and Mrs. Goucher, Jennie, who is a dressmaker in Oregon City. Dr. Goucher has held several important political positions within the gift of his fellow townsmen, his Republican constituents having elected him school director for three terms, coroner of Clackamas county for one term, and road supervisor for one term. He is fraternally associated with the Blue Lodge of Masons, and with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

COL. CHARLES PAULSON HOLLOWAY. Few more strenuous lives are represented in Oregon than that of Col. C. P. Holloway, whose very youthful ears were attuned to the crash of musketry, the din of battle and the hardship of the march in the Civil war, and who thereafter stepped directly into his chief life occupation, scarcely less dangerous and exciting than war, with the government mail service in the west. A contradiction is presented between the adventurous life of this scion of his house and his Quaker ancestry, invariably associated with the peace and harmony of life. He was born in Richmond, Ind., October 10, 1849, his family having been established in this country by his paternal great-grandfather, who came from England with his Quaker simplicity and faith and located in North Carolina. His son, David, the paternal grandfather, was born in North Carolina, and was not only one of the pioneer farmers of the vicinity of Zanesville, but also cultivated a wilderness farm in Wayne county, Ind., where he died at an advanced age.

Hon. David P. Holloway was born in Zanesville, Ohio, and by virtue of superior intellectual endowments was destined to fill a substantial place in his home environment. A college man, and a printer by trade, he became editor of the Richmond *Paladium*, and while thus employed represented his district in the legislature, being elected to congress in 1878. For some time he was registrar of the United States land

office, and in 1860 was appointed commissioner of patents, a position maintained until his resignation at the time of Johnson's inauguration, and brought about through his want of sympathy with that administration. Afterward Mr. Holloway engaged in the practice of law in Washington until his death, at the age of seventy-eight years. Fraternally he was a Mason, and like his father found his religious home among the Society of Friends. Jane Ann (Paulson) Holloway, the mother of Col. Charles, was born in Newport, Ind., a daughter of Charles Paulson, a native of England, and for many years a farmer near Newport, Ind. Mrs. Holloway, who died in Richmond in 1864, was the mother of eight children, of whom two only are living. It is to be regretted that this devoted mother died ignorant of the extent of the warlike achievements of her sons, or of their subsequent honorable and accomplished undertakings as civilians.

In common with his brother, Colonel Holloway, William R. Holloway is worthy of mention as a man of leading characteristics, and is at present consul-general to Russia, with headquarters at St. Petersburg. During the Civil war Mr. Holloway was assistant adjutant general with Gen. Thomas Wood, and was several times wounded during the service, notably at Shiloh. After convalescing he rejoined the service, and served for the rest of the war as a member of the sanitary commission of Indiana. Locating in Indianapolis, Mr. Holloway became the editor of the *Daily Journal* of that city, and for twelve years played a prominent part in moulding public opinion. At the same time he filled the position of postmaster of Indianapolis, resigning therefrom because of a change of administration. Subsequently he assisted in the organization of a colony that bought ten thousand acres of land in Fitzgerald, Ga., whither he repaired as editor of the *Daily Evening News*. His journalistic labors were terminated because of his appointment to St. Petersburg, in which city he has since lived. He is a member of the Loyal Legion and of the Grand Army of the Republic.

When not quite thirteen years of age Colonel Holloway ran away from parental opposition in Richmond, and enlisted in Company C, Seventeenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered in as a drummer boy February 22, 1862. He drummed inspiration into the regiment at the battle of Greenriver, Ky., but at Shiloh threw away his drum and seized the gun of a fallen comrade. Thenceforth he was a soldier in the true sense of the word, and as a little fellow, brimful of enthusiasm participated in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Chickamauga, and to the relief of Knoxville. In the Georgia campaign he was present at Dallas, Dalton, Resaca, Peach

Tree Creek, Pumpkin Corners, Buzzard Roost, Kenesaw Mountain, Lovejoy and Jonesville; was in the Atlanta campaign and the battle of the Wilderness, and eventually turned over their mounts to Kilpatrick, and were sent to Jonesville for fresh mounts. Accomplishing their mission, they returned for the battle of Nashville, Tenn., and as part of Wilson's Cavalry, attempted the capture of Forest and Wheeler, taking part in the battles of Ebenezer Church, April 1, Selma, Ala., April 2, at the capture of Macon receiving their first intimation of the close of the war. The regiment was then ordered out after Jeff Davis, and having accomplished the capture of the noble rebel leader, were returned to Indianapolis, Ind., in August, 1865, and were mustered out August 15, 1865. Thus a boy less than thirteen started in on what was to be a memorable military experience, terminating before he had attained to sixteen. From a drummer boy he moved on to be quartermaster sergeant of his regiment, and once discharged for promotion, an honor denied him by Governor Morton.

Following the war Mr. Holloway lived in Indiana until November, 1865, when realizing the limitations by which he was surrounded, he embarked at New York for the west, reaching San Francisco in February, 1866, by way of Nicaragua. Almost immediately an opening was found with the Wells-Fargo Overland Stage Company, with which he began at the bottom, and finally attained to the dignity of stage driver. His course lay over the precarious route of California, Oregon and Idaho, and he was with the company until the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company ran their line between Baker and Huntington. Few not familiar with the country can realize the danger connected with this kind of life in the west, nor the thrilling possibilities of disaster lurking in a stage coach drive from the head of the San Fernando valley to Idaho, with a number of passengers and a valuable cargo. In 1884 Mr. Holloway joined the railway mail service, and his association with this organization was prolific of most thrilling adventure and hairbreadth escapes. Up to 1898 he had been in no less than eleven wrecks, in all of which his cars were totally disabled, but in not one of which he suffered bodily injury. This immunity found an exception at La Grande, where he was injured in putting out a fire, on which occasion his car took a roll of forty feet.

The exceptionally successful mail service of Mr. Holloway received substantial recognition in 1898, when he was appointed superintendent of mails of the Portland postoffice, a position since maintained with such credit as would be possible only with his extended experience. While connected with the stage and railway service Mr. Holloway was active in Grand Army

affairs, and assisted in the organization of about eleven different posts in different parts of the west. He organized, among others, the U. S. Grant Post No. 17, of Huntington, and was commander for four years; and he is now identified with the Sumner Post No. 12, of East Portland. He was department commander of Oregon during 1898-99, and has been junior vice department commander, serving also for two years as chief recruiting officer of Oregon. In political affiliation Mr. Holloway is true blue Republican, and since the beginning of his voting days has staunchly upheld the best tenets of his party. His family consists of his wife, formerly Bessie Herren, whom he married in Hailey, Idaho, and who was born in Sligo county, Ireland; and one child, Mamie.

CHARLES SMITH. The New Grand Central Hotel has been ably conducted by Charles Smith since November, 1902, at which time it was newly furnished throughout. The hotel is advantageously located on the corner of Third and Flanders streets, is 100x100 feet ground dimensions, and is five stories high, with basement. Mr. Smith was born at Auburn, De Kalb county, Ind., July 18, 1852, his parents having but two other children, of whom George W., a hardware merchant of Lebanon, Albany and Salem, successively, died in the latter town. His father, Job C., was born in Jersey City, N. J., in which state his grandfather, Job Cooley, was also born, six generations being traced to different sections of New Jersey. The father, a millwright by trade, was a very early settler of DeKalb county, Ind., and he built a mill near Auburn, which he ran for many years, and which was one of the pioneers of its kind in that section. While in Indiana he enlisted for the Civil war in Company H, Thirtieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, as first lieutenant, and after a long and meritorious service engaged in the drug business in Auburn. In 1868 he disposed of his drug stock and came to Oregon via the Isthmus of Panama, and was so well satisfied with the prospects for business and residence purposes that he returned the following year for his family, going the same way as he came. In 1869 he outfitted for the more tedious return to the west by way of the plains, mules and horses taking the place of the old time ox teams. In Portland he purchased seven acres of timber between Twelfth and Sixteenth streets on east Oak street, cleared his land and settled down to the raising of strawberries. As the city built up around his property he found his quarters too small, and removed to Mount Tabor, where he purchased fifteen acres, and devoted the remainder of his life to raising all kinds of small fruits. His

death occurred June 14, 1897, and he left to his heirs the heritage of a good name, the example of a life well spent, and quite a comfortable little property. A Republican in politics, he was never actively before the public as an officeseeker, but chose rather the quiet life of an horticulturist. As a soldier he was identified with the Grand Army of the Republic. Phoebe (Wilson) Smith, the wife whom he married in his young manhood, was born in Michigan, and died in Indiana.

Charles Smith was a young man when the family crossed the plains, and after settling on the little ranch in Portland he assisted his father in clearing his land, and at the same time made up for a limited education received in the public schools of Indiana. He finished at the Portland high school, and studied at Professor Pratt's private school for a year, and then apprenticed to a tinner and plumber by the name of Gordon, in East Portland. Having completed his trade, he went to Sacramento, Cal., for seven months, and from there went to Hollister, Cal., and engaged in the hardware business. While there he married Bertha M. Harris, a native of Massachusetts, and daughter of Henry and Mary A. (Gallup) Harris, natives of Rhode Island, the former born in Providence. The father of Henry Harris, Capt. John Harris, a native of England, was a sea captain and was lost at sea when his son was nine years of age. Henry Harris was a comb manufacturer in Leominster, Mass., and came to California in 1873, engaging in the hotel business at Hollister. At the present time he lives in Portland, and though eighty-nine years of age is hale and hearty. During the Civil war he enlisted in the Twenty-ninth Massachusetts, but was not pressed into the service. Mrs. Harris came from a fine New England family, was married in 1838, and is now seventy-nine years of age, just ten years younger than her husband. She is the mother of four children, three of whom are living. Mrs. Smith is prominent socially and fraternally, being associated with the Eastern Star, of which she is past worthy matron; the Woman's Relief Corps, of which she is past officer; and the Woman's Club, of which she is a charter member. Formerly Mrs. Smith was connected with the Ladies of the Maccabees. She is the mother of four children, of whom George J. is secretary of and holds a half interest in the Columbia Ice Company; Pearl is the wife of John R. Dodson of Circle City, Alaska; Daisy C. is a stenographer, and Raymond is a machinist with the Columbia Engineer Works.

Four years after his marriage Mr. Smith sold out his hardware business in Hollister and returned to Portland where for four years he was in the employ of Hexter & May, hardware

merchants. In Dayton, Wash., he afterward started a hardware store, and four years later returned to Portland and engaged in the real estate business with varying success. In order to recuperate from financial disaster he went to Alaska in 1897, and after being appointed deputy collector of customs under J. W. Ivey, was sent to Circle City in charge of the customhouse at that point. From September, 1897, until August, 1899, he attended to the customs of Circle City, and then resigned his position to accept the position of manager with the Alaska Commercial Company for two years. Having thoroughly entered into the spirit of things in the far north, and seeing an opportunity to make money in a hitherto cheerless locality at Chana City, he laid in a stock of general merchandise and traveled the required three hundred and fifty miles up the Tanana river, and in the woods opened up a little store and built five log houses. Here he carried on an extensive trade with the Indians, accumulated a large stock of furs in return for merchandise, and, having accomplished his mission and sold all his goods, he came out of this wilderness with dog teams March 9, 1902. The four hundred miles to Valdez consumed twenty-eight days, and the inconvenience encountered among the snow and intense cold can be appreciated only by those in a similar position. By steamer Mr. Smith reached Seattle, where he found a ready market for his furs, after which he returned to Portland in April, 1902. In November of that year he purchased the New Grand Central Hotel, to the management of which he is devoting the admirable business ability, tact and resourcefulness of which he is unquestionably possessed.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Smith is an ex-member of the county committee, but has never devoted much time to political matters. Fraternally he is popular and well known, and is a member of Hawthorn Lodge No. 111, A. F. & A. M., of Portland, having formerly been associated with the Columbia Lodge No. 46, of Dayton, of which he was secretary four terms. He is still a member of the Royal Arch Masons at Dayton, Chapter No. 4, and he has passed all of the bodies of the Oregon Consistory No. 1, of Portland. He is also connected with the Al Kader N. M. S., and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

HENRY WITT. Among the thrifty German citizens of Portland due mention belongs to Mr. Witt, who since 1882 has been one of America's adopted sons. He is a son of Claus Witt, who was born near the town of Stade, Hanover, Germany, where he was a farmer and brick-

maker. The mother, Margaret Volmer, was also a native of Germany, and there her death occurred in 1880. Her husband survived her ten years, passing away in 1890. Of the five children born to this worthy couple three are living and Henry is the only one in America. He was born September 30, 1856, in Stadt, Germany, and the free outdoor life which he spent upon his father's farm there had much to do with making him a sturdy, robust youth. He made the most of the advantages offered by the common schools and at the age of eighteen entered the German army, as is the custom in that country. After serving in the Thirty-first regular infantry for a term of three years, in the spring of 1882 he boarded a steamer bound for America. From La Crosse, Wis., where he spent two months, he went to Hunter, N. Dak., where he was employed on a farm for four months.

In the fall of 1882 Mr. Witt made his way to Oregon, and judging from the success he has had since he has made this state his home he has every reason to be thankful that his inclinations led him to this garden spot of the west. From Jackson county he went to Grass Valley, in the eastern part of the state, where he took up a homestead, and after living upon the land the required length of time proved up and was given a clear title to the tract. Until 1890 he engaged in general farming and the raising of sheep, but that year he came to Portland, remaining for only a short time, however. Near Mountindale, Washington county, he purchased a farm which he operated for two years when he sold it and again came to Portland, this time settling permanently. Having invested in land here he engaged in raising fruit very successfully for a number of years, but in 1900 sold his farm and purchased a one-third interest in the Star Box Company, of which he was one of the organizers. In June, 1902, he sold his interest in the company and in the same month organized the slab wood business, in which he met with success far beyond his expectations, but in the spring of 1903 he disposed of that business and bought a one-third interest in the Pioneer Wood and Coal Company. While in the slab wood business he handled the entire output of the Pacific Coast Co-operative Mill.

In The Dalles, Ore., Mr. Witt was united in marriage with Miss Adelheid Krebedunkel, a native of Germany, and to them five children were born, Nicholas, Charles, Nellie, Rosa, and Bertha. The family are identified with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, taking an active and interested part in all the measures promulgated for the betterment of mankind and do all in their power to advance the cause of Christ. Fraternally Mr. Witt is connected with the Woodmen of the World.

SAMUEL TOWERS LINKLATER, M. B., C. M. One of the crude exponents of the science of medicine in Oregon is Dr. Samuel Towers Linklater, a resident and practitioner of Hillsboro, Washington county, since 1883. During this period he has established a reputation for skill in surgery and accuracy in diagnosis and treatment in general practice. By his professional brethren he is freely accorded a position among the successful practitioners in the state.

Dr. Linklater was born in the Orkney Islands, off the north coast of Scotland, April 8, 1853. Authentic records have been kept of his great-grandfather, Asa; his great-grandfather, Hugh; and his grandfather, Peter. William Linklater, his father, married Margaret Stockand, who still lives in the Orkneys, and is now eighty-six years of age.

At Stromness, a seaport town of Scotland, and on the mainland of Orkney, Dr. Linklater received his rudimentary education in the public schools. After leaving school he engaged in mercantile clerking and teaching until entering upon professional study at the University of Edinburgh in 1878. Upon his graduation in 1882 with the degree of M. B., C. M., he practiced in Leith, Scotland, for nearly a year as an assistant. In 1883, having decided to seek his fortune in Australia, visiting the United States en route, he arrived in Oregon, and liking this country, concluded to go no further. He decided to locate in Hillsboro. Since that year this town has been his home and the scenes of all his professional labors. Desiring to avail himself of every possible advantage along the lines of his chosen profession, Dr. Linklater visited Europe in 1891-2, and devoted several months to clinical work under the direction of the most eminent scientists associated with the leading hospitals of Edinburgh, Vienna and Berlin, the experience thereby gained adding greatly to his qualifications for practice.

Since 1886 Dr. Linklater has been engaged in the drug business in Hillsboro, in conjunction with his practice, and is at present the owner of the Delta drug store. He is a member of the Oregon State Medical Society, the Washington County Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. Fraternaly, he is associated with Tuality Lodge No. 6, A. F. & A. M., Portland Consistory, the Eastern Star and Al Kader Temple, N. M. S.; and with Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias, of which he is regimental surgeon. He and his wife are members of the Tualatin Plains Presbyterian Church. He was married in 1886 to Elizabeth M. Sinclair, a native of Edinburgh, who died in 1880. In 1808 he married Zula Harriet Warren, a native of Oregon, and

to them have been born four children—Francis, Margaret Ruth, Dorothy, and an infant boy. Dr. Linklater is a Republican, and for one term served his town as mayor. He has a large practice in Hillsboro and vicinity, and uses an excellent automobile to convey him on his professional rounds. In a most unostentatious manner he is constantly performing many acts of charity, and his inclinations in this direction find a most generous outlet in the course of his daily professional labors; for it is a well known fact that no poor man is ever refused proper medical attendance by him because of his inability to pay the usual fee.

J. B. TILLOTSON. The painstaking and conservative element in Mr. Tillotson's make-up is undoubtedly inherited from his English ancestors, who were represented at a very early day in America. Bartlett Tillotson, the paternal grandfather of J. B., was born in Virginia, and at an early day removed with his family to a plantation near Dalton, Stokes county, N. C., where he farmed and worked at his trade of manufacturing cooper. His son, John, born near Lynchburg, Va., was planter in Stokes county, and there married a native daughter, Parthena Powell King, daughter of William King, also a planter and a soldier in the war of 1812.

The third oldest, and the only one on the coast of his father's six children, J. B. Tillotson, was born near Dalton, Stokes county, N. C., January 13, 1862, and lived at home until he became of age. He attended the public schools as opportunity offered, and as early as twelve years of age began to work at carpentering under his uncle, becoming in time a practical and experienced carpenter. As soon as he left home he purchased a farm near Walnut Cove, Stokes county, and not only engaged in farming, but devoted considerable time to teaming and contracting. In 1890 he came to Oregon and settled first in Corvallis, and the first year worked at bridge carpentering, afterward engaging in general trade work in Albany. This town has been his headquarters ever since, although he has removed his family to Portland, a more central location for his constantly extending business. From the first bridge construction has appealed to his abilities as particularly congenial and satisfying, and considering the number of years which he has devoted to this class of engineering, the amount of work accomplished has been remarkable. Among the many bridges constructed by Mr. Tillotson mention may be made of those which span the Santiam at Jefferson and Stayton, of new bridges over the same river at Mill City, McDowell, the

Rocky Point bridge across the South Santiam near Foster, the Waterloo bridge, rebuilt the bridge at Roseburg over the South Umpqua, and rebuilt the bridge at Sandy on the Base Line road and the drawbridge at Skamokawa, Wash.

The absorbing nature of the work of Mr. Tiltonson has never permitted him to actively participate in political or social undertakings to any extent, although he has been very active in church work, having for many years been a member of the Christian Church, and one of the board of deacons. He is fraternally connected with the Foresters of America, the Knights of the Maccabees and the Order of Pendo. He married, in North Carolina, Martha J. Smith, a neighbor and native daughter, and the mother of two children, Martha Fay and Greta Frances.

FRANK A. HOFFMAN. A retired farmer who has filled an important niche in the development of Clackamas and Multnomah counties is Frank A. Hoffman, a typical German-American in thrift and enterprise, and who possesses an enviable reputation for uprightness and general reliability. Mr. Hoffman comes from the fertile Rhine country, Germany, and was born on the banks of the historic river, July 13, 1824. He received the practical and thorough home training accorded the average youth of the middle class in Germany, and had ample opportunity to attend the public schools up to his apprenticeship year, everywhere recognized in the Fatherland as fourteen.

The family of Mr. Hoffman was long connected with the Rhine country, his father, John, having been born there, as was also his mother, Elizabeth (Ackerman) Hoffinan. The father died in his native district in 1854, his wife having pre-deceased him several years. The lad Frank A. worked at the baker's trade at the town of Nindorp, on the Rhine, and in 1848 bade adieu to the friends of his youth and boarded a sailing vessel bound for American shores. This craft proved an adept at rolling and general water gymnastics, and in partnership with the storm succeeded in making the lives of the passengers one long period of anxiety and physical distress. After thirty-eight miserable days they were permitted to enjoy the advantages of land occupation, and at once Frank A. Hoffman separated

from his fellow travelers and betook himself to St. Louis. Here his prowess as a baker stood him in hand, for he found employment in a hospital for eight months, and thereafter started up a little bake shop of his own. While in St. Louis he heard a great deal about the west, and in 1853 outfitted for the plains, and for five long months drove six yoke of oxen every day, coming nearer and nearer to the desired destination. At Snake river the Indians displayed a disposition to pry into their affairs, and in an endeavor to convince them of their mistake one of the party of tourists was killed.

Arriving in Portland, Mr. Hoffman worked at his trade for several months, and then engaged in business for himself. He made money as rapidly as the crude conditions permitted, for at that time Portland was but a small hamlet, and the opportunities were few. In 1855 Mr. Hoffman evidenced his faith in the future of the locality by purchasing several lots on what is now Clay street, where he raised vegetables and fruits for the home market. Later he purchased land in what is now Portland Terrace, and was then engaged in dairying and stock-raising. In 1873 he bought six hundred and forty acres known as the George Brock donation claim situated on the banks of the beautiful Willamette, and unrivalled for location, soil, and general advantages. To this land Mr. Hoffman devoted the best years of his life, cleared forty-one acres, built a fine home and convenient barns, and made it one of the most valuable and desirable farm properties in this county. At present he is enjoying a well-earned retirement from business cares, and his son, Joe L., manages the place, being engaged in general farming and stock-raising.

In 1852 Mr. Hoffman married Mary B. Birch, who was born in Switzerland, and who now lives in Vancouver, Wash. Six children have been born of this union, of whom Mary is now Mrs. Stebinger, of Portland; Anna is Mrs. Baechler of Gold Hill, Ore.; John P. lives in Hillsdale, Ore.; J. L. lives near New Era; Fred is a resident of Gold Hill; and Gertrude lives in Vancouver, Wash. Mr. Hoffman is a Republican in politics, and has been a school director for a number of years. He is a member of the Catholic Church of New Era, which town lies directly across the river from his farm.



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